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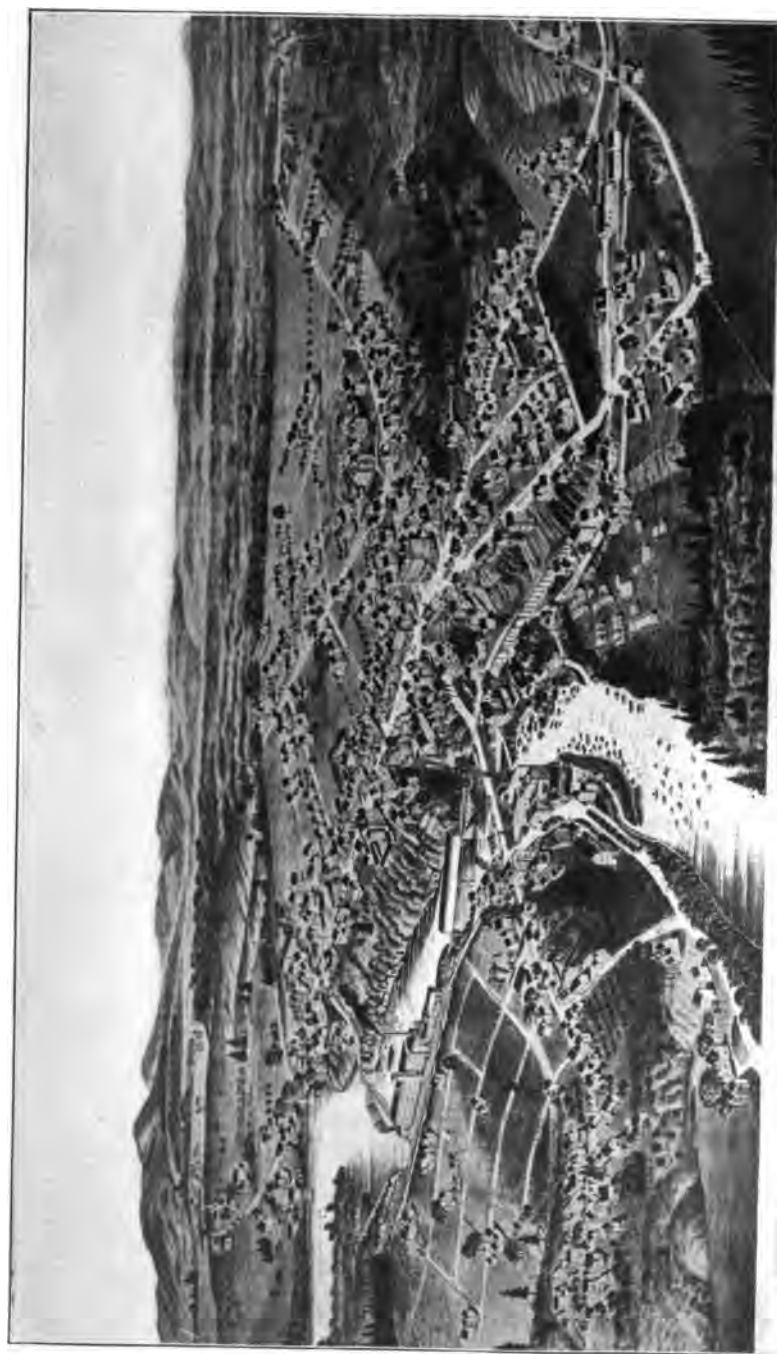
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# **HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE.**

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, N.H.

1884.

THE BRIDGE WAS DESIGNED BY  
 J. P. HARRIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,  
 AND WAS BUILT BY THE  
 HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE CO.,  
 HILLSBOROUGH, N.H.  
 THE BRIDGE WAS OPENED  
 TO TRAFFIC ON THE 15TH  
 OF JULY, 1884.  
 THE BRIDGE IS A  
 STONE ARCH BRIDGE,  
 AND IS 1,000 FEET  
 LONG.

THE  
HISTORY OF HILLSBOROUGH  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
1735-1921

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By GEORGE WALDO BROWNE,  
AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER," "THE  
RIVER OF BROKEN WATERS: THE MERRIMACK," "AMOS-  
KEAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY," "WOODRANGER  
TALES," "RUEL DURKEE," "LEGENDS OF YES-  
TERDAY," "FAR EAST AND NEW AMERICA,"  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN  
SAMUEL W. HOLMAN,                      WILLIAM H. STORY,  
FRANK E. MERRILL,                      FRED BROCKWAY,  
                         GEORGE W. HASLET,  
                         *Committee on Publication.*

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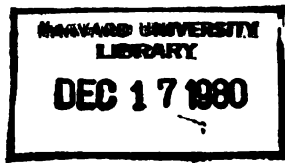
VOLUME ONE  
HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION.

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Manchester, N. H.  
John B. Clarke Company, Printers.  
1921.

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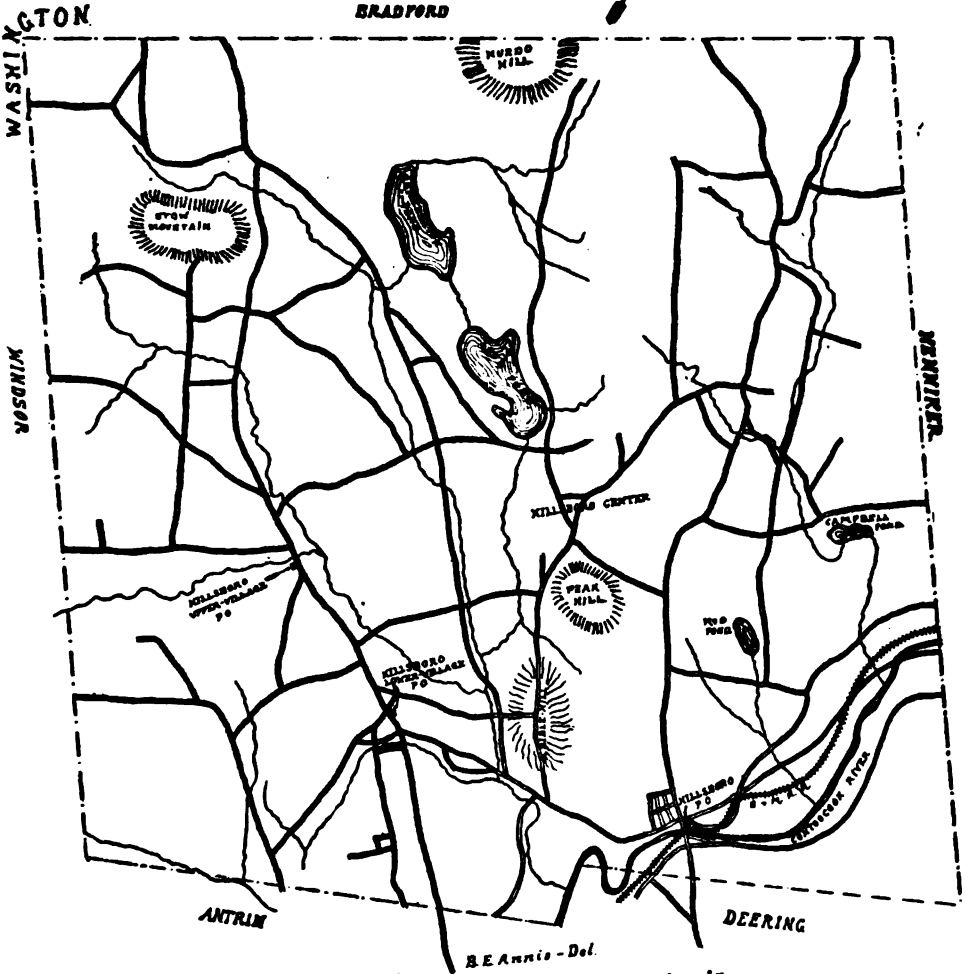
## DEDICATION

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TO THE MEMORY OF  
THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF HILLSBOROUGH  
WHO WERE THE MAKERS OF ITS HISTORY;  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
JOHN GOODELL, M. D., AND HON. CHARLES J. SMITH,  
ITS EARLIER HISTORIANS;  
TO THOSE LIVING  
WHO HAVE MADE THIS PUBLICATION POSSIBLE,  
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED  
BY ITS AUTHOR.



# Town of Hillsborough.



From a Drawing by B. E. Annis.  
Outline Map of the Town.





## FOREWORD

At last, after thirty-eight years of anticipation, the written History of Hillsborough has come to be a reality. Without apology for its delay, which in many respects was unavoidable; without excuse for its many errors, which inevitably apply to a work of this kind; but in the same good faith with which it was undertaken, and with sincere appreciation for the co-operation given him by the publication committee and citizens, the author now offers his work to the public, the best he could do under the circumstances. The data has been secured from varied sources, and much of it at the cost of time that has seemed wasted. The historical narrative is, the undersigned believes, to be as free from mistakes as any work of its kind. The errors are mainly those that relate to names, and these are largely due to the carelessness with which they have been recorded. For instance, among the Revolutionary patriots appears the name of "Judge" Hall, *anon* "Jude" Hall, credited to Amherst, to Kingston, and then to Hillsborough, making it difficult to determine who he really was and where he lived. Since writing this history I have learned that he was born in Exeter, was a slave a part of his life; that he lived a short time in Hillsborough; served three enlistments in the Revolution, and was considered a brave and patriotic soldier. He was known in this state until his death as "Old Rock."

This statement applies in many cases to the records of those who served in the wars. Mr. Smith, in his "Annals," written only a little over half a century following the Revolution, says he does not doubt that over thirty served to the credit of the town. The undersigned, at this late date, has been able to trace over ninety, and believes there were still others. The records of the recent wars are more complete, but even these that are official lack an occasional name.

The first action taken by the town relative to writing and publishing its history was taken at the annual meeting March 13, 1883, when the following committee was chosen to act in the

matter: John C. Campbell, John B. Smith, Jubal H. Eaton, Edgar Hazen and Charles W. Conn. This board selected the following persons to prepare and publish a History of Hillsborough: Brooks K. Webber, James F. Grimes, Cornelius Coolidge, John Goodell, and Frank H. Pierce, which action was ratified by the town.

Dr. John Goodell was authorized "to gather data and prepare a town history in proper shape for the printer." No doubt work was begun soon after this and continued through the succeeding years as rapidly as it was possible for a busy man—especially a country doctor—to find the time. But twenty years passed without bringing any apparent results. Some of the committee had died, while Mr. Webber declined to serve longer, so at the town meeting March 10, 1903, Hon. John B. Smith, George Haslet and Samuel W. Holman, Esq., were appointed to fill the vacancies. Even then no progress seems to have been made, and at succeeding elections the town voted to dismiss the articles in the warrant without action.

Eventually the last of the original committee had passed away, and those selected to carry out the work were Samuel W. Holman, Esq., George W. Haslet, William H. Story, Frank E. Merrill and Fred Brockway. This committee employed the undersigned to prepare the history and work was begun at once. Had not the great World War made prices pertaining to the publication almost prohibitive the History would have been completed at least three years ago.

During this delay the author knows that considerable impatience (not altogether without reason he will confess) and fault-finding has been manifested, but only God and the author knows the vexatious procrastinations and difficulties that accompany the preparation of a town history. A certain good man, in a spirit of despair over some disappointment that ill became his cloth, exclaimed: "Would that mine enemy might write a book!" More pertinent might have been his remark, providing his reason was sufficient to make it as impressive as possible, had he said: "Would that mine enemy might write a Town History!"

The super-critical may think too much space has been devoted to the military history of the town, to the loss of the triumphs

of peace. But it must be remembered that the records of war are written in letters of crimson that burn bright on the pages of time; the annals of peace touched with the arts of love live in the cloister of the heart rather than on the pen. Again, when you come to think of it, the warrior is the peacemaker; the statesman, patriot so called, the one who foment the strife, but seldom participates in it. Scanning the personnel of the "Spirit of '76," we find a Henry, Hancock, Adams, Otis, Franklin, Jefferson, Paine, Carroll, and others, "Tongues of the Revolution," who urged on the coming conflict, but not one of whom met the foe on the battlefield. This was left to her Washington, Greene, Gates, Arnold, Stark, Marion, Allen, and others, "Silent Tongues," to win the golden prize on the fields of Mars and camps of Valley Forge. What is true of this war is confirmed by all others. In the final reckoning it is the man with the sword who lays on the altar of sacrifice the laurel of Peace. So the history of Hillsborough has been embellished by the deeds of her martyred Baldwin, heroic Andrews, gallant Pierce, fiery McNeil, and many others. The winning of their victory was for you and for me.

Sources from which this History of Hillsborough has been drawn are too numerous to be even mentioned here. Unfortunately the original documents and records of the grant and settlement of Old Number Seven cannot be found today, though they were known to be in existence as late as 1815, in the possession of Sarson Belcher, a son-in-law of Colonel John Hill and the executor of his will. These papers also contained records of the towns of Weare, Peterborough, New Boston and Rindge. The early records of these towns were recorded at Cambridge, Mass.

Fortunately the Town Books, which contain the records since the incorporation, are as complete as can be found among the archives of almost any town. Hillsborough has been favored with having clerks in both town and church affairs, who have recorded the doings of her citizens with care. These records are in a fairly good state of preservation, particularly those relating to public proceedings. It is only the proprietors' records that are missing.

Scarcely less than to the Town Records is the historian of the town indebted to the editors and compilers of the Provincial, State, and Town Papers.

"The Military History of New Hampshire," by Hon. Chandler E. Potter, is valuable for its accounts of the military actions of the citizens of the town.

The Press of Hillsborough, in its regularly issued newspapers for more than half a century is a source of information covering considerable of the proceedings of the town day by day. It is to be regretted that the Town Library, or even the newspaper office, has not a complete file. The undersigned was fortunate in finding here and there some of the missing volumes.

"The Annals of Hillsborough," a published address by Charles J. Smith, delivered at the hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the town, contains much information that would have been impossible to obtain elsewhere at this date. Though a young man of twenty-one at that time, he showed a work of wide research that would have done credit to an older person. Lyman W. Densmore's account of the "Old" Meeting House at the Centre is another valuable monogram covering that particular subject. The author is also indebted to an excellent article by Rev. Harry Brickett, M. A., in the "History of Hillsborough County." Besides these, many miscellaneous pamphlets and sketches have been consulted, not the least among these being an article written by Colonel Frank H. Pierce, a nephew of ex-President Franklin Pierce.

Among the individuals who have so kindly rendered such assistance as they could, to all of whom the author expresses his sincere thanks, he feels under the most obligation to the papers left by the late Dr. John Goodell, who should have been the historian of the town. At least two of his articles have been embodied in this work, with credit given to him. Last, but not least, I desire to return my thanks to the Committee on Publication.

A companion volume is to follow this, devoted to Biographical Sketches and Genealogies of about five hundred families.

G. WALDO BROWNE.

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**HISTORY OF HILLSBOROUGH  
NEW HAMPSHIRE**

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# HISTORY OF HILLSBOROUGH

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

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### CHAPTER I.

#### A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE TOWN, PAST AND PRESENT.

**Grant of the Township—The Aborigines—Boundary of the Town—Area—Rivers—Loon Pond—Legend of the Lily—Indian Name—Contention Pond—A Disappearing River—Campbell or Gould Pond—Landscape—Stowe Mountain—The Centre Village—View from the Hills—Lowest Point in Town—Soil—Crops—Flora—Fauna—Birds—Origin of the Town Name—Honor to Its Founder, John Hill—Various ways of Spelling the Name.**

The courts of Massachusetts January 16, 1735-36, granted to Col. John Hill, Boston, Mass., a man of considerable wealth and influence, who was interested in the settlements of other townships in New Hampshire, a tract of country "about six miles square," in the heart of a primeval wilderness then unsurveyed and unexplored by a white man. At least this seems to have been the intent of the instrument issued to him, but a body of men styled "Plymouth Gentlemen" apparently had already acquired about one-eighth of this territory, which he promptly obtained by the payment of certain sums of money by himself and a Boston trader named Gershom Keyes. Before giving a history of these transactions and the following events, it seems pertinent to describe briefly in the past and present tense the country about to be opened by the incoming settlers.

Over this scene, the Thessally of New England, had roamed from time immemorial the aboriginal inhabitants, fishing in its streams, hunting on its hillsides and in its valleys, when not at war with some rival tribe. These Indians belonged to a confederacy known as the "Penacooks." Tradition gives no account of this immediate vicinity having been a battleground between the early races, but beyond doubt the warcry rang over its solitude with frequency and the signal fires of the warlike people lighted time and again the hilltops.

Mr. Charles J. Smith,\* in his centennial discourse of the town, 1841, in commenting upon this natural situation, says very truly: "The country for many miles around was a dreary wilderness, where the untutored savage roamed in undisturbed security through the thick forests, or glided in his light canoe over the lonely, silent waters. . . The forests were alive with every species of wild game; the waters abounded with salmon, trout, pickerel, and other specimens of the finny tribes delightful to the palate. The whole northern and western parts of the county of Hillsborough was then an uncovered solitude, untrodden by civilized man—wild and uncultivated as when it came from the Creator's hand." Let this be as it may, at the appearance of the vanguard of settlement under the guidance of Colonel Hill and Gershom Keyes, saying nothing of the warlike deeds that followed, comparative peace reigned over this region.

Considering the territory as it represents the town to-day, it is in latitude  $43^{\circ}5'$  north, and in longitude  $5^{\circ}5'$  east of Washington. Beginning at the northeast corner next to Henniker the line runs  $5^{\circ}30'$  from due west, while the opposite line has the same deflection, so that with the lines on the north and the south running at about the same angle gives the town the shape of a diamond upon the map in the extreme northwest corner of the county. It is bounded on the east by Henniker; on the south by Deering and Antrim; on the west by Windsor and Washington; on the north by Washington and Bradford. In area it comprises 27,320 acres of which 15,945 acres, more than half, was improved

---

\*Mr. Smith was at that time a law student in the office of Hon. Franklin Pierce, and his work enlarged and amplified from his address, was the first and most successful effort towards giving a historical sketch of the town. For further particulars of this author see Vol. II., Genealogical sketches of the families.—Author.

land, according to the surveys of 1870. With no great elevation, the landscape is diversified by hills and valleys, so much so that it has been thought by many that its name came from this fact, though it was really given in honor of its founder and early benefactor.

Hillsborough is well favored with running waters. The largest and most important of its rivers is the Contoocook, which crosses its territory in a northeasterly direction near the corner of the towns of Deering and Antrim, where the confluence of the streams known as the South and North Branch unite to form this river. The larger of these tributaries, the South Branch, has its source in the swamps of the highlands of Rindge. This stream is increased by numerous smaller water-ways flowing from the eastern slopes of the Monadnock Mountain, with the drainage of the towns along its course. The North Branch rises in Horse Shoe or Half Moon Pond on the west slope of Lovell's Mountain, in Washington, and after deploying in Stoddard so as to form Long Pond, it winds through the town of Antrim, christening a village with its name, flows into this town above Lower Village, and after receiving the offering of Hillsborough River just below the last-named hamlet, it joins South Branch, as has already been mentioned, to help build the dusky hunter's Contoocook, "Great Place for Crows."

The tributary of North Branch designated as Hillsborough River, in early times called North Branch, enters the town on the northwest to find a somewhat tortuous course for about seven miles before joining the larger stream. It receives several small streams as tributaries, the largest of which is Shedd Brook, which receives the drainage of the eastern slopes of Washington and Windsor. This stream and its tributary from Black Pond in Windsor affords the water power at Upper Village. Three or four small streams unite among the hills of the eastern section to enter Gould Pond, the outlet of which finds its way into the Contoocook in the vicinity of the Henniker line.

The Contoocook River, which receives the drainage of an extent of territory comprising more than 734 square miles of country, becomes an important waterway among the rivers of the state. Carrying an unfailing supply of water and following

a tortuous and rapid course which gives it an amount of power capable of running a great number of water wheels or affording privileges for creating a vast voltage of electrical force, it has been the incentive in building up enterprises of various kinds along its banks. A good example of what has been done is to be seen at Bridge Village with its wooden mill, hosiery, underwear, lumber mills and other manufactures. After leaving this village it wanders in a northeasterly direction into the town of Henniker, and from thence through the northwest corner of Hopkinton, by its water power there laying the foundation for the industries of the village that gets its name from this stream. It finally joins the Merrimack, as one of its important tributaries, at the intervals of Penacook, where it became known to the Indians as "the crooked place." Another designation bestowed upon it by the red men was that of "the long river," while the early settlers frequently spoke of it as "the great river." In some of the earlier records it is referred to as "the Connecticut River." The Contoocook and its tributaries flow from the water sheds of thirty-two different towns situated in five counties and has an available horse power of over twelve thousand, a little more than one-half of which is utilized. From its starting point in the little pond on Rindge highlands to the meadows of the Brave Lands where it joins its fortunes with the Merrimack River, the Contoocook has a descent of over eight hundred feet.

The largest and most picturesque body of still water in town is the Indian's Che-sehunk-auke, meaning "great place for loons," which was immediately Englished by the white settlers as "Loon Pond," as they found a large number of that fowl in this vicinity. It lies a little northwest of the centre of the town, is two miles in length and three-fourths of a mile in breadth, at its widest place. In these days of enlarged ideas it is not surprising that it is occasionally mentioned in the local vocabulary as a "lake." Its waters are deep, clear and cool in the hottest summer day. In its primeval days it was well stocked with fish, pickerel, perch, pouts, etc.; to-day there are bass, pickerel, perch and pouts.

In the summer season considerable of its surface is jeweled with that sweet and beautiful flower, the water lily. The Indians had a legend that a beautiful maid, Winnewawa, sought escape

from love's cruel disappointment by plunging beneath its placid bosom, and lo! wherever a ripple stirred the water a white lily, typical of her life and beauty, blossomed and has blossomed ever since, so that whoever looked in this mirror of waters saw her sweet vision reflected as a reminder of her.

Let the legend be true or merely a fancy, Loon Pond was a frequent meeting-place of the Indians in their journeys hither and yon, for it must be known that the wildwood was as familiar to them as the country is to-day to their civilized successors. Over its burnished surface have flitted the light skiffs of the dusky fisherman, or flown with a wilder speed flotillas of canoes manned by warring factions fighting for life and liberty as dear to them as to us. Under the sheen of the lover's moon, wafted with the silence of shadows over its silvery pathway, has come and vanished the white canoe of the Indian maid, while disappeared long since from the overhanging curtain of its shores the dark-hued lover, wooing his forest mate.

In place of these now comes the summer vacationist seeking rest and quiet from the city's busy round of duty. As well as being a beautiful resort for the pleasure-seeker, the water of Loon Pond is now conveyed by artificial conduits to Bridge Village, and there becomes the natural beverage used in the homes, while it is utilized as a means of protection in case of fire.

Loon Pond formerly had two outlets, one a tributary to Beard Brook, now known as Hillsborough River, and the other a smaller stream, running into Contention Pond, but which became dry some time ago, while the former outlet owing to the drain made upon this pond of its flood by man to meet his need, has so far lost its volume that during most of the year its bed is quite dry, and the time does not seem far distant when this silvery thread connecting the two bodies of water shall have completely faded from the landscape. Loon Pond has no considerable inlet, but is fed by springs. Contention Pond, so named from a protracted and bitter contention over certain boundary lines relating to it, lies less than a mile northwest from Loon Pond, and though more niggardly considered than the other has considerable natural attraction, being once a favorite resort of the beaver, and was known to the Indians as "great place for beavers."



Campbell Pond, so called for its discover, Daniel Campbell, Esq., of Amherst, who made the survey of the township at the time of its incorporation, is the third and last sheet of water in the town that deserves mention. This is near the Henniker line, and seen from Monroe Hill is a beautiful gem in one of the fairest landscape views in town. It is better known to-day as Gould Pond.

If the surface of the town is very uneven, like most of New Hampshire towns, there is not an elevation that really deserves the name of mountain. The highest point of land is in the north-west section, dignified by the name of Stowe's Mountain. This elevation perpetuates the memory of Dea. Joel Stowe, who lived on the southeast slope for many years. The highest dwelling on this sunny height, also the highest in town, was the home of Justus Pike, but sometime since fallen to ruin. From his threshold a fine view of the surrounding country was unfolded to the gaze. Here, to-day, he who cares to wend his way thither, looks down with pleasure and admiration, if he is on good terms with God and mankind, upon one of the grandest panoramas of diversified landscapes to be seen in southern New Hampshire where no outlook offers a disappointment. This eminence of land rises 1,200 above sea level.

It is "high ground" at "the Centre," where it pleased some of the earliest comers to believe the spot was to be the hub around which the township was to revolve. In truth this place was the capital for many years, until the coming of a new power dismantled the old and the rumble of the factory wheel proclaimed the building of a rival hamlet. If the early builders were disappointed in their dreams, none of the beauties of the landscape went with the changing current of population, so the scene has not lost a star in its firmament nor a rock from its broken slopes. Going eastward towards Henniker the country winds over hills that afford a sightly cyclorama of country. On a clear day in summer the horizon is fret-worked by a circle of hills and mountains, beginning on the northeast with the Blue Hills of Strafford, Pawtuckaway Mountain of Deerfield, and Nottingham, Uncanoonucs, the twins of Goffstown, the Deering Hills, Pack Monadnock and Crotchet Mountain in the southwest, Gibson's and

Hedgehog highlands, Lovell's Mountain in Washington, Sunapee's long blue ridge, Kearsarge's great dome, Cardigan's bald head, Mount Carr's arched bow, Franconia's lofty sentinels overwatched by the Old Man of the Mountains, while above all of these and hundreds of lesser peaks Mount Washington lifts in the white haze of the distance its snowy forehead.

The lowest altitude in Hillsborough is the valley a little east of Bridge Village, known in the early vernacular as "Falls Village"; the highest is Stowe Mountain; the mean altitude of the town one thousand feet.

Like all New England towns the soil of Hillsborough varies according to altitude and presence or lack of water. Along the rivers and smaller streams are frequently found an alluvial soil, but there are no level tracts of any size, and little pine or light land in town. The early settlers had generally a keen eye for the most promising sections suited to cultivation, and many of their farms were laid out on the fertile side hills. As a rule the soil is hard to cultivate, but it yields a reasonable return. Among the grains, corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye have been successfully raised, while potatoes and garden vegetables thrive well. It lies in a good apple belt, and much of the early growth of timber consisting of rock maple there have been large sugar orchards in town, but these have nearly vanished now.

The flora of this vicinity was not unlike that of the neighboring towns, and consisted of mixed growths of hard and soft woods. Foremost among the latter, and one of the greatest assets of the town, was the pine, the last specimens of these "noblemen of the forests" disappearing long since, while their descendants are being too closely pursued by the modern sawmill to ever rival their ancestry either in size or quality. The magnificent monarchs of the woods, as well as attracting the pioneer, appealed to the greed of the king of England, though it proved a thorn in the flesh rather than a blessing to him in his turbulent fortunes. In the days of the early settlers hemlock, spruce, fir balsam, several kinds of oak, beech, ash, elm, several specimens of birch and as many of maples abounded. Then there were the butternut, cherry, with a dozen of smaller growths, not the least to the Indian being the sumach. Here and there an aged sycamore—a sycamore is always

aged—lifted its depleted crest high into the air a suitable pillar for some owl to make its perch, while it doled forth its weird greeting to the coming night.

The poplar was quite common on the rocky slopes of the highlands, a companion of the hornbeam and lever wood, while along the banks of the streams and in the swampy places the willow and alder abounded, the first heralding the coming of spring with its white tassels and the latter marking the advance of the seasons into the days of frost by its red clusters of ripening buds. An occasional apple tree, more than any other of the forest people, foretold the coming of the new order of men.

Besides the charm of flowers that was bestowed upon many of the trees both in the seasons of buds and fruits, there was a liberal gift of wild blossoms which gemmed the hillsides and lowlands, the daffodil modestly illuminating some sunny spot even before the snow had vanished from the shady dell, the trailing arbutus with its pink buds and fragrant flowers, the violets that adorn our fields with a gentle beauty, the wake robin, the anemone or wind flower, the strawberry beautiful in its flowering period and the days when its rich, luscious fruit gives it first rank among the wild kindred of the fruit and flower. Less favored with notice is the checkerberry with its fragrant leaf and round red globes of fruit. More beautiful and fragrant than these is the swamp pink, while later comes the queen of her season the water lily, followed by the cardinal flower, the arrow head, the iris, called frequently blue flag, until the autumn is made gay and cheerful by the golden rod and aster, till the frost weed with its gorgeous flowering stalks lends the final touch to Nature's round of leaf and blossom. So through our valleys and on our hills, each vested with its own peculiar grace—

“Everywhere about us they are glowing,  
Some like stars to tell us spring is born;  
Others their blue eyes with tears o'erflowing,  
Stand like Ruth amid the golden corn.”

The list of herbs and plants that are useful and valuable for their medicinal qualities are the pennyroyal, mints, spikenard, sarsaparilla, lobelia, cohosh, called by the red man papoose root, elecampane, with others quite as worthy of mention.

In the days of "the forest primeval" wild animals were numerous in this vicinity, the most lordly of these being the moose, whose flesh was highly esteemed as food. More common was the deer, the one creature of the denizens of the wildwood that the pioneers sought to protect on account of its value as meat for the table. Common at the outset and remaining after many of the other animals had disappeared was the bear, sometimes troublesome and anon retreating into the deeper forest as the settlers enlarged their clearings. They were especially dangerous to cattle and sheep, often slaughtering whole flocks during the season. The region about Stowe Mountain was noted as a rendezvous for them. From hence also came the wildcat much dreaded where there were children. Bounties were paid for the destruction of these stealthy vindictive marauders of the woods until within about a hundred years. Among the outlaws of the wilderness and more hated than any of the others was the wolf, whose hunger call was feared by the unarmed and belated traveler. On his head, too, a bounty was paid until the last of his kind had vanished.

Pleasanter types of animals were the otter and the beaver both of which must have been plenty in the days of yore. Loon Pond might just as well and as appropriately been called Beaver Pond, so numerous were these industrious creatures in that vicinity, where traces of their work are still to be seen. In building their curiously constructed dams, ponds were frequently brought into existence where none had existed, while those that already rested like mirrors on Nature's breast were enlarged by them. The openings called meadows by the early settlers which afforded such rich pasturage for their neat kine were made by them. The mink and the muskrat lived along the streams, a few of their descendants being with us to-day, while the fox is another denizen of the early scenes that has outlived the shifting years to still fly over our hills before the fleet-footed hound of the hunter as his ancestors fled in early days before some dusky Robin Hood. Other dumb inhabitants of the woods, which are conspicuous to-day, are the grey, red, striped and flying squirrels, rabbits, woodchucks and the lowly hedgehog.

The eagle frequently seen in those days, and easily the king of the air, has practically vanished, though its far-removed cousin the hawk, still haunts the sky occasionally, especially if there is a yard of well fed chickens under its range of vision. The crow was here when the white man came waiting for his planting of corn, finding the new-comer less generous than the Indian who gladly set apart certain allowances for this dark-hued visitant of the silent wood and open sky. The partridge drummed its welcome to the earliest pioneer as it had played its symphony to the race already here. The owl was the bird of wisdom to the red man, figuring conspicuously in many a council of war or treaty of peace. The wild bee, of all the insects, afforded the Indian the greatest satisfaction in yielding up its stores of honey. The noblest of all the feathered denizens of the wilderness, living shyly in its thickets, was the wild turkey. When in full plumage he was remarkably beautiful, and it was a grand sight to see the leader of a flock of a dozen or more, an old gobbler that may have seen a decade of summers and winters, marshal in single file his brood along some forest aisle, forever on the alert for danger and at a single note of alarm sending his followers into covert in the twinkling of an eye. Often weighing between thirty and forty pounds, next to beaver tail, the most delicious meat obtainable in those days, small wonder he and his flock were hunted with zeal by the Indians. These, with wild ducks, swans and geese that nested and brooded by the shores of the pristine sheets of waters, disappeared almost before the coming of the whites. This short catalogue included practically all of their kind, and among them all the nearest approach to a songster was the whip-poor-will, sending up its mournful monotone from near some stagnant water at the close of a summer day.

About the time of the advent of the white man upon his new possessions the wild pigeon came in mighty flocks, seeming to number thousands upon thousands, flying in great clouds across the sky, miles wide and so dense that the sunlight would be shut out for hours together. These were migratory birds, coming from the southland, and keeping up their annual visitations for about a hundred years, when they abruptly ceased their summer calls, having followed man westward in his march of civilization. They were caught by wholesale in nets and made good eating.

As singular as it may seem, nearly all of the birds with us now came with or since our forefathers, a few early comers having departed from our midst, as if they did not like our company. The most noticeable of these being the bobolink, as he was fraternally called.

A long list of the creatures of field and forest, earth and air, might be given, but in this respect Hillsborough does not differ materially from her surrounding towns, and it does not seem necessary to enlarge upon this subject in a work of this kind.

The town gets its name from that of its founder, Col. John Hill of Boston, and was not christened as the county was for the Earl of Hillsborough, England. The name was originally spelled without the *s*—Hillborough. In written and spoken language the name has been variously rendered as Hillsburg, Hillsberry, Hillsbury, Hillborough and finally Hillsborough. A few years ago, in answer to a petition sent to Washington, the government sanctioned the omission of the last three letters, so in the postal directory it became Hillsboro. The railroad had already recognized this form of spelling, but the name has never been legally changed so on all official documents it is given as Hillsborough, and in this form it is a better balanced word.

## CHAPTER II.

### IN THE DAYS OF THE COLONISTS.

**New Hampshire Colonists of Four Nativities—None Related to the Others—The London Fishermen, Who Came First to This Province—The Puritans, the Massachusetts Bay Colony—The Yorkshire Farmers, Who Settled in the Merrimack Valley—The Scotch-Irish, Founders of Londonderry, N. H.—Pioneers of Hillsborough From the Last Two Classes—Crowded in the Wilderness!—The Gardner Survey—A Descendant of the Surveyor Living in Hillsborough—King Philip's War—A Hundred Years of Conflict—King William's War—Queen Anne's War—Indian Warfare—Scouting Parties—The Contoocook Valley Scout—Its Memorial, Lovell's Mountain—Lovewell's War—"Peace of Boston"—Boundary Dispute—Grants of Townships—From the Merrimack to the Connecticut—Two Tiers of Towns Twelve Miles Wide—List of Grants—Frontier Line Across the State—Hillsborough on the Border—Only Hunters and Indian Scouts in This Vicinity—Contoocook a Favorite Retreat—The Lost Legion—Indian Relics Found Here—Pompanoosick, Last of His Race—Original Records of the Town's Settlement Lost—Colonel Hill's Grant—The Isaac Little Deed—Church Deed to Joseph Mason—Rival Factions Seek to Govern New Hampshire—Origin of the Name—Provincial Government—After This Local History.**

Colonization in New Hampshire came from four sources, each independent of one another and entirely dissimilar. Contemporary with the settlement by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, if not earlier, came certain hardy colonists from London and Central England, who established themselves on the coast at the mouth of the Pascataqua River, soon pushing their way inland until they had effected permanent colonies at Dover, Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), Hampton, Exeter, and elsewhere, laying to a considerable extent the foundation of New England's civic and military power. Of this party the history of Western New Hampshire, including especially Hillsborough County, has very little association. Neither do the Pilgrims figure to any extent in her colonization.

Fifteen years following the wintry advent of the Pilgrims began to appear upon the scene about Boston and northward a body of men and women who styled themselves "The Massachusetts Bay Colonists," better known as "The Puritans." Within a few years yet another class, with no distinctive designation or real grievance at heart as an incentive to found homes in the wilderness of a new country, entered the field of conquest. This honest company, seeking to improve its social and financial condition, for the want of a better name might be called "The Yorkshire Yeomanry," as it came largely from that district.

Coming later than any of the preceding bodies, and flying before such civil and religious persecution as seldom falls to the lot of men, were a goodly number of immigrants with a Scottish lineage but acknowledging Ireland as their birthplace. These pioneers began their colonization in New England in 1718, nearly a hundred of them coming to Londonderry, N. H., in the spring of 1719. To distinguish these people from those coming from Southern Ireland, the historian has designated them as "Scotch-Irish." In writing the history of Hillsborough these sturdy settlers and their descendants occupy a first place, with the Yorkshire husbandmen coming a good second, followed by a few of the Puritanical faith.

As inconsistent as it may be and seem, within five years of their arrival the colonists of Massachusetts Bay began to complain of being crowded! With a view of enlarging their plantation, a survey of the Merrimack River was made in the summer of 1638, and the first rude plan of the inland country returned to the courts of Massachusetts by John Gardner, who had a descendant living in Hillsborough, which fact links the history of our town very clearly with the early colonization of the state. The people began to look northward for homes, and actual settlers pushed as far north as Old Dunstable, when an outbreak with the Indians checked the advance. This struggle became known as King Philip's War, and lasted from 1662 to 1678, in which the Indians of Southern New England were so completely crushed that they never rallied sufficiently to offer further resistance. This was a purely colonial struggle between the incoming white man and the outgoing red man.



However, if the outcome had been highly satisfactory to the Puritan and Pilgrim, the strife had only been begun. In the north a new element entered into the conflict, prolonging it for more than three-fourths of a century, making the entire warfare, with brief intervals of peace, one of a hundred years' duration. One explanation for this is the fact that during the long period England and France were almost continually at war, and without failure these quarrels were transmitted to their colonies in America. Thus the colonists of Canada or New France, and New England were constantly pitted against each other, with the unsophisticated red men as the targets of war.

The beginning of the conflict between the French and the English in this country was better known as "King William's War," though often referred to as "St. Castin's War," from the fact this French leader had aroused the English colonists by his steady and persistent encroachments on their territory. At this time the Governor of New France began to systematically organize and train the so-called Christian Indians to wage a predatory warfare upon the colonists of New England. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick, September 20, 1697, without actually settling any of the mooted points between the Old World nations.

Less than five years of restless peace followed, when May 4, 1762, England declared war against France and Spain, and what was known in Europe as the "War of Spanish Succession" ensued. In America this struggle was styled "Queen Anne's War," and it lasted until the "Peace of Utrecht," in April, 1713. By the terms of this settlement Great Britain obtained New Foundland, Acadia and Hudson Bay Territory, and it was believed permanent peace had been secured.

If the European Powers had succeeded in closing the drama of arms for a time, the colonists in America continued to wage their intermittent warfare upon local issues. On the one hand was usually a dispute relative to some boundary line, as witness the cause of King William's War. Not so inclined to make for themselves permanent settlements as the English, with a wonderful ability to cover a vast extent of country with a few numbers, the French established their outposts and claimed nearly half the territory now included in the United States. The fisheries of the

Atlantic coast was a bone of contention long after the earlier quarrels had been adjusted. Then, there was the rich fur trade, a matter of no slight interest, and which both the French and the English wanted to monopolize. In order to accomplish this purpose, the French built their forts in the distant wilderness, and sent their voyageurs on long journeys into the pathless regions of "summer snows," until checked in a measure by that mighty corporation of the English known as "The Hudson Bay Company." Last, but not least in its sinister influence among the colonists, was the difference in religious views. With all of these influences at work it is not strange if the two parties were ever lying in wait for each other, and always the unfortunate red man, his untutored mind embittered with real and fancied wrongs, was the uncertain and disturbing element hovering over the scenes like a shadowy Nemesis.

So, while the Old World bivouacked her armies, the colonists of New France constructed their missionary strongholds in the wilderness, and encouraged their dusky neophytes to carry terror to the hearts of the Pioneers of New England by a series of attacks upon their defenseless homes, applying the torch to their dwellings and slaying the tender and bleeding and helpless in cold blood, or bearing them away to a fate worse than death. Driven to frenzy by these repeated cruelties, which if not checked would result in complete disaster, the English from time to time sent numerous—over twenty—scouting parties over the great belt of country lying between the warring factions, now and then bringing back bloody trophies of the wartrail. One of these expeditions passed down the valley of the Contoocook through the present territory of Hillsborough, where then the only beacon light was the signal fire of the dusky enemy, and gave the name of the leader to Lovell's Mountain.

The climax in these warlike marches was reached, when Harmon at the head of his scouts in the summer of 1724 routed the religious garrison of the French at Norridgewock, near where now stands the town of Farmington, Me., and completed their work by killing the insistent missionary, Father Rasle. This crushing blow was followed by Lovewell's memorable expeditions, the third and last of which culminated May 5, 1725, in

the life and death struggle with the Sokoki Indians on the shores of Uncannebe in the valley of the Saco River not far from the site of the town of Fryeburg, Me. This battle, while disastrous to the immediate parties engaged in it, brought about "The Peace of Boston," signed by certain Abnaki chiefs, and giving to the English the longest cessation of hostilities they had ever enjoyed.

As if their other troubles were not sufficient, a dispute had arisen between the colonists of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in regard to the boundary line. It had been stated in the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company that the northern boundary of its grant should be a line three miles north of the Merrimack "as the river runs in any and every part thereof." As far as the early surveyors had penetrated the river had flowed from the west, and that was the reason it was supposed to be its continuous course. When it became evident that a mistake had been made, rather than yield to its sister province, towards whom there was anything but a kindly feeling, east was made to stand for north, and Massachusetts claimed all territory to the west of the river and a strip three miles wide on the east, continuing to three miles north of the head of the stream, "wherever that might be." This claim was stubbornly fought in and out of the courts for nearly a hundred years, and it was pushed with renewed activity the moment the difficulties with the French and Indians had been checked.

Aware that her demands upon the debatable country lying to the west of the Merrimack River was to be seriously combated by the court of New Hampshire, and believing in the old saying that "possession is nine points in law," Massachusetts began to grant townships and homesteads in that section to those who would promise to become actual settlers. In doing this she gave two reasons: One was to form a cordon of settlements on a more northern frontier than before, as a protection against any possible uprising from the Indians in the future, and the other excuse was to reward her soldiers in the previous wars. Acting upon this assumption a belt of territory three miles wide and six miles long was granted in April, 1735, to the survivors and heirs of that body of troops led by Capt. William Tyng in the winter of 1702-1703 known as the "Snow-shoe Scouts," the grant made under



**STEEL BRIDGE, HENNIKER ROAD.**



**Photograph by MANAHAN.**

**NORTH BRANCH, CONTOOCOOK RIVER.**



the name of Tyng Township. Another township on the east side was granted to Lovewell's men under the title of "Lovewell's Town." The first grant is now included in the City of Manchester, and the second in the Town of Pembroke.

On the west side of the Merrimack the lower province was more ambitious, as she was supposed and had need to be. In this direction she caused to be mapped out two tiers of towns between the above-named river and the Connecticut, the northern line running from Penacook, now Concord, to the "Great Falls" of the last river, and now known as Bellows Falls. This band of wild country was twelve miles in width, the townships being each six miles square. The names and dates of the grants of the lower section is as follows:

Bow, May 10, 1727; Amherst, as Narragansett, No. 3, December 18, 1728; Boscawen, as Contoocook, Dec. 8, 1732; Goffstown, as Narragansett, No. 4, Feb. 9, 1733-4; Bedford, as Narragansett, No. 5, February 12, 1733-4; Lyndeborough, as Salem-Canada, June 19, 1735; Dunbarton, as Starkstown, June 19, 1735; Weare, as Beverly-Canada, June 19, 1735; New Boston, January 14, 1735-6.

In the second tier eight towns were granted in the succeeding order:

No. 1 Warner, January 16, 1735-6; No. 2, Bradford, January 16, 1735-6; No. 3, Walpole, November, 1736; No. 4, Alstead; No. 5, Hopkinton; No. 6, Henniker; No. 7, Hillsborough; No. 8, Washington;—all of the five last-named granted January 16, 1735-6.

The frontier line at this period if drawn from east to west would have extended from Rochester through Barrington to Boscawen, then known as Contoocook, Concord, then called Rumford, through Hopkinton, Henniker, Hillsborough and Peterborough to Swanzey, Keene, Winchester, and Hinsdale. The entire northern and western country to the valley of the St. Lawrence was an unbroken wilderness, save for a few families located upon the "Great Meadows" of Westmoreland or near the garrison at Number Four, now known as Charlestown.

Contemporary with the grants of these towns it is not certain there was a single inhabitant within the entire extent of territory, though tradition does credit two squatters with having erected rude cabins and making small clearings. One of these named

Keyes had pitched his tent within the grant of Weare, and the other within the bounds of old No. 7, as Hillsborough was originally known. Mention of this couple will be more definitely made later on.

As late as 1713, but a little over twenty years before these grants were made the only settlement in Hillsborough County was in that part of Old Dunstable now included in Nashua. But within seven or eight years adventurous settlers had penetrated into the deeper woods and established homes in Hollis, Litchfield, Merrimack, and Amherst. From these outposts hunters and trappers, eager to secure the pelts of the bear, deer, beaver, or other fur-bearing animals, ranged the valleys of the Pascataquog and Contoocook rivers. Thus from 1715 to 1735 the beautiful valley of the Contoocook, if not inhabited by an actual settler, was well known to scouts and hunters, who saw in the densely wooded intervals and the heavily timbered uplands bright prospects for the future husbandman.

The Contoocook River was a favorite stream among the Indians, and its name is a memory of them, one meaning being "great place for crows." The Penacook family or tribe, whose chief lodgment was near where this river united with the Merrimack, held sway over the country, the dusky warriors flitting hither and yon like shadows in the forest. Along this stream they had hunted and fished from time immemorial—unnumbered generations. Over this route went and came many of the war-parties sent out by their sachem to meet their enemies in life and death grapples. It was somewhere in this vicinity that the ancient and half-mythical chieftain, Kenewa, went forth to battle with the fiery Mohawks in one of their invasions, to disappear as completely as did Varus and his Roman legions in the dark Germanic forests.

Many relics, such as spoons or ladles, spear-heads, arrow points, tomahawks, pestles and mortars used in grinding maize, with similar devices fashioned out of stone by the rude yet cunning hand of the dusky artisan have been found, showing that at one time they must have been numerous in this vicinity. Almost within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has come hither the aged Pompanoosick, last of the renowned chieftains of his race,

to bid his farewell to the scenes of his ancestors, the unbidden tears springing to his bronzed cheek in spite of the stoicism of generations of warriors.

These warlike denizens of wood and water, flitting hither and thither in the dim aisles of the old forest or gliding like shadows along the winding river, left a history written only in the deeds of their conquerors, and not always with a fairness that has done them justice. As has been stated, at this period few were left to molest the people who had taken up their land without hesitation or compunction.

Owing to the loss or disappearance of certain records and private papers belonging to the original proprietor of this township, there is some uncertainty in regard to the action in the grant or grants of the territory comprising the present town of Hillsborough. The courts of Massachusetts on January 16, 1735-6, granted to Col. John Hill, of Boston, a man of considerable ability, wealth and influence, who was interested in the settlements of other townships in New Hampshire, a tract of country "about six mile square" in the heart of an unsurveyed wilderness.

This conveyance does not state that others were interested in this grant, nor even that Col. John Hill had a partner, and yet before the close of the year papers were drawn up which seem to show that a body of men, the list headed by the name of Isaac Little, and known as the "People of Plymouth" had obtained a grant of "eight-sixty thirds" of this land, as witness the following instruments executed by these grantees:

DEED OF CONVEYANCE OF ISAAC LITTLE AND OTHERS.

To all People to whom these presents shall or may come Greeting

Know ye that we Isaac Little of Pembroke John Cushing Junr of Scituate and James Warren of Plymouth all in the County of Plymouth Esq<sup>r</sup> Thomas Church of Little Compton Job Almy of Tiverton and Charles Church of Bristol all in the County of Bristol Esq<sup>r</sup> and Shuball Goreham of Barnstable Esq<sup>r</sup> and the said Charles Church as assignee of Joseph Mason of Swansey in the County of Bristol Esq<sup>r</sup> for a valuable consideration to us paid by John Hill Gent and Gershom Keyes Trader both of Boston in the County of Suffolk and therefore do by these present fully and absolutely Grant bargain sell aliene transfer convey and confirm to them the said John Hill and Gershom Keyes in equal halves or Shares and to their heirs and as-



signs forever eight Single Shares or eight Sixty third parts of a new Township lying on the Line of Towns between Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers being the Township Number Seven bounding East on the Township Number Six and West on the Township Number Eight into which township we have been admitted in pursuance or consequence of our Petition preferred to the Great and Generall Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay namely by the Committee of said Generall Court as also our associates of which the said John Hill and Gershom Keyes are a part To have and to hold The said Eight rights or Shares or Eight Sixty thirds parts of said Township Number Seven to them the said John Hill and Gershom Keyes and to their heirs and assigns forever free and clear from all incumbrances by us made or suffered to be made and done to be held by them the said Keyes and Hill and their heirs executors and administrators or assigns in equal halves or Shares as aforesaid always subject to the Terms and conditions of Settlement

In Wittness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals this 22<sup>d</sup> day of December Anno Dom: 1736

Isaac Little and Seal  
 John Cushing Junr and Seal  
 James Warren and Seal  
 Thomas Church and Seal  
 Job Almy and Seal  
 Charles Church and Seal  
 Shuball Gorham And Seal

-- Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of us

Richard Hubbard  
 Luke Hardy

Suffolk ss Boston Decem 30 1736

Isaac Little John Cushing Junr James Warren Thomas Church Job Almy Charles Church and Shubel Gorham Esq<sup>r</sup> the above Subscribers personally appearing freely acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their Act and Deed

William Dudley J; P:

Recd ye Day above said the instrument by which it appears the aforesaid Charles Church Esq<sup>r</sup> assignee to Joseph Mason Esq<sup>r</sup> and the same is annexed

John Hill  
 Gershom Keyes  
 (Middlesex Co. Deeds, vol. 38, p. 24.)

#### DEED OF JOSEPH MASON TO CHARLES CHURCH.

To all Persons to whom these presents may come know ye that where as I Joseph Mason of Swansey in the County of Bristol Esq. was one of the Subscribers to a petition Signed by Isaac Little and

others for a Township in some of the unappropriated Lands of the Province which petition was so far granted that said petitioners might have one of the Townships in the Line of Towns and in as much as it is so very remote from where I now dwell I do by these presents bargain Sell and confirm unto Charles Church of Bristol in the County of Bristol Esqr and to his heirs and assigns for ever all my right and title to said Township be the same more or less having received a valluable consideration for said right or Share in said Township

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty Seventh day of December Annoque Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Six

Joseph Mason and Seal

In presence of us John Mason Barbara Mason.

Recorded May 9, 1737

(Middlesex Co. Deeds, Vol. 38, p. 24.)

To understand the perplexing situations that follow it should be remembered that the settlement of New England while begun under a single grant was very soon divided and rival factions came to the front. One of these, known as the Masonian Proprietors, secured, in a measure, the ownership of much of the northern area, including most of New Hampshire and a part of Maine, under the title of Laconia. The parties interested in this plantation were influential men of London. The rights of the Massachusetts grantees apparently were not considered. Under this condition New Hampshire, which had no charter from the English parliament and whose governors were appointed by the King, was known as a "royal province." Of this class were also New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. Almost all of these were originally proprietary governments, and fell into the hands of the King when these proprietors relinquished or for any reason lost their claims.

Distinct from this purchase of "Laconia," but somewhat similar in purpose, certain gentlemen of wealth and influence under the name of the "Plymouth Company" had obtained from the English courts a grant covering five colonies or territorial settlements designated as Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, Providence, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. It was with members of this body of speculators that Colonel Hill had to deal. During the long years of colonization and frontier

perils ever the question of right of domain over New Hampshire by the Massachusetts Bay Company was agitated.\*

The provincial government of New Hampshire in 1745, during the interval of the first settlement in Hillsborough consisted of a royal governor, council and assembly. Benning Wentworth was governor and his council was composed of ten gentlemen, who represented the wealth and aristocracy of the day. The assembly, as it was convened on January 24, 1745, had representatives from thirteen towns, viz.: Portsmouth, three members; Dover, three; Hampton and Hampton Falls, three together; Exeter, two; and one for each of the following towns, Stratham, New Castle, Rye, Kingston, Greenland, New Market, Newington, Durham and Londonderry. The representative from Newington was dismissed, but later another person was chosen to fill the vacancy. It will be seen that the populous (if such a term could be used at that period) portion of the province was very limited in its area, and did not come very far towards the western section of the territory.

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\*The name New Hampshire comes from two words meaning "home place"; that is, the syllable Ham is the Scotch form for "home," and shire denotes a place or locality. In England it was broadened so as to have a signification very nearly to our "county." The letter "p" seems to have been added in the 16th century. So, from representing a solitary homestead or farmhouse, it was made to cover a village (hamlet), town, province and anon a state, a very applicable name and one that commands our respect.—Author.

## CHAPTER III.

### FOUNDERS OF NUMBER SEVEN.

**Easier to Get the Grant of a Town Than to Find Settlers—First Conveyance of Land Made to Samuel Gibson of Boston—Other Purchasers of Lots—Deeds to Isaac Baldwin—Deed to John Traill and Jeremiah Green—Deed of Keyes to Huntington—A Title that Outlived Many of the Others—Keyes to Samuel Brown—Boundary Dispute Finally Submitted to the King and Council—Line Fixed in 1740—Hard Lines on Colonel Hill—But He Was not the Only Sufferer—Petition of Samuel Brown—Contains an Important Date Relating to the Time of Settlement—Court Allows Him Redress—Undaunted Colonel Hill Continues His Battle—Deeds and Mortgages Relating to the Settlement of the Town.**

All grants of territory in New England imposed upon the grantees certain obligations which they were in duty bound to perform. While Messrs. Hill and Keyes had not found it very difficult to secure the grant of Number Seven, by purchase of the Plymouth grantees and by action of the court, it was not so easy a task to find persons willing to take up lots in the unknown woods so far removed from Boston which even then was the "hub" of New England, though the colonists of the new country had come hither imbued with the spirit of adventure and prepared to meet hardships of almost any degree that they might establish themselves in a free land.

Colonel Hill was a man of wide and influential acquaintance, while his partner had become familiar with the region by an actual attempt at settlement. The first man they seemed to have found willing to make the venture was Samuel Gibson, a sturdy Scotchman not long since come to Boston. So the first conveyance of land in the grant of which record has been found, and which was dated nearly two years after the initial grant, and attendant movement, under date of December 29, 1737, reads as follows:

John Hill Esq. & Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston for £100 convey to Samuel Gibson of Boston, Labourer, a Certain Lott of

Land in a Township Granted to Isaac Little Esq<sup>r</sup> and others of Old Plymouth Colony and their Associates which Township is Called No. 7 in the line of Towns between Merrimack & Connecticut River said lott of land Contains Seventy Acres and lyeth in the north range being the house lot No. 49 which was surveyed by Joseph Wilder Jun<sup>r</sup> Bounds north on Lott No. 48 and South on Lott No. 50, it butts on undivided land. it began at a Stake and Stones at the north west angle. from thence ran east one hundred and Sixty to a grey oak at the north East angle, from thence it ran South Seventy rods to a stake and Stones to the South east Seventy rods to a stake and Stones to the South east angle from thence it ran west one hundred and Sixty rods to a Stake and Stones to the South west angle and from thence it ran straight to where it began. Also One hundred acres more lying in Common and undivided land being the sixtieth part of Six thousand acres lying in equal wedth upon the westerly side of said Township No. 7. Said Six thousand acres adjoining on a Township Called No. 8 and to be an Equal wedth acrost the Township No. 7. To Have and to Hold, etc.

Providing that before June 1, 1740 said Samuel Gibson shall settle said lot No. 49 according to the Grant of the great & General Court which is that the Said Samuel Gibson his heirs, Executors or Administrators Shall build a Dwelling house of eighteen feet square & Seven feet wide & seven Feet Stud at the least and fence in and break up for plowing or clear and Stock with English grass five acres of Land upon the aforesaid Lot Number 49 and Settle a family thereon at or before the first day of June anno Domini 1740 afore mentioned. Likewise pay the sixtieth part of Settling a minister in said Township of which Conditions if the said Samuel Gibson . . . shall fail . . . then the aforesaid Deed . . . to be null and void and of none Effect.

September 23, 1738, apparently not satisfied with the amount of land he had secured, Mr. Gibson acquired an additional interest in the township upon the same conditions as the preceding instrument.

Now that a beginning had been made it seemed easier to find customers, and deeds of conveyance are found quite frequently among the early records. As these were usually made under the same stipulation and condition, though the prices varied, it does not appear necessary to give the conveyances in full. It will be noticed that at this early date considerable discrimination was made in reference to the values of the lots even if unimproved. At that time it was customary to deed lots sufficiently large for homesteads, and then convey them portions of "common

land" so called. Frequently these last were lowlands or meadows where wild grass could be secured to feed the stock during winter. Often these sections had been cleared by the beavers damming the waters and the overflow killing out the trees. In pioneer days some of these localities yielded a great burden of fairly good fodder for the cattle. The following were purchasers of lots in the township:

Alexander Turner, of Worcester, Mass., husbandman, bought "a farm for £100 containing fifty two acres, which Lott is number thirty two... and one hundred lying in common and undivided lands," August 5, 1738.

James Meyer, of Boston, purchased November 21, 1738, "a farm containing two hundred acres... Sied Farm on the South side of the great river lyes." Mr. Meyer was a "Shaymaker," and he paid £60, upon the same condition of settlement.

Jabez Huntington, Norwich, Conn., purchased November 22, 1738, "a certain Lott of land containing seventy acres and is House Lot Number 50... Also one hundred Acres more lying in Common and undevided land."

James Maxwell, of Stow, Mass., husbandman, bought for £100 "Lott No. 20 of fifty acres... their being an allowance of a highway a crost the west End and south side. Also one hundred acres lying in common an undivided land."

The succeeding conveyance varies so much from the others that it is given in full:

#### BALDWIN DEEDS.

John Hill Esq. & Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston convey to Isaac Baldwin of Sudbury, Housewright, for £100 a certain Lot of Land in a Township granted to Isaac Little Esqr and others of old Plymouth Colony and their Associates which Township is called No. 7 in the Line of Towns between Merrimack and Connecticut River Said Lot of Land contains fifty Acres and forty rods being the House Lot No. 6 which was Surveyed by Joseph Wilder Junr and bounds Northwest on undivided land and South East on Lot No. 5. It butts Eastwardly on Lott No. 7. and Southwest on No. 9 It began at a Beach at the North East Angle thence it ran South Forty Degrees and thirty minutes west one hundred and eighty rods to a beach to the Southwest Angle from thence it ran East forty Degrees and thirty minits South fifty rods to a stake and Stones—to the South-east Angle. from thence it ran North forty Degrees and thirty minits East one hundred and eighty rods to a Stake and Stones to the

North East Angle and from Thence it ran straight to where it began. Also one hundred Acres more lying in Common and undivided Land being the Sixtieth part of Six thousand acres lying in equal wedth upon the Westly Side of Said Township No. 7 Said Six thousand Acres in adjoining on a Township called No. 8 and to be of an equal wedth acrost the Township called NO. 7 To have and to hold Dated Dec. 5, 1739

Witness Stephen Willis  
Josiah Flagg

Provided that before June 1, 1740, said Isaac Baldwin shall settle same

according to the Grant of the great General Court which is that the said Isaac Baldwin his heirs Executors or Administrators shall build a Dwelling house of eighteen feet Square and Seven feet stud at the least and fence in and break up for plowing or clear and Stock with English grass five acres of Land upon aforesaid Lot Number Six and Settle a family thereon at or before the first day of June anno Domini 1740 aforesaid and mentioned Likewise pay the Sixtieth part of Settling a minister in said Township of which Conditions if the said Isaac Baldwin . . . shall fail . . . then the aforesaid Deed . . . to be null and void and of none Effect.

In less than two weeks the grantee of the foregoing lot made another purchase, as witness the following deed:

To All People to whom these Presents shall come Greeting.

Know Ye that we John Hill Esquire and Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, for and in consideration of five pounds to us in hand, well and truly paid by Isaac Baldwin of Sudbury in the County of Middlesex Housewright, the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained, Sold, aliened, Euseokied, released, quitclaimed and confirmed, and by these Presents do freely, clearly and Absolutely give, grant, bargain, Sell, aliene, Ouseokie, release, quitclaim and confirm unto the said Isaac Baldwin, and to his heirs and Assigns forever, a certain Lot of Land, containing eighty six acres and one hundred and twenty eight Rods, and it is the Lot Number two. In a Township called Hillsberry, or No. 7, in said Line of Towns between merrimack River and Connecticut river, said Township was granted to Isaac Little Esquire and others of Old Plymouth Colony and their Associates. Said Lot is bounded North-west, on the Lot No. 1, and undivided Land, and Southeast on the lot No. 32 and undivided Land, it begins at a Stake and Stones, the South-west Angle and from thence it Runs East one hundred Rods to a Stake and Stones, and then it turns an obtuse Angle and runs East forty Degrees and thirty minutes North, one hundred and Sixty six

Rods to a Stake and Stones, in the meadow being the North East Angle, and from thence it turns and runs North fourty degrees and thirty minutes West seventy rods to a Stake and Stones, being a North east Angle, and from thence it runs strait to where it begun. To have and to hold the aforesaid Lot No. 2, with the Buildings, Fences, and Improvements, Appurtenances, Privileges and Commodities to the said Lot belonging (Except hereby all after divisions) unto him the said Isaac Baldwin, and to his heirs and Assigns forever, to his and their only, sole, and proper use, benefit and behoof from henceforth and for ever, absolutely without any manner of Condition, Redemption, or Revocation in any wise, so that to and from all right, Estate, Title, Interest, Reclaims, Challenge or Demand whatsoever, to be by us the said John Hill and Gershom Keyes our heirs or assigns at any time hereafter had made or claimed of in or to the said granted and released Land and Premises, we and they and Each of them shall and will be utterly debarred and forever excluded of, and from the Same, by force and vertue of these Presents.

In Witness whereof we the said John Hill and Gershom Keyes have hereunto set our hands seals this sixth day of December Anno Domini, one thousand and seven hundred and thirty nine, and in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain, France and Ireland. King, Defender of the Faith &c.

John Hill and Seal

Gershom Keyes and Seal.

Witness by William Moore, Jona Chandler

—Middlesex County Deeds, Vo. 40, p. 343.

The sales of land in Township No. 7 seemed then to move slowly for the next deed is dated April 2, 1740, and conveyed for seven hundred pounds a larger tract to—

John Trail, Merchant, and Jeremiah Green, distiller, both of Boston, "A certain Farm containing fourteen hundred acres of Land, lying In the North East Corner of the Township Number Seven in the County of Middlesex in the Line of Town's which Township was granted to Isaac Little the Esquire and Others of the Plymouth Colony and their Associates, said Land is bounded as followeth vizt.: beginning at the North East Corner of said Farm, which is the north corner of said Township, from thence it runs on the North line of said Township, South Eighty four degrees and thirty west four hundred and fifty one Rods, from thence South fifteen Degrees East four hundred and ninety seven Rods, by Land now belonging to Samuel Brown, from thence North eighty four degrees and thirty minutes



and thirty minutes East Four hundred and fifty One Rods by Land belonging to said John Hill to the east line of said Township and from thence North fifteen Degrees West four hundred and ninety seven Rods on said East line to the first mentiond bounds."

This deed has attached the surveyor's plan of the tract, and is the only one that has such an instrument. It is unfortunate that while the name of the surveyor, Joseph Wilder, Jr., is frequently mentioned, the plan of his survey has not been found, and it is probable that it disappeared with other of Colonel Hill's papers that would prove of great value in making it easy to locate these early lots now. Though there is nothing to show it, Colonel Hill and his associates early made a division between themselves of their new possessions.

Before the giving of the above deeds by Colonel Hill his partner made the following conveyance:

#### DEED OF KEYES TO HUNTINGTON.

Gershom Keyes of Boston, merchant, for £918—9s. conveys to Joshua Huntington, merchant, Norwich, Conn., all that my part or parcel of land which is lying and being in the Township Number Seven in the County of Middlesex and is by Estimation six hundred and eighty Acres and one hundred and twenty rods of land bounded as followeth beginning on the Southeast Side of the great river and bounds on the Lots Number 43 and 63 and partly on the River and then on a farm and on the Lot Number 44 and then on the river to the Town-line It began at a Stake by the river the Southeast Corner of the Lot Number 44 and from thence it runs East 32 Degrees South 40 rods to the Southeast corner of the lot 44 from thence it runs North on the lot and the farm two hundred and sixty Rods to stake the Northeast Corner of the farm and from thence it runs west thirty two Deg<sup>s</sup> North one hundred and sixty five rods to the river and then runs South fifteen Degrees East forty Rods to the Southeast corner of the Lot 43 and from thence East fifteen Degrees South eighty rods across the heads of the lots Number 43 and 63 to the Town line & from thence with the Town line to the southeast Corner of the Town and of this town and from thence west five Degrees and thirty minits South with the Town line to the river where it began Item with the Moiety or half part of a large Tract of land containing one thousand and eight hundred acres which I have in Common with Major John Hill of Boston in the County of Suffolk excepting one hundred Acres of said Eighteen hundred Acres to be taken off from said Tract on the west side to be of an equal wedth all of the whole length or bredth of said Eighteen hundred

acres is bounded out as followeth and is lying in the Township Number Seven in the County of Middlesex it is abutting East on the Town Line and West on the undivided lands it butts North on the farm and south partly on the Lot Number thirty three and partly on a farm and on the lot Number sixty two and on the river it began at a pitch pine tree the south East angle and from thence it runs North fifteen Degrees West Six hundred and twenty two Rods to a Stake and Stones The North East angle and from thence it runs West five Deg° and thirty Minits South five hundred and five rods to the Letter D and E on a Beach tree thence it runs South fifteen Degrees six hundred Rods to the Letter F on a Spruce tree the southwest angle and from thence East on a Lot Number 33 one hundred and sixty rods on a farm and from thence it runs North on the head of the Lots Number 61 and 62 eighty eight rods and from thence it runs East ten Degrees North one hundred and eighty rods to the river and on the River to whence it first began be the same more or less To have and to hold.

Dated Nov. 24, 1738.

Witnessed by Samuel Brown,  
Sophia Thomas.

—Middlesex Co. Deeds, Vol. 29, p. 449.

#### DEED OF KEYES TO BROWN.

Gershom Keyes of Boston, Trader, for £500 conveys to Samuel Brown of Leicester, Worcester County. A certain farm of land containing one thousand Acres lying in the township Number Seven in the Line of Towne which Township was granted to Isaac Little Esq. and others of the old Plymouth Colony Said farm lies upon the North side of said Township The Courses and Bounds of Said Farm are as followeth Vizt beginning at North East Corner upon the Line of the North side of said of said Township four hundred fifty one rods from the North Side of Said Township from thence to extend upon the said Township Line S 64° : 30' W two hundred Seventy eight rods from thence S 15° : 00' E Six hundred and twenty rods by undivided land from thence N 84° : 30' E two hundred thirty three rods by undivided land to the West line of a farm called number three from thence N 15° : 00' W two hundred and sixty rods by the said line of the farm Number three to the Northwest Corner of it from thence N 84° : 30' E forty five rods to the southern Corner of this farm now describing and from thence N 15° : 00' W three-hundred and sixty rods by a farm containing one thousand acres to the first mentioned corner To have and to hold

Dated Dec. 20, 1759. Wife Sarah released dower.

Witnessed by Joseph Badger, Sophia Thomas.

In 1737, when Messrs. Hill and Keyes were trying to find settlers for their grant then assumed to be in Middlesex County, Province of Massachusetts, a board of fifteen commissioners were appointed by the King to settle the dispute. But it proved easier to select the commission than to get its members together, though finally nine of them met at Salem, Mass., to try and come to an understanding. This was a fitting place for the conference, as the legislature of the rival provinces were at that identical time in session within a few miles of this meeting place: one at Hampton Falls, N. H., and the other at Salisbury, Mass. The representatives of the former province, without seeming to realize the actual rights and prerogatives that belonged to them, offered to arbitrate by fixing the line starting at the Atlantic Ocean three miles north of the mouth of the Merrimack River, and running due west pass through the village of Amesbury, Mass., cross the river a little south of Reed's Ferry, in the town of Merrimack, N. H., keeping on westward so as to run a little north of Monadnock and south of Keene. The Massachusetts men were still persistent in claiming the three mile strip on the east bank of the Merrimack to the Junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers, in what is now the city of Franklin, N. H., and from thence due west to cross the Connecticut River about one and one-half miles below Windsor, Vt.

The commission seems to have been quite reasonable, but Governor Jonathan Belcher, who had jurisdiction over both provinces, was determined to carry out the wishes of Massachusetts. Accordingly, when the matter had been well threshed out, and it was decided to offer both interpretations to the King and Council, with the condition that each legislature of the rival provinces should have six weeks in which to frame any objection it might have against the opposing plan, Governor Belcher, prorogued the New Hampshire Assembly for six weeks, but kept the Massachusetts Assembly open. The commission, with a higher sense of justice than Governor Belcher, upon reassembling waited for the New Hampshire court to act if it chose. This aroused intense feelings on the part of the Governor's friends, but it finally was made plain to the King and his advisers that it must be a poor cause which required such doubtful tactics to win. At any rate, the King in Council, on August 5, 1740, adjudged and decreed:

"That the Northern Boundary of the said Province of the Massachusetts Bay, are, and be, a similar Curve line; Pursuing the course of the Merrimack River at three Miles Distance on the North side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic Ocean & Ending at a Point due North of a place (in a plan returned by s'd Commissioners) called Pawtucket Falls, & a strait line drawn from thence due West cross the sd river till it meet with His Majesties other Governments."

This decision was a great disappointment to Massachusetts, as she lost over thirty townships and parts of townships which had been granted to her people and in many settlements already begun. These inhabitants, as a rule, were her staunch supporters and partisans, and they immediately joined with the mother province in an effort to have this action revoked. But before anything could be accomplished, the Indians renewed hostilities, and another war with France, called "King George's War," or "Governor Shirley's War" broke out. In fact, there was little rest from the strife until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. By that time the internal disturbances which resulted in the Revolutionary War with the mother country put an end to the controversy for another long period. Thus jolted and jarred by one interference or another, the boundary dispute was not actually settled until within fifty years ago.

In all of this delay, litigation and bitterness of feeling Hillsborough had no part, except so far as it affected the two men who had begun its settlement under a Massachusetts title though the courts eventually decided it was New Hampshire territory. If anticipating this, and realizing that their claim was void or voidable under the new dispensation, the enterprising leaders of the undertaking to establish a town in the wilderness were fully resolved to hold their domains by having actual settlers within its territory before the dispute was actually settled. So, with a courage that was commendable, they set themselves about the Herculean task.

Something of the vexations and loss of the undertaking is shown in the case of Samuel Brown already having been noted as buying, in 1739, one thousand acres of land of Colonel Hill for five hundred pounds. Later, selling the same to another party

for an advance of fifty pounds, he seems to have brought himself trouble financially, as witness the following:

PETITION OF SAMUEL BROWN, 1768.<sup>1</sup>

To His Exelency Francis Bernard Esqr Captain General & Commander in Cheif in & Over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay the Honourable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled Jany 1768.

The petition of Samuel Brown of Stockbridge Humbly Sheweth

That Whereas the General Assembly of this Province Some Time before the Year A. D. 1739 Granted to the people of Plymouth a Township of Land Called NO. 7, in the Line of Towns. Since Called by the Name of Hillsburg which Township was Since Sold To Coll. John Hills & Gershom Keyes than of Boston by Said Grantees, & Hills & Keyes afore Sd became Obliged to Do the Duty of Settlement in Sd Township as Injoynd by the General Assembly as the Condition of Sd Grant in pursuance whereof Said Hills & Keyes Soon after built a meeting house & mill or mills in Sd Township & also Gave a Considerable part of Sd Township to a proper Number of persons to go on & settle the Same according the Courts act whereby the whole Duty of Settlement was Securd to be Done & Save the Remaining part of Sd Lands of Sd Township free of Charges after which (viz) in the year A. D. 1739, your Petitioner in Consideration of the afore mentioned things Respecting the Settlement of Sd Township being done & also Esteeming the Grant of General Court a Good Title, Your Petitioner Purchased One Thousand Acres of land of Sd Keyes as being free of Duty at the Price of £500 Cash in hand of the than Currancy of the province and soon after Sold the Same for £550, the same Currancy and warranted the Same, but Since that time the line between the Province & New Hampshire being Settled. Sd Township by Sd Line is Taken from this province & inCluded in Newhampshire and although Some part of Sd Township has been Released to Sundry Persons, by the proprietors of Newhampshire. Yet they uterly Refuse to Release any to your petitioner, but hold that Individual Tract of land one Thousand Acres aforementioned from your petitioner although full & proper Application has been made therefor, wherefore your petitioner is Damaged the Value of £550, as afore sd & now Obliged to pay ye Same with Sink of money & interest to this time & Till it be paid which to this time by the Computation of one of our prinsaple Gentlemen in the Law amounts to the Sum of more than Two thousand pounds old Tennor, wherefore Your Petitioner Humbly Prays Your Exelency & Honnours would be pleased to take your petitioners Case into your wise & Juditious Consideration & Grant to him an Equivalent in Lands in the West-

<sup>1</sup>N. H. State Papers, Vol. 24, pp. 140-2.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

GLEASON'S FALLS BRIDGE.



ern part of the province or Some other way make up to your petitioner his Damages as in your Great wisdom & Goodness Your Excellency & honnours Shall think fitt and your Petitioner as in Duty bound Shall Ever pray &c

Sam Brown

THE COURT'S REPLY.\*

In the House of Representatives Febr 3 1766

It Appearing by a Report of a Comtee of this Court made in the year 1765 Accepted by the House & Concurred by the Honble Board tho not Signed by his Excely the Governor there was allowed to Colo Hill & others Seventeen Hundred Acres of Land Lost by running the line of New Hampshire A Thousand Acres part thereof of right belongs to the petr Saml Brown his heirs & Assigns One thousand Acres of the Unappropriated Lands of the province lying in the County of Hampshire or Berkshire to be laid out in one peice adjoining to some former Grant and that he return a plan thereof In twelve months for Confirmation

Sent up for Concurrence  
In Council Feb' 4th 1766—

Read & Concurred  
Consented to

T Cushing Spkr

Jno Cotton D. Secr'y  
Fra. Bernard

(Mass. Archives, Vol. 118, p. 323.)

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT OF  
HILLSBOROUGH.

The following abstracts of Deeds and Mortgages given by Messrs. Hill and Keyes to certain individuals interested in the settlement of the town have been copied from Middlesex County, Mass., Records, and have an important bearing on the settlement of the grant of Number Seven:

MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO DAVID BALDWIN.

Gershom Keyes of Boston, Trader for £600, conveys to David Baldwin of Sudbury, Gent., my farm of 300 acres that I lately purchased from Jonathan Butterfield of Chelmsford which was granted to him by the General Court, Dec. 1737, bounded and Described as follows that is to Say adjoining to the Township Number seven in the Line of Towns, beginning at a hemlock Tree marked with the Letter A, standing in the south line of the said Township Number seven, three miles from the south east Corner and from thence running south eleven Degrees and thirty Minutes west by a Line of

\*N. H. State Papers, Vol. 24, pp. 140-2.



marked trees, three hundred and twenty rods to a Stake and Stones to the Letter B from thence east five Degrees and thirty Minutes north one hundred and Sixty rods by a Line of marked Trees to a hemlock tree to the Letter C from thence north eleven Degrees and thirty Minutes East three hundred and Twenty rods by a Line of marked Trees to a Stake and heap of Stones in the aforesaid Town to the Letter D and from thence with said Line to where it began in the lines aforesaid, ten acres is allowed for a Sway of Chain, als\* six acres lying in the *aforesaid Township Number seven* on the west Side of the southerly Branch of Contoocook river Bounded south on the aforesaid Farm east on the said Branch north on a farm belonging to William Moore and west on Lot No forty six in said Township No seven also Ninety four acres to be Taken of from the south end of the House lotts Number forty five, forty seven and Number forty six upon an equal Wedth in the afore mentioned Township number seven, said three lotts adjoyn on the south line of said Township with all the Rights etc.

Dated Jan. 4, 1741. Witnessed by Isaac Baldwin, Francis Keyes.—Vol. 42, p. 398.

MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO SAMUEL GIBSON.

John Hill, Esq. & Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston for 100£ convey to Samuel Gibson of Boston, Labourer, a Certain Lott of Land in a Township Granted to Isaac Little Esqr and others of Old Plymouth Colony and their Associates which Township is Called No 7, in the line of Towns between Merrimack & Connecticut River said lott of land Contains Seventy acres and lyeth in the north range being the house lott No 49 which was Surveyed by Joseph Wilder Junr Bounds north on Lott No 48, and South on lott No 50. it butte on undivided land it began at a Stake and Stones at the north west angle thence it ran east one hundred and Sixty rods to a grey oak at the north East angle, from thence it ran South Seventy rods to a Stake and Stones to the South east angle from thence it ran west one hundred and Sixty rods to a Stake and Stones to the South west angle and from thence it ran Streight to where it began Also one hundred acres more lying in Common and undivided land being the sixtieth part of Six thousand acres lying in equal wedth upon the westerly side of Said Township No 7. . Said Six thousand acres adjoyning on a Township Called No 8. and to be of an Equal Wedth across the Township No 7 To Have and to Hold".

Dated Dec. 29, 1737. Same conditions as Baldwin deed 40:326. Witnessed by William Knox, Francis Keyes.—Vol. 42, p. 398.

\*also (sic)

## MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO JABEZ HUNTINGTON.

John Hill, Esq., and Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston, for £100, convey to Jabez Huntington of Norwich, Conn., "A Certain Lott of land Containing seventy acres and is the House Lott Number 50 lying and being in a Township called Number Seven in the line of Towns which runs across the country from Merrimack River to Connecticut River which Township was granted to Isaac Little Esq and others of old Plymouth Colony and their associates Said lot of land is butted and bounded as followeth lying in the North range of lots and bounds north on the lot N<sup>o</sup> 49 South on the Lot N<sup>o</sup> 51 East & West on undivided land it begins at a stake and Stones the Northwest angle and thence it runs South Seventy rods to a Stake and Stone to the South east angle from thence it ran west one hundred and sixty rods to a stake and stones the southwest angle and from thence North to where it began Said lot was Surveyed by Joseph Wilder Jun<sup>r</sup> Also one hundred Acres more lying in Common and undivided land being the sixtieth part of Six thousand acres lying in equal Wedth upon the Westerly Side of Said Township and to be of an equal wedth across Said Township N<sup>o</sup> 7 Said Six thousand acres is adjoining on the Township N<sup>o</sup> 8 To have and to hold"

Same condition as in Baldwin deed 40:326. Dated Nov., 22, 1738. Witnesses Samuel Adams Jr. Samuel Adams.—Vol. 39, p. 447.

## MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO JAMES MAXWELL.

John Hill Esq<sup>r</sup> & Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston for £100, convey to James Maxwell of Stow, husbandman, "A Certain Lott of land In a township granted to Isaac Little Esq<sup>r</sup> and others of old Plimouth Colony and their associates which Township is Called N<sup>o</sup> 7 In the Line of towns Between Merrimack and Connecticut River said Lott Contains fifty acres being the house Lott N<sup>o</sup> 20 which was Surveyed by Joseph Wilder Jun<sup>r</sup> and Bounds north on N 19 and South on Lott N<sup>o</sup> 21 it buts East on Lott N<sup>o</sup> 29 and west N<sup>o</sup> 13 it began at a stake and Stones at the north west angle thence it run East one hundred and sixty five Rods to a beach to the north East angle from thence it ran South fifty five Rods to a stake and stones to the South East angle from thence it ran west one hundred and Sixty-five rods to a stake and Stones to the South west angle and from thence it ran Strait to where it begun—fifty five rods their being an allowance for a highway across the west End and south side—Also one hundred acres more Lying in Common and undivided Land being the Sixtyeth Part of Six thousand acres Lying In Equal wedth upon the westerly side of said township N<sup>o</sup> 7. said Six thous-

and acres adjoining on a township Called N<sup>o</sup> 8 and to be of an Equal wedth a Crost the township N<sup>o</sup> 7 To Have and To Hold"

Same condition as in Baldwin deed, 40:326. Dated Nov. 1, 1739. Witnessed by John Tuckerman, Jr., Lydia Hall.—Vol. 40, p. 456.

**GERSHOM KEYES TO JOHN HILL.**

Dec. 22, 1739, Gershom Keyes of Boston, Trader, mortgages to John Hill of Boston, Esq. for security for the payment of £360, "a fifty acre House Lot lying by the Meeting house with a House and Barn erected thereon lying in a Township called Hillabury or Number Seven in the line of Towns which Township was granted to Isaac Little Esq<sup>r</sup> and others of old Plymouth Colony with all the said Keyes's Interest in the Saw Mill and Dam erected on Contoocook River in said Township with the benefit of half the Stream and all the Appurtenances whatsoever belonging to said Mill whereof he is one half owner together with all his other Lands in said Township in Common with said Hill yet to be divided whereof the said Keyes is one half owner at this day (excepting and reserving all his Interest in fifty nine house Lots that are to be Settled with Six thousand acres, upon an equal wedth lying on the west Side of Said Township Number seven also the said Keyes doth except and reserve all his Interest in four farms lying upon the East side of said Township and one lying upon the river below the sawmill containing Six hundred and eighty acres all the Said farms were Surveyed by Joseph Wilder Jun<sup>r</sup>) together with all and singular Houses Edifices Buildings Easements fences on all the said Keyes's Interest in said Township Standing, Ways Passages Waters Watercourses Rights Members Profits privileges and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging xxx To have and to hold"

Signed by Gershom Keyes and wife Sarah who released her dower. Witnessed by Solomon Keyes and Francis Keyes.—Vol. 40, p. 360.

**MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO ALEXANDER TURNER.**

John Hill Esq. & Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston for £100, convey to Alexander Turner of Worcester, husbandman, "A farm containing fifty two Acres lying in the Township called number seven in the line of Towns which was granted to Isaac Little and others of old Plymouth Colony and their associates which Lott is number thirty two in said Township and measured and bounded as followeth, Viz. north partly on the undivided land and partly on Lott number one and south on Lott number 31. abuts west on the lott number 17. and east on N<sup>o</sup>. 33. it begins at a Stake and Stones on the north west angle thence it runs east one hundred and sixty five rods to a Stake and Stones to the north east angle from thence it runs south fifty two

Rods to a Beach to the south east Angle from thence it runs west one hundred and Sixty five Rods to a Stake and Stones to the south west Angle and from thence it runs to where it began being the House lott and surveyed by Joseph Wilder Jun<sup>r</sup> also one hundred Acres more lying in common and undivided lands being the sixtieth part of six thousand acres adjoining on a Township called number 8 and to be of an equall weadth upon the westerly side of said Township N<sup>o</sup> 7 To have and to hold."

Same condition as Baldwin deed 40:326. Dated Aug. 25, 1738. Witnessed by John Healy, Jona Chandler.—Vol. 41, p. 240.

MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO JAMES MAYES.

John Hill Esq. and Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston, for £50 convey to James Mayes of Boston, "Shay-maker," "a Farm containing two hundred Acres lying in a Township granted to Isaac Little, Esq<sup>r</sup> and others of old Plimouth Colony and their associates which Township is called Number Seven in the Line of Towns between Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers Said Farm lies on the South East Side of the great river\* and is bounded as follows viz<sup>t</sup> Northeast on the River South East on a Farm butts Southwest on the Lot Number 44 & Northeast on undivided land and begins at an Hemlock Standing by the River and from thence it runs East thirty two degrees South one hundred and Sixty two Rods to a Beech Tree to the Southeast angle from thence it runs North thirty two degrees East Two hundred rods to a Stake and Stones to the North East angle from thence it runs west thirty two degrees North one hundred and Sixty Seven rods to the river to the Northwest Angle and from thence it runs on the River to the Hemlock on the river Bank where it began, To have and to Hold"

Same condition as in Baldwin deed, 40:326. Dated Nov. 21, 1738. Witnessed by Sophia Thomas, Lucretia Keyes.—Vol. 40, p. 370.

MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO JOHN TRAIL.

John Hill Esq. and Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston, for £700 convey to John Trail, merchant, and Jeremiah Green-distiller, both of Boston,

"A certain Farm, containing fourteen hundred Acres of Land, lying In the North East Corner of the Township Number Seven in the County of Middlesex in the Line of Townie's, which Township was granted to Isaac Little Esquire and Others of the old Plimouth Colony and their Associates said Land is bounded as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup> beginning at the North East Corner of said Farm, which is the north East Corner

\*The Contoocook.

of said Township, from thence it runs on the North line of said Township, South Eighty four degrees and thirty minutes west four hundred and fifty One Rods from thence South, fifteen Degrees East four hundred and ninety seven Rods by land now belonging to Samuel Brown, from thence North, Eighty four degrees and thirty Minutes East. Four hundred and fifty One Rods by Land belonging to said John Hill to the East line of said Township and from thence North fifteen Degrees West, four hundred and ninety seven Rods on said East line to the first mentioned Corner bounds."

Elizabeth Hill, wife of John, and Sarah Keyes, wife of Gershom released dowers. Dated April 2, 1740. Witnessed by Ebenezer Flagg, Francis Keyes.—Vol. 40, p. 498.

MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO SAMUEL GIBSON.

John Hill, Esq., and Gershom Keyes, Trader, both of Boston, for £100, convey to Samuel Gibson of Boston

"A Certain Lott of Land in a Township Granted to Isaac Little Esqr and Others of Old Plymouth Colony and their associates which Township is Called No 7 in the Line of Towns between Merrimack and Connecticut River Said Lott of Land Contains fifty acres being the house lott No 35 which was Surveyed by Joseph Wilder Junr Bounds north on the lott No 34 and South on lott No 36 it butts East on a farm and west on the lott No 30 it begins at a Stake and Stones at the northwest angle and from thence it runs East One hundred and Sixty five rods—to a Stake and Stones to the northeast angle from thence it runs South fifty rods to a stake and stones to the southeast angle from thence it runs west one hundred and Sixty five rods to a Stake and Stones to the South west angle and from thence it runs North to where it began Also one hundred acres more lying in Common and undivided land being the Sixtieth part of Six thousand acres lying in equal wedth upon the westerly Side of Said Township No 7 Said Six Thousand Acres adjoyning to a Township Called No 8 and to be of an equal Wedth a Cross the Township No 7. To have and to Hold"

Same condition as Baldwin deed 40:326. Witnessed by Sophia Thomas, Lucretia Keyes. Dated Sept. 23, 1738.—Vol. 42, p. 393.

MESSRS. HILL AND KEYES TO ANTHONY CAVERLY.

Gershom Keyes of Boston, Trader, as security for the payment of £1000, mortgage to Anthony Caverly of Boston, distiller, mortgaged a 50 acre house lot in Hillsberry Jan. 20, 1739. Same property mortgaged to John Hill 40:360. Description exactly the same.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PIONEERING IN OLD NUMBER SEVEN.

An Error in Date—Hillsborough Settled Earlier Than Usually Believed—First Arrivals—A Stirring Scene—The Pioneers—Names of the New-Comers—No Evidence There Was a Woman Among Them—Philip and Mary Riley, Pioneers of Pioneers—A Yoke of Oxen?—First Night "Under the Shadows of a Great Rock"—Locations of Lots of First Settlers—Hillsborough, the Outpost of Civilization—The First Mill on the Contoocook—The Meeting House—Cabin Homes—Work in the Clearings—Mr. Keyes Borrows Money and the Dates of His Securities Proves the Time of the Settlement of Number Seven—Deeds by Keyes to Caverly—Old and New Styles of the Calendar—The Meeting House Bell—Only Two Inhabitants During the Winter—Return of the Colonists the Following Spring—A Midnight Adventure—The Second Arrival—A Prayer of Thanksgiving—First Home—The Summer's Work—Coming of Mrs. Gibson with Four Children—Robert Fletcher Settles on West Hill—First Bride in Town—First Birth in Town—Little John Has a Fair Rival for Honors—First Death in Town—The Shadow of War—A Border Ballad—Indian Attack at Hemmiker—Flight of the Pioneers of Number Seven—A Deserted Town.

Hillsborough observed its centennial anniversary in 1841, but from documentary evidence available now this observation should have taken place, dating from the day the woodman's ax first proclaimed the coming of a new race to inhabit these wilds, at least three years before that date, or if it is preferable to consider the beginning of a settlement when women and children appeared upon the scene to complete the home circle, two years earlier.

However this may be considered it is certain that as soon as the spring of 1738 had fairly opened, half a dozen sturdy husbandmen appeared in the valley of the Contoocook not far from where the present industrial activities of Bridge Village are centered. With what feelings of mingled loneliness and determination to carry out their self-imposed task of fulfilling the obligations of Colonel Hill and themselves to lay the foundation of a town in this unbroken wilderness, may be imagined but has not been described. Standing at the foot of the falls, where they seemed to have ap-

proached their field of future conquest, the river swollen by the spring freshets—greater in volume than it has been in recent years—tumbling, foaming, roaring in between and over the huge bowlders, with the banks overhung with lichen-covered bushes bare of leaves but tasseled with white and yellow fringes of last summer's foliage, back from the banks' majestic pines and lordly oaks, graceful elms and widespreading maples, little wonder if they stood with uncovered heads for sometime in silence.

Then the leader spread out upon the trunk of a fallen tree the rude map or plan of the territory whither they had come—some of them one hundred and fifty miles—to make their homes. To the uninitiated it would have afforded little guidance or satisfaction. It is true the river was defined, even the waterfall and the bend where it swerved in its tortuous course.

"We must cross the river," declared the leader and spokesman, "and as the day is nearly spent build us a bough house for the night. If I am not mistaken we shall be better able to ford the stream a little distance below here."

It is to be regretted that the names of all of these pioneers cannot be given. Mr. Charles J. Smith in his excellent address delivered at the centennial celebration already mentioned gives the names of the first settlers of Number 7 as Samuel Gibson, James McColley and his wife Margaret Moore, Robert McClure and James Lyon, all from Litchfield. But the information obtainable at that time jumbled somewhat the arrivals for the first and second year. It also ignores the leading spirits in the undertaking. The pioneer of these pioneers was Gershom Keyes, who had already experienced the hardships of opening up the wilderness in the grant of Halestown, now known as Weare. He had a greater pecuniary interest in the venture than any other man, next to John Hill, and was here to-day, not with any fixed idea of making a home, but to "build a meeting house and to erect Dwellings before June 1, 1740," as all the titles called for. Following him were Samuel Gibson, Isaac Baldwin, Andrew Bixby, and James Mayer, all of Boston; Alexander Turner of Worcester, James Maxwell of Stow, who was also there to look after the interest of Jabez Huntington of Norwich, Conn.; James McColley, Robert McClure and James Lyon of Litchfield. Mrs.

McColley may have been among these first-comers, but it is very doubtful.

While the information concerning him during those years is meagre, it is quite certain John Carson was among the earliest comers to Number Seven. He was an adventurous Scotchman, who had come to New England only a short time before. He was a capable man, of great powers of endurance, and what was of equal importance to Gershom Keyes and his associate, he was a carpenter and millwright. He remained here until finally the little band of pioneers decided to abandon their interests here, at least until the Indian troubles had been settled. According to tradition, with such articles of value as they could not take with them, Carson buried the mill crank in the mud near by the river bank, and marched away with the self-exiled pioneers.

When the cloud of war was lifting, John Carson wandered back to the wilderness comprised in the grant of Francestown at a spot since known as "Meadow Point," where he builded him a small cabin of logs as early as 1758. Nor was he alone, for his family seems to have been with him. Carson never came back to Number Seven, except to take away the mill crank which he concealed from the prying eyes of the red men in the retreat from the first settlement.

While it does not diminish the honorable record of this little band of pioneers, probably the earliest to seek permanent homes in the Contoocook valley, mention should be made of yet others who had come still earlier to found them a home in this region of rivers, and had settled not so far away but the sound of the ax, the pioneer's first weapon of offense in a peaceful occupation, would mingle the clarion note of the new-comers. The names of this couple were Philip and Mary Raleigh or Riley as the old records give it. If Mr. Raleigh came as a squatter or grantee no evidence has been found to show. But there is ample proof to place his name and that of his good wife among the first, if not the very first, to make a home in Hillsborough. There is little, however, to show that they associated very much with the grantees of the town. See Genealogical sketches in Vol. II for a more extended account of the family.



No doubt the lost records of this first settlement of Hillsborough would throw light upon scenes of those days which are somewhat obscured behind such fragments of description as we have left. No written evidence has been found to show under just what condition this little party of pioneers appeared at the close of that May day on the south bank of the Contoocook, but when it is remembered that they came not as explorers but as actual settlers it is easy to understand that they came prepared to meet definite ends. Not only were they expecting to build houses into which they were to move their families, but it was a part of their contract to erect a meeting house and a saw-mill. The last, of necessity, would require certain machinery to make it useful, while a few tools, axes, hoes, saws, etc., together with grain, provisions, seed for the planting, etc., would also be necessary to begin operations on the land. Hence, in order to carry on their heavy work, it seems certain they must have brought with them a yoke of oxen. This we are fain to accept as a fact in explanation of the rapidity with which they accomplished their undertaking.

Gershom Keyes must have been somewhat familiar with the country, having been with the surveyor, Daniel Campbell, in running out the township, and he now led the way across the river to the side of the hill overlooking the stream, selecting as their camping place for the night beside a huge bowlder which was removed within the memory of a few of the oldest inhabitants in town. Sheltered by this and such barriers of brushwood as they could hastily cut, they built the fire with which to cook their simple supper and finally rolled themselves in their blankets to pass their first night in their new domains. The following morning it is assumed they were astir early to begin the settlement of a new town. It is evident they had chosen the locations for their future homes so as to be as nearly together as it was practical in order to better protect themselves from the depredations of a marauding enemy.

Tradition, if not history, locates James McColley in what is now near the centre of Bridge Village, upon the site of the Marcy block, standing to-day, and beside the big rock already mentioned.\* Samuel Gibson built his cabin on the west

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\*This big bowlder was removed about 1850.

hand of the path blazed by this little body of men and leading to the highlands soon denominated as "The Centre," a name that clings to the hamlet to this day. Mr. Gibson's humble dwelling stood on the site of the Baker farm, and the depression in the earth left by the pioneer's cellar was distinguishable not many years since. Isaac Baldwin's "lott" included the Dutton farm of more recent time. The lots belonging to Alexander Turner and James Maxfield were located in the vicinity of Bible Hill, as it became known afterwards, but in those days was called "West Hill." Robert McClure and James Lyon both settled on top of the hill now known as the Centre. James Mayer pitched his tent between the Gibson lot and McClure's. The location of the Bixby lot is more uncertain, and there is a possibility that he did not come with this first party, though most of the early writers think he did.

This settlement was, with the exception of the little garrison at Number 4, now Charlestown, the most northerly outpost in New Hampshire, a fact that wants to be taken into consideration when coming to the sequel of the bold venture. The nearest settlements on the east and south were Hopkinton and New Boston.

Very little was placed on record, or at least has been preserved, to show where and how the initial blow was struck in founding the town. While the lines of the township had been run, as has been said, and the homestead lots in the eastern and southern section had been laid out, no movement had been made to establish a form of government at this early stage. There would be time enough for such action when the handful of newcomers had established themselves in their new homes.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the first building—a log cabin—was built on the site of James McColley's homestead. Let it be understood that this was a community settlement, as all pioneer hamlets were to a greater or lesser extent. There was much that required the united efforts of all. This was especially true in relation to building the meeting house and parsonage, while every one joined in toward building the saw mill, though some arrangement was made whereby this became the personal property of Mr. Keyes. Beyond doubt it stood on the north bank

of the river nearly if not quite where the Taggart mill stood when it was the nucleus around which Bridge Village was built. This was the bridge probably above and on the site of the "new mill" and a wing dam was built out to the middle of the river, a plan that was followed in the erection of most of the early mills, where the stream was of considerable size, or different parties owned the respective banks. Of course this was a rude structure, at first little more than a hewn frame, a rough flooring, a carriage for the logs and the old-fashioned up and down saw located near the middle of the building. Let it be ever so humble great pride was felt in its construction, and more or less quiet rejoicing expressed when the first board was sawed from this mill, the first to utilize the power of the Contoocook from its source to its entrance into that larger stream the Merrimack. A very decisive blow had been struck in the beginning of Hillsborough.

We can readily imagine that the next movement was towards the building of a meeting house, which work was greatly facilitated by the mill. A parsonage or house for the prospective minister was also built that summer, arising like a beacon of light in the heart of the wilderness. This house of worship stood on the west side of the road to the Centre on what has since been known as "the Clark Farm," and where Mr. George Russell and his family now live. The parsonage stood just above the present buildings on the place. In addition to these buildings, the mill and the meeting house, half a dozen dwellings, humble yet habitable, had been constructed before the gray days of November began to remind them of the approaching winter. There were no laggards among the pioneers of Hillsborough.

While constructing these dwellings several clearings of some size had been made and corn, potatoes and a few vegetables had been grown, while patches of winter rye were sown to furnish grain another summer. Altogether they had made a satisfactory beginning, and now most of them prepared to return to their families. At least two remained through the winter, Robert McClure and James Lyon.

Leaving a description of the experiences of a long, bitter winter to the imagination of the reader, we will now offer the proof of the undertaking hastily sketched. Gershom Keyes was

a trader and a speculator and, as we have already said, did not pitch his tent in the wilderness expecting to occupy it for any length of time. His purpose rather was to encourage the others, so the stipulations of the several deeds given might be carried out, thinking no doubt to make an honest dollar by the transaction. Besides unloading as rapidly as possible his burden of unimproved real estate, Mr. Keyes was raising money upon it by borrowing upon mortgage notes. On December 22, 1739, which must have been soon after his return from Number 7, he gave a mortgage deed to John Hill to secure the latter for the sum of £360. In this document the mill and certain houses and lots that he owned were specifically described. This paper was legally executed and can be found in Middlesex County Deeds, Vol. 40. Less than a month later he gave the following mortgage deed:

#### MORTGAGE DEED BY GERSHOM KEYES.

Gershom Keyes of Boston, Trader, as security for the payment of £1000 mortgage to Anthony Caverly of Boston, distiller, a 50 acre house lot lying in by the *Meeting house with a house and Barn erected thereon* lying in a Township called Hillsbury or Number Seven in the line of Towns, which Township was granted to Isaac Little Esq<sup>r</sup> and others of old Plymouth Colony, with all the said Keyes's interest in the *Saw Mill* and Dam erected on the Contoocook River in said Township, with the benefit of half of the Stream, and all the appurtenances whatsoever belonging to said whereof he is one half owner, together with all his other Lands in said Township in Common with John Hill yet to be divided whereof the said Keyes is one half owner at this day; (excepting and reserving all his interest in fifty nine house lots that are to be settled with Six thousand acres upon an equal width lying on the west side of said Township Number Seven also the said Keyes doth except and reserve all his interest in four farms lying upon the East side of said Township and one lying upon the river below the sawmill containing Six hundred and eighty acres all the said farms were surveyed by Joseph Wilder Jun<sup>r</sup>) together with all and singular Houses, Edifices, Buildings Easements, fences on all the said Keyes's Interest in said Township Standing, Ways Passages Waters Water courses Eights, Mem-

bers Profits privileges and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging ....

This deed was legally executed and dated January 20, 1739. (See Middlesex Co. Deeds, Vol. 40, p. 459.) The italics are our own and given to call attention to the fact that Messrs. Hill and Keyes must have begun immediately to build a sawmill and then a meeting house early in 1739 if not the year before. Further proof of this is found in the document executed by "Sam Brown" as stated in last chapter, either one of which would seem to establish the date of the first settlement of the town beyond question. In connection with the date of the mortgage given by Mr. Keyes to Mr. Caverly, January 20, 1739, it must be understood that then time was computed in New England by the "Old Style" or Julian Year, which began March 25. The "New Style" or Gregorian system used to-day was established among the Protestant people by the British Parliament in 1752. Thus the Keyes's deed was executed really January 20, 1740, only a few months before the limit in which the grantees were to make their settlement.

About this time Mr. Keyes seems to have parted with most of his interest in the settlement of Number Seven, and Colonel Hill again became the main owner, outside of the land that had been sold. No doubt he visited the town during the summer and time of building the meeting house, though there is no record to show it. He did buy a bell for the church, but it was never sent there on account of threatened molestations from the Indians, and it was finally sent to Groton, Mass., where it did long and faithful service.

While the beginning had been auspicious the sanguinary proprietor must have felt that although well satisfied with the work so far, yet a shadow hung over the forest-girt hamlet and that was ever the skulking figure of the savage. If new bidders for homes in this corner of the wilderness came forward slowly, let it be said that not one of the leaders weakened in his purpose.

As soon as the winter snow had fairly melted away in the forest, early in the following May the little party of Argonauts set forth upon their long and arduous journey through the wilderness to their new homes. The Scotch-Irish portion, at least,

started from the home of Alexander McColley, a brother to James, in Litchfield. James McColley's wife, Margaret Moore, was determined to accompany him, though she had two small children, one a babe in her arms. Mrs. Gibson concluded to remain until later in the season before going. Mrs. McColley was the only woman in the party.

James Lyon had returned a few days previous, to see a certain young lady who will figure in the new settlement later on. Besides Mr. McColley and Samuel Gibson there were three other men in the company. Mr. McColley was taxed that year for two cows in Litchfield, but these he left with his brother at this time, returning for them later in the season. None of them were taxed for horses, so the journey was made on foot. A few household goods, with a small supply of provisions, completed the outfit of the party.

The distance lying ahead of them must have been over forty miles as the trail ran, and the last dwelling they passed was that of an adventurous pioneer in the town of Merrimack, where it is probable they stopped over night. Beyond this they entered the tenantless woods, where it is not possible for us to comprehend the hazard and peril that confronted them. No historian has recounted the particulars of that long, lonely journey, where the wild creatures peered from their coverts upon what must have seemed to them a strange sight, or lingered stealthily on their trail. They saw no signs of Indians, but there is a family tradition that on the second night an adventure befell the party which was not speedily forgotten, while it portended something of the experiences ahead and at the same time proved the courage and confidence of a woman of the frontier.

It was the custom for one of the party to maintain a watch during the hours of the night, lest they be surprised by nocturnal beasts of prey. On this particular occasion it was James Lyon's turn at keeping vigil, but growing drowsy toward morning he fell asleep at his post. Of course he may not have slept long—probably he did not—but it was long enough for a spirited adventure to take place. If he was neglectful of his duty, Mrs. McColley, awakened by the restlessness of the child in her arms, suddenly became conscious of the approach of a stealthy figure through

the undergrowth, and then she discovered a pair of gleaming eyes making two bright spots in the wall of darkness surrounding them. The campfire had burned low, while the sky was obscured by clouds, so not a star scintillated down through the canopy of the forest. A deathlike stillness hung over all, and in imagination if not reality Dame McColley saw the lissom form of a panther or wildcat crouching in the darkness while it prepared to spring upon them! Nothing daunted by this startling situation, knowing that to arouse the men would be to precipitate a crisis that might prove disastrous, she reached quickly, but silently, for the ever-handly musket resting by the side of her husband. As she lifted the weapon she pressed the hammer back, the sharp click of lock arousing the cautious brute, which gave a low growl of rage, at the same moment stirring the underbrush where it crouched. Realizing the importance of prompt action, Mrs. McColley took quick aim at one of the blazing orbs, and, with a prayer upon her lips, fired point blank at the beast.

The report of the firearm was blended with a cry of pain and madness, while the form of the enraged creature came crashing through the thicket and struck at her feet! So closely did the brute come that its sharp claws tore a rent in her skirt, and for a moment her fate seemed sealed. But the leap of the wounded cat had been its death-struggle, and with another snarl of rage the creature expired within reach of her hand.

By this time the men were awake and on their feet, for a moment fearing an attack from an unknown enemy. But a few words from the brave woman and the body of the dead cat explained the cause of the alarm. It is needless to say that the campfire was replenished and that James Lyon slept no more at his post that night. In fact, though this was no uncommon experience, none of them thought of sleeping.

The third day was drawing to a close—a beautiful spring afternoon—as the little party stopped on the bank of a swiftly-flowing stream, now running furiously with the aftermath of winter.

“Are we almost there, James?” asked Mrs. McColley, scanning sagely his countenance that she might read there some inkling of the answer she desired.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

LOON POND.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

CONTENTION POND.





"Almost there, Maggie. Here is where we crossed last year, and see, Robert has felled other trees to make a bridge for us to cross over. At the top of the hill our journey has been reached."

"Yes, and look, James! there he comes to welcome us."

Fifteen minutes later the entire party, now joined by the overjoyed Robert McClure from his lonely cabin where he had passed the winter, halted for the last time before the rough, but comfort-promising cabin by the big rock, that was to be their home, standing under the canopy of an aged oak lifting its arms over them like a Druid bearded and saintly.

"Our home, Maggie," said James McColley, simply; "at last!"

"At last," she repeated. "James, let us pray."

Then and there, under that forest sanctuary, the ancient oak, was sent up the first humble petition to the Giver of all good ever offered in the town, and though others may have come from more finished temples of worship it is doubtful if a more devout prayer was ever uttered, or under more striking and appropriate environment.

That evening the first home in Hillsborough enlivened and sanctified by the presence of mother and children was founded, and we can safely say the beginning was auspicious.

It is to be regretted that we have only fragmentary records, enlivened here and there with flashes of tradition, from which to tell the story of the few following years. Built against such a background their history would have all the interest of romance. There were certainly no laggards among these pioneers, and without the loss of a day's time the season's work was begun on the succeeding morning, each man going to his abode with a determined purpose to make his particular homestead to blossom "like a rose in the wilderness," though he may have expressed it in a more homely phrase. So the summer waxed and waned, bringing back the Massachusetts colonists who had come the year before, all except Mr. Keyes. In addition to the original number came a Robert Fletcher, who had taken a lot located on West Hill or Bible Hill as it has since been called. There are no records of others coming, excepting that the first week in September Mrs. Samuel Gibson came with her four children, so it could no longer

be said that Mrs. McColley was the only woman at the settlement. Still all honor to Margaret McColley, who had dared to brave the perils and the hardships to do her part in the founding of the new town. As the oldest of the Gibson children was barely six, of youngsters at play there were a merry group.

While it could not have been an unexpected event to the wise ones, and who is not wise in regard to his neighbor's business, in the fall James Lyon, as soon as his crops were harvested, fled himself away and was gone two weeks, but when he came back he was not alone and yet two came as one, and the better half was Mary Lyon, the first bride to come to Hillsborough. You may be certain there was a grand, if simple, reception when the newly wedded couple went to their home at the Centre. There were now at least three women in town, and at least three full-fledged homes. How honest John Hill's heart must have throbbed when he heard the news.

The winter for 1740-41 came in early, before Thanksgiving, but our pioneers had anticipated it by such preparations as they could make. The summer had been quite favorable to the growth of their crops, and we do not imagine there was any excessive suffering. Anyway midwinter was brightened by an event sometime expected and yet bringing much rejoicing. This was nothing less than the appearance upon the scene of a new member of the McColley family. He was straightway christened John, and his after life proves that he was a bright boy, worthy of being the joy of any mother's heart. It might now truly be said that the population of Number Seven had begun to grow.

If proudly toasted and boosted as the "uncrowned king," Master John McColley was soon to have a fair rival, for four months and a day later, May 19, 1741, a child was born into the Gibson family, and very appropriately a daughter, who was named Elizabeth. Happiness now reigned supreme in at least two families.

The following summer the wives and children of others of the men in town must have come hither to make more cheerful the bachelor homes. Though there is no evidence to prove it, it seems apparent that James McColley's brother John joined the numbers. His name disappears from the records of Litchfield,

though we know he was not dead. The live stock of the brothers is no longer on the inventory. By this time Number Seven must have had a population approaching forty, counting adults and children.

It is not to be supposed that a religious people would allow their meeting house to remain unopened during those years, and probably services were held at various times under the auspices of a Mr. Grayson of Amherst, and possibly other ministers. But it is certain there was no settled minister, nor does there seem to have been any effort made to settle one. The fact was, as has already been hinted, wars and rumors of warfare with the Indians ever gave uneasiness to the minds of the colonists. This constant threat kept others from joining them, as well as casting a gloom over their lives.

In December, 1741, death for the first time visited the frontier hamlet, when the infant child of Thomas and Mary Lyon found early surcease from life's toil. Three days later the first funeral in town was held, and in a biting storm a little form was laid away in an unmarked grave in the Centre cemetery, long since lost to identification, not stopping long enough here to leave more than a date line.

Three years then passed silently without so much as leaving a pen mark on the historic page\* though there were two if not other births and one life went out during the interval. Word was brought up from the lower settlements that war was again being waged between the French and English, while far and wide the Indians were committing deeds of atrocity. The pioneers of Number Seven now realized they had made a mistake in settling over such a wide territory. In other places, where the hamlets were more compact, garrison houses had been constructed whither the inhabitants could flee for safety upon an alarm of danger. But this was not practical with the distances that intervened between the settler farthest on the west, east and south.

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\*It does not seem probable that these earlier citizens of Number Seven attempted any regular form of government, as this was hardly necessary. Their very environments served to unite them in the single endeavor to improve their condition. So there were really no records kept of those trying years' experiences. This was not unusual. Upon the second settlement, made under less hazardous conditions, it was ten years before an effort at incorporation as a township was attempted and a board of town officers chosen. With the election of a clerk an official record begins.—Author.

Number Seven had not been planned to be a frontier outpost, which it was in reality if not so intended. Mr. Smith says there were about twelve families in the town, but this calculation might be safely increased by three. But twelve or fifteen or twenty, the odds of a few families did not matter. Already word had come that settlers not as removed as they had begun to seek the protection of more densely populated sections. Everywhere among the scattered settlements of Northern New England it was the same. "The husbandman cleared and tilled his soil under the protection of a guard, uncertain whether the seed he committed to the ground might be watered by his blood or that of his enemy." A balladist of that period in the quaint language peculiar to the time describes vividly the situation:

"England and France a cruel war,  
Had with each other waged;  
Woe to the colonies! for there  
Its bloodiest contest raged.

The fierce Canadian (Frenchmen they)  
Had set the Indians on;  
'Twas sad to see for many a day,  
The mischief that was done.

Houses were burnt and cattle slain,  
And smiling fields laid waste;  
To seek the lurking foe was vain,  
His steps might not be traced;

For the dark, trackless woods conceal'd  
Him, issuing whence he seized  
The unwary laborer in his field,  
A captive if he pleased;

Or else more merciful dispatched  
Him at a single blow,  
Then his defenceless home attacked,  
And laid his loved ones low;

Or led into captivity  
The children and the wife,  
In hardship, pain and misery,  
To drag a weary life.

Such scenes as these, we understand  
Were acted o'er and o'er,  
Beginning first at Westmoreland,  
Not far from Number Four.

In both these towns, in Keene likewise,  
Were killed and taken some;  
And then eight persons by surprise,  
They took in Hopkinton.

Oh! faces gathered paleness then,  
Hearts trembled with dismay;—  
Of foes without, the fears within,  
Disturbed them night and day."

The attack upon the inhabitants of Hopkinton, mentioned above, occurred on the morning of April 22, 1746, and brought the terror very close to the homes in Number Seven. The report said that a party of Indians armed with muskets, tomahawks and knives entered one of the fortified houses while its inmates slept, the door having been left open by one who had gone out early to hunt, and captured eight persons before they could rally to resist. Immediately a messenger hastened to warn Colonel Hill's colony of the peril of their situation. To add to their trepidation that very day a party of red men were seen prowling about the Contoocook falls, and to all appearance a warparty. Small wonder if even such men as Samuel Gibson, Isaac Baldwin, and James McColley, and others, all of them inured in Indian fighting, thinking of the danger to their families, should quickly decide that flight was their only expedient.

So, in haste and with many misgivings, they buried the heavier articles of their households and implements of husbandry, to prepare to seek a place of greater safety until the war-cloud should blow over. When it should be safe for them to do so, they would return to take up the burdens of husbandry where they had so suddenly and unexpectedly laid them down.

The men collected their livestock together and drove the cattle and the hogs before them, while the women took charge of the children, and along with these the house cats and other pets. It was a solemn band of self-exiled pioneers that moved slowly down the forest pathway, now well-known to most of them and

leading to a haven of protection. There were many backward glances, and perhaps a few tears in eyes unaccustomed to weep, but like the Acadians sent into exile that very summer, each carried in his or her heart a prayer for a speedy return to the beloved homes they were forced to desert. None of the Acadians ever returned to the scenes of their loves and hopes, while of these forty-odd fugitives of old Number Seven few, very few, ever came back, and these only after long years, to find their homes fallen in ruins and the sunlight shut out from their clearings by a new growth of forest. The Indian had fled to the happy hunting grounds of his fathers, but the shadows of solitude brooded in silence over a scene once merry with the laughter of children and the rejoicings of the inmates of hopeful homes.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE INTERVAL OF INDIAN WARS.

1745-1762.

**Capture of Louisburg by New England Troops—Its Importance Not Appreciated by Great Britain—Awakening of a Feeling of Resentment which Developed the Spirit of '76—Enemies of '45 Become Allies in '76—Colonel Hill Buys Back His Interest in Number Seven—So Saves the Early Settlers from Loss—Seeks Protection from the Indians—Petition from the Inhabitants of Merrimack—Masonian Proprietors—Colonel Hill Petitions for Relief—Gets Quit-Claim Deed to Hillsborough—Has to Allow Reserved Lots—Royal Society Land—"Cumberland"—Breaking Out of the Seven Years War—Rogers Rangers—Men From Number Seven Who Were Active—Result of War and Forecast.**

The war that devastated New England at the time of the flight of the pioneers of Number Seven was known abroad as "The War of the Austrian Succession," but here as "Shirley's War," that being the name of the governor of Massachusetts at the time. On account of the capture by the raw New England troops under Pepperell of the French stronghold on the Island of Breton, it has also been called "Cape Breton War." But the name matters little. Though this particular struggle was not an Indian war, the red men were everywhere aroused, and the English settlers in this county trembled for their safety. Fortunately the conflict of which we have spoken was short and sharp, and in 1747 peace was again declared. Still the respite was doubtful.

While the capture of Louisburg by raw New England troops seems of small importance to the historian of the mightier conquests of the world, yet it was portentous of future events in more ways than one. In the first place it was the beginning of that wider endeavor which made England "mistress of the sea." Again it suggested to Pitt and other British leaders the reasonableness of wresting Canada from their oldtime enemy France. This dream was realized fourteen years later.



The contempt with which their success at Louisburg, then known as the "Dunkirk of America," by the British council showed to the New England colonists that their affairs were of minor consequence in their homeland. Their loyal love and faith received then their first shock, and from that day may be dated the beginning of that rebellious spirit which eventually found expression in the Revolution. It was also the awakening of conquest upon the sea, led by Paul Jones within twenty-five years. By an extraordinary outcome of destiny the French, from whom they won the victory of Louisburg in '45, were their allies in '76, helping them to establish their independence, while the old French colonies in the valley of the St. Lawrence remained as vassals of Great Britain. Another link that connects Louisburg with the Revolution was the fact that Gridley, the man who planned the trenches and parallel lines of that stronghold, laid out the fortifications of Bunker Hill.

The pioneers of Number Seven all returned to their former homes, and took up life anew as if the fearful experience was only a dream. With his characteristic honesty of purpose Colonel Hill came forward and very generously bought out the interests of all who had undertaken the founding of his town. Thus he was again sole proprietor; that is, as far as his Massachusetts title went. Ever on the alert for the safety of the inhabitants of the outlying towns, we find him petitioning the governor and general court as follows:

#### PROTECTION FROM THE INDIANS, 1744.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. Capt. General & Governor in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, to the Hon.<sup>ble</sup> his Majesties Council & House of Representatives in General Court Assembled.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Hill in behalf of himself & and other proprietors of a Township NO. 7 in the line of Towns commonly called Hillsborough & another Township called Peterborough both in the Province of New Hampshire, humbly shows That your Petitioners & the other sd proprietors have been at great Charge and Expence in settling & bringing forward y<sup>e</sup> sd Townships to their present circumstances, there being near 40 families that would not be in Each of sd Towns but are discouraged by the danger of an Indian War, & are now ready to go on if they can be protected in their settlement. Wherefore your Petitioners in

behalf of himself & the other proprietors pray in Consideration of the great Expence they have been at in the settlements and the manifest advantage that will accrue to the Province from them, that being Frontier Towns they may be Defended & protected by this Government as Your Excellency & House shall seem meet & your Petitioners shall ever pray &c.

JOHN HILL.

PETITION FOR PROTECTION FROM MERRIMACK, 1747.

To His Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr Gov. &c The Hon. his Majestys Council & House of Representatives in the Generall Assembly Convened May 13th 1747.

The Petition of us Subscribers Inhabitants of the Souhegan West Humbly Sheweth that there is Settled and now remains in this plantation thirty five familys in which is about Fifty eight men upwards of sixteen years old. That when we began our settlement we apprehended no danger of our ever being a frontier, there being at that time so many above us begun and obligated to fulfill the conditions of the Massachusetts grants, which occasioned us to settle scattering, only Regarding the advantages of Good and Compact Farms. That the difficulty of War happening so early on her Settlements, and the Defenceless Condition they was in, has obliged them all, viz: Petersborough, Salem- Canada, New Boston and Hillsborough (so called) Intirely to draw off as well as the forts on the Connecticut River left naked. Whereby we are left as much exposed as any of the Frontiers on the Merrimack River.

Wherefore Your Petitioners most Humbly Pray that your Excellency & House would so far Comiserate our Present Difficult Circumstances as to Grant us so many Soldiers as your Excellency & House may Judge of Necessity for Our Defence and your Peti<sup>rs</sup> as in Duty bound Shall Pray &c.

Daniel Wilkins

John Shepard

his

Joseph X Wilkins

mark

Benj Cheever

John Davis

James Cofren

Samuel Walton

William Peabody

Solomon Hutchinson

Daniel Wilkins Junr

Benjamin Cheever Junr

Israel Towne

William Howard

Jacob Wellman

his

David X Hartsorn

mark

Andrew Bixbe

Andrew Beeton

William Bradford

Ebenezer Ellinwood

Thomas Clark

John Seetown

Ebenezer Lyon

Caleb Stiles

In Council May 13th 1747 read & ordered to be sent Down to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> House.

THEODORE ATKINSON Secy.

Succeeding events prove that the prayer was not heeded, or at least the government was powerless to assist the endangered inhabitants. Other petitions and supplications were forwarded at this and later periods which show the situation as it existed at the time.

#### MASONIAN PROPRIETORS.

In 1746 John Tufton Mason, who represented the Masonian claimants, sold out his interest for £1,500 to a company that became known as the Masonian Proprietors. The interest was divided into 15 shares owned as follows:

Theodore Atkinson .....	3 shares
Mark H. Wentworth .....	2 "
Richard Wibird .....	1 share
John Wentworth .....	1 "
George Jaffrey .....	1 "
Nathaniel Wentworth .....	1 "
Thomas Parker .....	1 "
Thomas Wallingford .....	1 "
Jotham Odiorne .....	1 "
Joshua Pierce .....	1 "
Samuel Moore .....	1 "
John Moffatt .....	1 "
<hr/>	
15 shares	

Before granting townships 3 shares were added, and 9 new members:

John Ringe	Joseph Blanchard	Daniel Pierce
John Tufton Mason	John Tomlinson	Matthew Livermore
William Parker	Samuel Selley	Clement March

All were Portsmouth men, excepting Joseph Blanchard.

Reasonable in their claims, quitclaiming their title to these who had come into actual possession, this company soon removed the bitterness of feeling which had arisen previously.

With indefatigable purpose, realizing that his title from Massachusetts was void, Colonel Hill early in 1749, according to the present calendar, petitioned to the Masonian Proprietors as follows:

PETITION OF COL. JOHN HILL, 1748-9.

To the Proprs Purchasers of the Grant made to Capt. Jon Mason March 1 in London by the Council of Plimouth Lying on the Province of New Hampshire in New England  
Gentn

I purchased of Sundry Proprs who had their Grant from the Massachusetts Government a Township in the line towns (called No. 7 or Hillboro) & Lately I've been Informed that Township falls within the Limits of Sd Masons Grant. Against whome I've no Inclination to Dispute..

Therefore Gentlemen if it be the Case the Sd Lands are Situated within your property I would gladly assist you and Acquaint you that, free from designs of Injuring any Body but with a view to Serve my Country and my Self Have in Bringing forward a Settlement of a town in the most usefull man'er for the Public Service; Have been at near 2220; if within your property I would gladly Acquaint you that, free from design of Injuring any Body but with a view to Serve my Country and my Self Have in Bringing forward a Settlement of a town in the most useful maner, if within it is at the Extreme parts of your Grant the Attempt of Setling of that Remote Wilderness, Opening Roads Discovering the Country and being a Barricord Previous to the entry on ye Lands within, Has bin of Supr Service (be it within your Claim) to Any Recompence you have in your Generosity, Accept from Sundry of your Near grants & Shall in that way further prosecute any Duty of Settlement you think advisable for publick Service on that Land and Esteem it a favour for your Quit claim to those Lands that I may pursue my Settlement free from debate & with Incouragement to Industry Shall Readily Submitt my self to your Compassion And order therein. I am Gentlemen

Your Most Obedient Humble servant

JOHN HILL

The Masonian Proprietors, as they had done in other cases, readily granted the request of Colonel Hill and promptly sent him the following:

QUIT-CLAIM TO HILLBOROUGH, 1748-9

Upon Reading & Considering the Request & Petition of Coll<sup>o</sup> John Hill of Boston Esqr to have a Quit Claim from the Said Proprietors

of their Right to that Tract of land Commonly called Hillborough to him the Said John Hill for the Reasons Set forth in his Petition on file

Voted That the Said Proprietors first Reserving to themselves their Heirs & assigns the Quantity of Seventeen hundred Acres of the said tract of land to be laid out as the Said John Hill shall think most Convenient for promoting the Settlement there but not to be Subject to any Charge or Tax untill improved by Said Proprietors or those who hold under them or any of them have and hereby do grant (on the Terms & Conditions hereafter mentioned) all their Right Title Estate Interest & Property unto the Said Tract of land called & known by ye name of Hillborough to him ye Said John Hill his heirs and Assigns forever he Returning to the Proprietors a Plan of the Said Seventeen Hundred Acres are laid out—also reserving all Pine Trees for his Majesty's Use fit for masting for the Royal Navy.

As there was a long delay in establishing the second settlement and in making a survey of the township, Colonel Hill's reply to the Proprietors was not made until the end of sixteen years. Although it does not come here in chronological order, it may be better understood if presented at this time.

JOHN HILL TO MASONIAN PROPRIETORS, 1765.

Boston May 22, 1756.

Sir:

I here Inclose a plan — — — of Hillborough the Reservations of the Grant of the Proprietors of the Lands purchased of John Tufton Mason Esqr are marked and described on Each\* Plan—which pleas to present to Said proprietors with my Compliments and dutifull Regards to them—and Youll Very Much oblige

Your Most Humble Sert

JOHN HILL

P. S. Please to Acquaint me with the Receipt of the Same.  
To George Jaffrey Esqr

RESERVED LOTS, 1779.

State of New

Hampshire

.....

Portsmouth February 22d 1779 Monday ten of the clock before noon at the House of Mr. John Penhallow improved by him as a store, the Proprietors meet according to adjournment ... Whereas John Hill Esqr hath returned to Said Proprietors a Plan of Hillsborough with the reserved Seventeen hundred acres to said Proprietors, laid out in form two hundred Acre Lotts, numbered on said plan No. 27 No. 28 No. 29 No. 30, and three hundred Acre Lotts numbered 41, 42, 43, which Said Lotts are presumed to contain the number of Acres in each Lott as expressed in Said

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\* The second plan referred to Peterborough.

Plan ... therefore voted that each of the Said two hundred Acre Lotts be divided into two equal parts and numbered on Said Plan from 1 to 8, and that the Said three three hundred Acre Lotts be divided into three equal parts on the Plan and be numbered 9 to 17, and that a draft of all of Said lotts be now drawn to the Rights of each of the fifteen Proprietors Shares and the low Lotts No 1 & No. 2 and being drawn to said Rights and entered on Record shall be a Severance of the Same to Said Proprietors &c

The Draft of the Said Lotts were drawn as follows Vizt

1st To John Rindge	No. 1 in No. 27
2nd To Theodore Atkinson Esqr	No. 7 in No. 30
3rd Thomlinson & Mason	No. 2 in No. 27
4th Mark Hg Wentworth Esqr	No. 11 in No. 30
5th Law lott No. 2	No. 8 in No. 30
6th Solly & March	No. 17 in No. 43
7th Geo: Jaffrey	No. 15 in 43
8 Thos. Packer Esqr	No. 14 in No. 42
9 Pierce & Moore	No. 12 in No. 42
10 Blanchard Meserve & Co	No. 5 in No. 29
11 Jotham Odiorne Esqr	No. 6 in No. 40
12 Richd Wibird Esqr	No. 10 in No. 21
13 Josha Peirce Esqr	No. 4 in No. 26
14 Thos Wallingford Esqr	No. 16 in No. 43
15 Law Lott No. 1	No. 13 in No. 42
16 Jon Wentworth Esqr	No. 3 in No. 28
17 John Moffatt Esqr	No. 9 in No. 41

The lots designated in the preceding document were located in the northern part of the town, lots 27, 28, and 41 bordering on the town of Bradford.

In 1753 there remained in the Contoocook valley quite an area of wild land that had not been included in any of the grants. This was then divided into fifteen shares consisting of two lots each, one of intervale land and the other of upland. This extensive territory prior to the early stages of the Revolution was known as "Royal Society Land," and later on simply as "Society Land." Before the closing of the War for Independence there seems to have an organization respecting the conduct of the ownership of this large tract of ungranted country, though the first meeting of this body of which we have any record was held on March 25, 1782.

However this may have been action had already been taken regarding the placing of this territory, for we find that Frances-

town had "absorbed" Lots 8, 9, 10, in 1772; Deering, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 in 1774; Antrim, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 in 1777; Hancock, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, with most of a "mile square lot" that had been granted Col. Joseph Blanchard for assistance to Robert Fletcher in surveying the tract in colonial days, in 1779. A portion still undivided was added to Greenfield in 1791.

Even then a section between the river and Crotchet Mountain remained unchartered until 1842, when the town of Bennington was incorporated. This whole tract for a considerable period was designated as "Cumberland."

Having secured by honorable means a valid title to his grant, which was already proving an expensive investment, Colonel Hill now turned his attention resolutely to improving his township. But another Indian war was driving at the very heart of New England—a war more pronounced, prolonged and more terrific than any it had experienced, for this was the life and death grapple between the French and Indians on the one hand and the English colonists on the other. In the hands of the master of this war rested the fortune of New England, French or English.

While the previous Indian wars had found the New England colonists poorly prepared to meet their foes, the "Seven Years' War" opened with them in readiness for the enemy that would never rest until thoroughly conquered. As early as 1752 several attacks were made by the red men, and children, women and even men were taken into captivity. The most noted and far-reaching in its influence was the surprise of a hunting party of four who had been trapped while hunting in what is now Rumney, N. H. This quartette consisted of William and John Stark, Benjamin Eastman and David Stinson, all from the towns in the Merrimack valley.

The surprise took place on the morning of April 28, 1752, while two of the number were absent from camp looking after their traps. In the course of the attack Stinson was killed, while John Stark and Eastman were made prisoners, William Stark alone escaping. The captives were taken to St. Francis, where they remained until in August a ransom was effected for their release. The Stark brothers both became prominent scouts, organizers and leaders throughout the war. William was at the

head of the New England Rangers with Wolfe in the capture of Quebec, while John, in the Revolution, became more distinguished as the hero of Bennington.

Immediately following this affair, expecting others of a similar nature to come, such militia laws as then existed were enforced, frequent scouts were made into the wilderness. Bred as hunters and trappers, as well as participants in Indian warfare, it was nothing strange that these men became thoroughly versed in trailing the wily enemy of the forest or meeting his cunning devices with others quite as effective.

Open hostilities began in the spring of 1754 when a body of French and Indian troops seized an unfinished English fort at the forks of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers on May 17. The French, who, as in previous wars, had coerced the Indians into it, finished the fort and called it "Fort du Quesne." The news of the outbreak spread far and wide over the country, but everywhere it found the English as well prepared to meet their foes as it was possible under the conditions of the times. It was a sanguinary struggle from beginning to end, each party of the three drawn into it, the Indians, the French and the English, realizing that it meant its fate in New England.

During this exciting period not a home fire was known to be burning in old Number Seven, or Hillsborough, where the red men roamed at will on the wartrail, but from the homes to which they had fled for the safety of their loved ones, it is safe to say that every man who had helped lay the foundation of the town in the wilderness, who was physically able to do so, performed his part in the long and anxious struggle.

Among those who participated in the war and who were either members of the first body of colonists or were a portion of the second comers were Samuel Houston, Simon Beard, Josiah Parker and James McNeil of Londonderry, and Merrimack. They were among the troops posted in the Connecticut valley to protect the scattered inhabitants there and were under the command of Major Bellows, doing duty at Walpole and Old Number Four, now Charlestown.

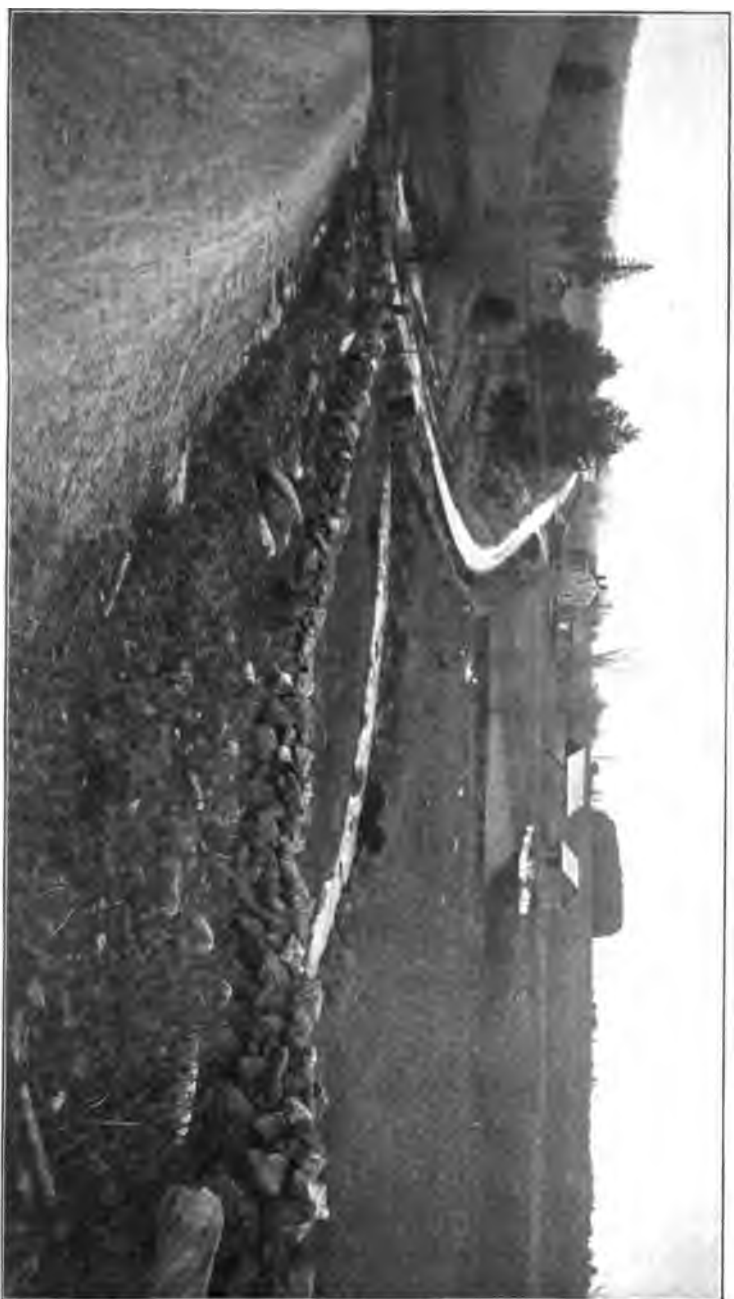
James McNeil was the brother of John McNeil, both of whom served under Colonel John Moore in the Louisburg expedi-



tion in 1745. It was John's son Daniel who moved to Hillsborough in 1771, and who was drowned in the Contoocook River at the falls near the bridge. His son John served in the war of the Revolution, while his grandson, also named John, was in the Eleventh regiment in the battle of Chippewa in the war of 1812.

While it has been claimed with indisputable truth that New Hampshire contains no battle-field of any war, yet during this, the Seven Years' War, this colony furnished every leader of note that fought in that sanguinary struggle; Robert, Richard and James Rogers, William, John and Archie Stark, John Moore, Joseph Blanchard, Ephraim Stevens, and not least among these Capt. Isaac Baldwin and Col. Robert Fletcher and Lt. John McColley of Old Number Seven, now Hillsborough. Under these chieftains was formed that bulwark of soldiery which stemmed the invasion of the allied foes at the Horicon and saved New England to the British—and the Revolution.

The result of the Seven Years' War was disastrous to France. It gave to England the strong right arm of the sea, and with this prestige, it gave her India and New France, while starting her on the way of being the greatest colonizing government in the world. But this rapid advance was not without its drawback, as it foretold the loss of her most valuable prize, which her wisest prophets read in the forecast of the future.



THE MERRILL, HOMESTEAD.



## CHAPTER VI.

### THE SECOND SETTLEMENT.

**When the Clearing of Wild Land Became Popular—Changes in Fifteen Years—Philip Riley's Return—A Lost Settler—First Comers in the Second Settlement of Number Seven—A Pioneer Woman's Experience—Daniel Campbell's Survey of the Township—A Frontier Love Affair—Early Families in Second Settlement—Only One Who Came Back from the First Attempt, Captain Isaac Baldwin—But the Gibsons and McColleys Were Represented—All Were Tillers of the Soil—A New Mill Built—A Public Inn Opened—Church Meetings Held—Need of Town Government Felt—Taxes Already Levied—Petition for a Charter—Colonel Hill Active—The Charter—Warning for First Town Meeting—First Election.**

The Seven Years' War, which resulted in the conquest of Canada by the British, and the complete overthrow of the French power, so desintegrated the Indian alliances that the English suffered no more at their hands. During this war the New England colonists who had engaged in it, and not many escaped a part, in their marches hither and thither had become well acquainted with the uninhabited territory waiting the hand of improvement, and been so strongly impressed with the thousands of fertile acres awaiting the husbandman, that a new impetus was given the settlement of the border towns. From this day the clearing of wild land and the establishment of homes where before the wild beast had found its lair went on without serious interruption.

In the fifteen years that had elapsed since the first settlers had abandoned a hopeless undertaking the hand of desolation had sprung up, obliterating the cornfields and the plots of green grass. The primitive homes had fallen into decay or been burned by the prowling red men eager to show the spirit of revenge upon those who had come as despoilers of their game ranges. The saw mill had tumbled down and the saw rusted on its carriage; the meeting house remained for a time, as if the savage had too great reverence for it to apply the torch. In this, they showed more respect,

if not humanity, than the white man. It is related—how much truth there is in the story I cannot say—that one Keyes of Weare, in passing that way saw the building standing, and after removing the glass, which he buried near by, he set fire to the sacred edifice, and if he did not dance while it burned, he looked on with wanton glee. He claimed afterwards he had done it so as to cheat the Indians of the pleasure. Let him have the benefit of the doubt, though where the difference lies is not easy to tell. The glass was afterwards found by the builders of the second church, which is a sort of circumstantial evidence that he had not lied. The parsonage, of all the early buildings, remained to welcome the new-comers.

In 1761 the energetic and unintimidated Philip Riley, with his good wife, returned from Sudbury, Mass., to pick up the threads of his early undertaking where he had so abruptly dropped the fabric. He found his cabin standing, though scarcely habitable, and his clearing was overgrown with saplings. The ax and household utensils which he had hastily hidden from the sharp-eyed savages were found as he had left them,—a little rusty it may be, but still of use. His ax soon made the wooded welkin ring with a joy it had never echoed to before, and Number Seven had a close neighbor if not a settler.

Mr. Matthew Patten in his survey of Henniker under date of Sept. 24, 1752, makes this entry in his diary: "Set out and Measured three miles and 180 Rods to Contoocook River Being four miles from the North West Corner (of Henniker) in all to the River, having a Rainy Night Before and a great Shower about one of the Clock and Between two and three another Great Shower accompaneyed with thunder and was Obliged to Camp at Mr. John MacLaughlin's house Just in Number Seven line" (Hillsborough).

This statement of Mr. Patten locates MacLaughlin near the point where the Contoocook River crosses the line from Hillsborough into Henniker. As no further mention is made of him he was probably only a "trancient" settler. It would be interesting to know more of this man.

Sanguine as ever of success Colonel Hill now became more active to open up his grant, the incursions of the Indians forever

stayed. He made frequent trips between Boston and Number Seven, until it was a well known route to him. He was willing to offer almost any inducement to begin a new settlement, volunteering to sell the land for fifty cents an acre. Fortunately he finally met a man as equal to the task of leading the way as Samuel Gibson had been in that earlier period, and as before, he found his captain in the race of Scotch-Irish, and his name was Daniel McMurphy. He lived in Chester, or Cheshire as it was called then, and his wife being willing to accompany him on his lonely journey, the couple began to make preparations at once to start. So, in the early summer of 1762, twenty-three years after the first attempt had been made by the first colony, Daniel McMurphy and wife performed the journey from Chester to Number Seven, and they selected as the site of their home the clearing made by Robert Fletcher on "West Hill." It is true the country was being opened on every hand, but as far as they were concerned in the companionship that could afford them either solace or assistance, was only that of Philip Riley and wife, living some three miles distant.

The experience of this hardy couple could not have been materially different from that of hundreds of others, the heavier of the burden falling, as usual, on the woman. Not only was she obliged to help him in his mighty task of breaking the wilderness, but hers was the more lonely part. He was obliged to make trips away from home, and leave her alone. Upon one occasion it was necessary for him to return to their former home in Chester, and though he had not intended to be gone more than a week, it was fifteen days before he re-appeared to his anxious wife. Her feelings of helplessness and loneliness, constantly menaced by dangers not easily foreseen and difficult to escape, are not easily imagined. In speaking of it in after years she confessed it was the most dreary two weeks she had ever experienced. At night-fall such a stillness and ominous silence fell upon the scene as to almost drive her to despair. On one uncommonly dark and dreary night, unable to sleep or to lie quiet, with the dismal howl of a distant wolf falling with appalling dread upon the awful stillness, and the mournful sighing of the wind through the tree-tops, she finally arose from her couch and going to the door of

her humble hut at midnight, she opened it wide, as if to defy the discordant note of the hungry wolf, and shouted at the top of her voice a meaningless challenge to the legion of terrors, again and again, waiting between each cry for the welcome echo of her own voice, resounding from up the shadowy avenues of the dim old forest. With such relief of oppression as she had not known for days, she returned to her couch to sleep the rest of the night. She had silenced the wolf, and even the pine had seemed to take on a more cheerful tune to its everlasting monotone.

For some reason Mr. McMurphy did not remain long in his new home. Perhaps those who were expected to join him were slower in coming than his impetuous nature could brook. Be that as it may, the next year he removed to Hill, where he became a prominent and respected citizen.

In 1763 Colonel Hill employed Daniel Campbell, Esq., of Amherst, to survey the town into lots, and this work was done with uncommon accuracy, according to the surveys of that period. By it Philip Riley found he was not living in Number Seven, but in Antrim township.

In his trips between his home in Boston and Hillsborough Colonel Hill sometimes went by the way of Litchfield. On one of these occasions he met John McColley and Elizabeth Gibson, who it will be remembered were the first children born in the town. Knowing this and upon learning that they were lovers, he suggested that they get married and settle in his town, promising them one hundred acres of land if they would do so. The offer was quickly accepted, the two were married, and were among the foremost to begin the second settlement on West Hill. With them came Samuel and John Gibson, her brothers, then young men with their wives. These brothers had come with their parents at the first settlement, aged respectively two years and two months.

About a dozen families came in 1764, most of them from Massachusetts, and from this time the work of improvement went merrily ahead. Other families followed until three years later there were twenty, if not more, families in town, the following being an incomplete record:

Lieut. John McColley, who took up his homestead on the road, from the Centre to Washington.

**Samuel Gibson, who had married Elizabeth Stewart,  
John Gibson, who had married Elizabeth McMullen.**

**Capt. Samuel Bradford, Sen.,** who had moved hither from Middleton, Mass., to settle in 1766, his house being the first public hostelry in Hillsborough. He built the first saw and grist mill in that part of the town, located on Beard Brook, remains of which were to be seen as late as 1850. He was active in forming the first company of militia in town, and was its Captain. He died in August, 1776, respected by all who knew him. The first town meeting was held at his house. He had a son, Samuel, Jr., who was prominent in public affairs.

Lieut. Samuel Bradford, a native of Middleton, Mass., but coming to settle on West Hill in 1764, was probably a cousin of "Captain Sam, Jr." He received his commission in the 16th Regiment, N. H. Militia, serving under Capt. Isaac Baldwin. He served in the Revolutionary War, but removed to Antrim, where he died.

Jonathan Durant, from Billerica, Mass., He settled on the farm in the northwest section of the town.

Joshua Easty, or Estey as it is now spelled, came here with Captain Bradford, from Middleton, and left descendants.

Timothy Wilkins settled in 1764 on a farm owned in 1841 by Ebenezer Jones. He was from Carlisle, Mass., where he eventually returned and died.

William Williams was from Sudbury, Mass., and he lived on the \_\_\_\_\_ where he died in \_\_\_\_\_

William Pope was another native of Sudbury, Mass., coming to Hillborough previous to 1766, and settling on the Worthly farm. He was interested in the raising of apples; he and his wife were active in forming the first church society; he was a member of the first board of Selectmen and was Town Clerk in 1780. He removed to Clarendon, Vt., where he died.

Benjamin Lovejoy came from Amherst in 1765, to settle on the Jones farm, but in 1778 he removed from this town to Westminster, Vt., where he lived until his death.



Jonathan Sargent was from Bradford, Mass.

Isaac Andrews, who became not only the founder of one of the leading families here, but was himself an active and influential man in the new town, came from Carlisle in 1764 and came with his friend and neighbor.

William Taggart, or Taggard as it was spelled in those days, belonged to a Scotch-Irish family of Londonderry, where his father, James Taggart, was constable as early as 1737. At the time of the incorporation of Derryfield, 1753, he was living in that section which was taken to form the latter township. From that town William came to Hillsborough before the Revolution.

Moses Steel was also from Londonderry, of Scottish ancestry. His grandfather, Thomas Steel, was among the original proprietors of Londonderry, and came hither from the north of Ireland in 1718. Moses was probably the son of Thomas, Jr., and Martha Steel, and came here when a young man.

Capt. Isaac Baldwin, of whom we have already spoken, and of whom we shall have considerable more to say in succeeding chapters.

Immediately the new-comers began to hold religious meetings in private houses in winter, and barns in summer. At these meetings such civil conduct of public affairs as became necessary, were instituted. As Cromwell said of his Ironsides:

"I raised such men as had the fear of God before them, and made some conscience of what they did, and from that day forward I must say to you they were never beaten." The type of such men as these settled the slopes of Hillsborough from Concord End to Stowe Mountain.

The first settlers thought only of tilling the soil as a means of sustenance. In truth, it was all they could do, until the time had come to open other industries. They gave no thought to the power of the river to lift them into prosperity. They had no use for its tumbling waters, to them a source of inconvenience in crossing the angry stream, as they must in intercourse with their fellow-beings living elsewhere. They sought rather for the hill-sides, where the sunlight could send its earliest beams and help quicken the crops. The valleys in those days were not inviting

spots, not only on account of their being so hidden from the eyes of the world, but as much from their dampness. So such elevated places as constituted the hamlet of Bible Hill, the Centre, and others attracted them. On these hilltops were laid the foundation of New England's welfare.

Eventually the change came, just as change after change has followed in the footsteps of succeeding days, and are continuing to come and go. Mills were needed, and the possibilities of the river began to assert themselves.

Finally it was felt that the time had come when a movement should be made to secure the incorporation of a town. Accordingly a meeting of the heads of the freeholders in the territory was called at the house of Isaac Andrews, Esq., on West Hill, Isaac Baldwin was made moderator and Isaac Andrews, clerk. It was found that there were twenty-two qualified to vote in the territory comprised in the grant of Colonel Hill, and by unanimous decision it was voted to ask for a charter, and Squire Andrews was chosen as agent to act for the community. He was a man to attend promptly to his duties, and he immediately employed the Rev. John Scales, the first minister of Hopkinton and who had occasionally preached here, to draft a petition to the Governor and Council. The following is a copy of the instrument, with the names of its signers:

#### PETITION FOR AN ACT OF INCORPORATION.

To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq Captain General, Governor and commander in chief In and over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire, And to the Honourable his Majestys Council of said Province.

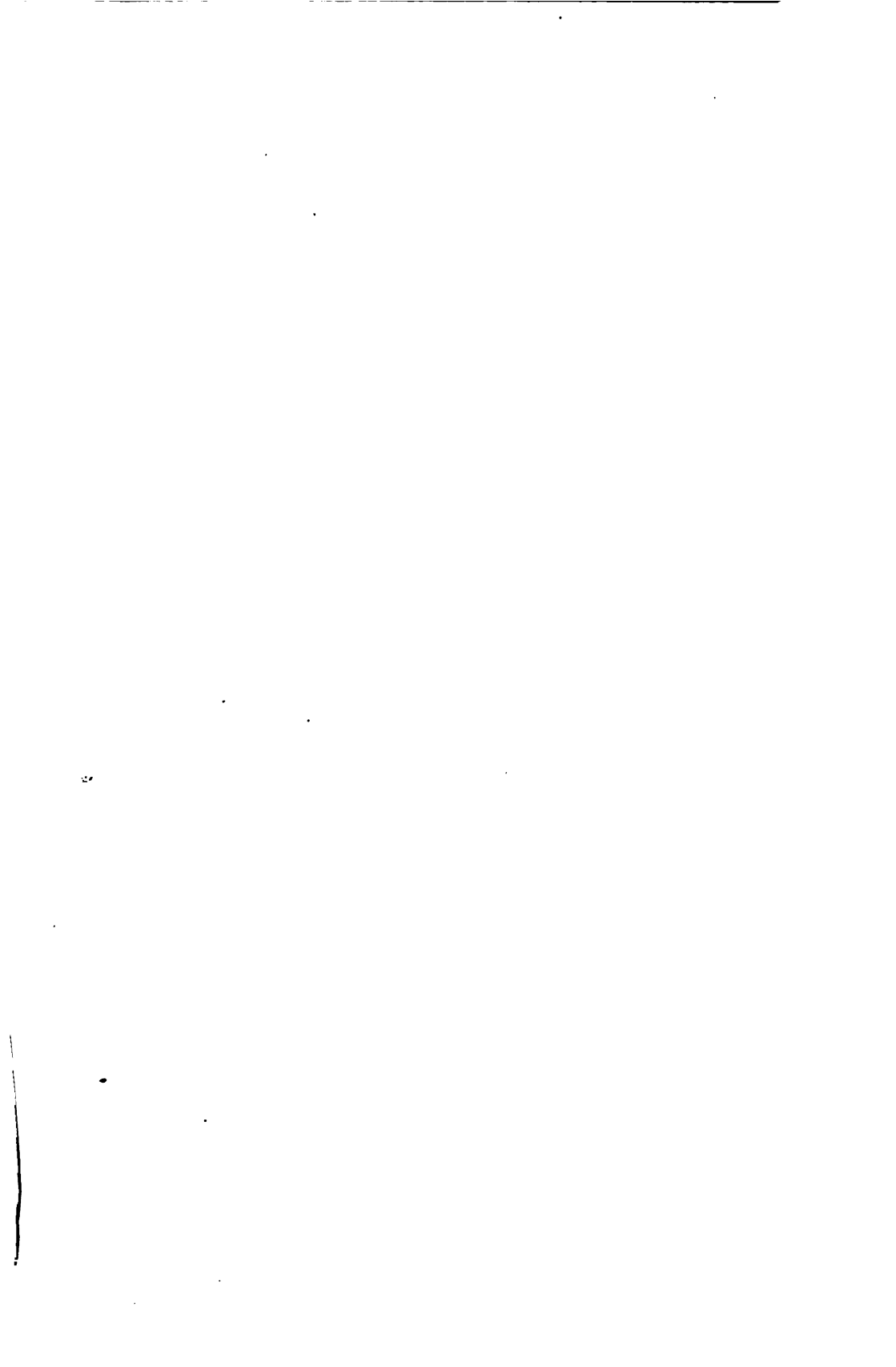
The Petition of the subscribers Inhabitants of a Township called Hillsborough in the Province aforesaid, Humbly sheweth, That we have been subjected to the payment of Province and County Taxes as fully as the inhabitants of towns in this Province, but have not enjoyed equal privileges. We are humbly of opinion that, Collecting of Taxes would be facilitated to us, good order maintained, the culture of our land Encouraged, and many inconveniences removed and good purposes answered by an incorporation. Therefore we pray that said Township Butted and Bounded as follows viz. Beginning at the southeast corner of a Beach Tree marked Seven, from thence South Eighty four degrees & 30 minutes west about six miles by the Society

Lands so called to a Beach tree marked 7 & 8, from thence north fifteen degrees West about six miles by common Land so called to a Beach Tree marked 7 & 8 from thence North Eighty four degrees & 30 minutes East about six miles to a Beach tree marked 7, from thence about six miles by the Town of Henniker to the Bounds first mentioned may be erected and incorporated a Body politic enfranchised with the same powers & privileges that other Towns in this Province have and enjoy, And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever Pray.

Jonathan Duren  
Timothy Wilkins  
Abijah Lovejoy  
John Sargent  
John Steel  
Archibald Taggart  
James Gibbon  
William Taggart  
John McCalley  
George Bemaïne  
William Clark

William Jones  
Benjamin Lovejoy, Jr.  
John Gibbon  
William Pope  
Williams Williams  
Isaac Baldwin  
Daniel McNeall  
Joseph Clark  
Isaac Andrews  
Alexander McClintock  
Samuel Bradford

Though his name does not appear on the petition, not being a resident, Colonel Hill was the first to suggest this move, and naturally as its founder he felt anxious to have his name affixed to the territory in which he had taken so much interest and spent so much money in developing, so he offered Governor Wentworth a fee that in our money would amount to fifty dollars for signing the charter, providing the new town should be given the name of Hillborough. Though of late frequently spoken of as "Hill's Town," the place still retained the signification of Number Seven. The Governor was favorably impressed by Hill's request, and as Hillborough the new town is designated in the Charter, and this name has never been legally changed. Still within ten years it was being termed Hillsborough, perhaps because it was more easily uttered, and as such it was soon referred to in the records. It might seem that the addition of the "s" was in a measure brought about by the fact that the county was so known in honor of the Earl of Hillsborough, Great Britain. It was perfectly natural that strangers should suppose the spelling of the town would be the same, and the town's people accepted it without dissent.





## CHARTER.

*Provence of  
New Hampshire*

L. S.

George the Third by the Grace  
of God of Great Britain France  
and Ireland

## King Defender of the Faith and so forth

**To all People to whom these  
presents shall come**

## Greeting

Whereas our Loyal Subjects Inhabitance of a Tract of Land within our prouince of New Hampshire afore Said, Commonly Called and known by the Name of Hillborough Containing by estimation about six miles Square—have humbly Petitioned and requested us that they may be Erected and Incorporated into a Township, and infranchised with the same Powers and priviledges which other towns within our said prouince by Law have and Enjoy and it appearing unto us to be conducive to the General Good of our said Prouince as well as of the said Inhabitance in perticuler, by maintaining Good order & encouraging the culture of the Land that the Same Should be done Know Ye that that we our speceal Grace certain knoledge and for the encoragement and promotion of the Good Purposes & Ends aforesaid by and with advice of our trusty and well beloued John Wentworth Esquire our Gouvernor and Commander in Chief of our Said Province and o four Council of the same have erected and ordained and by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors do will and ordain that the Inhabitance of the said tract of Land & others who shall Improue and Inhabit there on hereafter the Same being buted and bounded as follows. Viz. Beginning at the South East Corner at a Beech Tree marked. 7. from thence South Eighty Four Degrees and thirty minutes west about six miles by the Society Lands so Called to a Beech tree marked. 7. and 8., from thence North Fiftean degres west about six miles by Common Land Land so Called to a beech Tree 7. and 8 marked, from thence North Eighty Four degrees and Thirty minuts East about Six miles to a Beech Tree marked 7; from thence about six miles by the Town of Henniker to the bounds first mentioned be and they are hereby declared to be be a Town Corporate by the Name of Hillborough to have Continu-

ance for Ever with all the Powers and authorities Priviledges, Immunities and Franchises which any other towns in said province by Law hold hold & enjoy to the said Inhabitation or those who shall hereafter inhabit there, and to their Successors for Ever aloways reserving to us our Heirs and Successors all white Pine Trees that are or shall be found being and growing within and upon said Tract of Land fit for the use of our Royal Navy Reserving also to us our Heirs and Successors the power of Deviding Said town when it shall appear necessary & Convenient for the Inhabitation thereof Provided nevertheless and 'tis hereby declared that this Charter and Grant is Not intended and shall and shall Not in any manner be Construed to affect the private property of the soil with in the Limits aforesaid and as the several towns within our Said Province are by the Laws thereof enabled and authoriz assemble and by the majority of the voters present to chuse all officers & transact such affairs as in the Said Laws are declared. We do by these presents nominate and appoint Mr. Isaac Baldwin H H to call the first Meeting of said Inhabitants to be held within the said Town at any time within thirty Days from the Date hereof. giving Legal Notice of the time and design of holding such meeting; after which the annual meeting for said Town; Shall be held for the choice of said officers and the porposes aforesaid on the last thursday of March annually.

In Testimony whereof we have Caused the Seal of our Said prouince to be hereunto affixed Witness our aforesaid Gouverner & Comander in Cheif the fourth day of Nouember in the Thirteenth year of our Reign annoqus Domini 1772

J. Wentworth By

By his Excell<sup>ty</sup> Command  
with advice of Council  
Theodore Atkinson Sec.<sup>y</sup>  
prouince of New Hampshire 14th novem<sup>r</sup> 1772

Recorded in the Sec<sup>ry</sup> office Book 4th Page 120

Theodore Atkinson Se<sup>ry</sup>.

Coppy Examened p<sup>r</sup> Isaac Andrews Town Clark

Under authority of the foregoing instrument Isaac Baldwin issued the following warrant:

Hillborough Novem<sup>r</sup> 24th 1772

At A church meeting it was voted unanimously that M<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Barnes take the Charge and oversight of the Church and flock of Christ in this town aforesaid, and that he settle with us in the work of the Gospell Ministry according to the platform of Church Disapline Comanly Called Cambridge platform so far as it agrees with the word of God or the Sacred Scripture . . . .

Voted: that they will Give him thirty pounds, Lawfull money by way of Settlement, and they give him thirty pounds Lawfull money a year for the first fore years, and that they will give him thirty five pounds Lawfull a year for the next four year and then forty pounds a year untill there be 70 famelys in town, and when there is Seventy famelys in town he is to be Intitled to fifty pounds a year Sooner or Later, and is to be fifty pounds a year from the time of .70 famelys Coming in to town till there be .90 famelies, and after there is 90 families kisto be sixty pounds a year untill there is won hundred and ten families in town and after their is -110-famelies in town it is to be sixty pounds thirteen shillings and fore pence anerely so long as he shall continue in the ministry among us, and furthermore that we will allow him two or three Sabbaths in a year to visit his frinds . . . .

the Sam Day Directly after the Church meeting the Town meet and concored with the Church in Giving M<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Barnes a Call to Settle them in the work of the Gospell Ministry and would Give him a Settlement as Salary above mentioned and there was Not one opposing

John Sargent	Timothy wilkins	} the church
Nebemiah wilkins	Joseph Clark	
Anthony moriss	Benja Lovejoy	
Will <sup>m</sup> Williams	Sam <sup>n</sup> Bradford	
archable Taggart	John mead	
Jonathan Durant	George booth	
Isaac Andrews	Joshua Esty	
will <sup>m</sup> Pope	Sam <sup>n</sup> Bradford Jun <sup>r</sup>	
	timothy Bradford	
	Sam <sup>n</sup> Bardford	} Chose as a Committy to present there call to the person elect
	Isaac Andrews	
	Isaac Baldwin	
Baxter how	} the Congregation	
will <sup>m</sup> Jones		
andrew wilkins		
Sam <sup>n</sup> Bradford 3d		
Isaac Baldwin		



## WARRANT FOR FIRST TOWN MEETING.

Provens of New Hampsheir } to the Constable of the town of  
and County of Hillborough } Hillborough in Said County Greeting

In his maiestys Name you are hereby Requiered forthwith to warn the freeholders and other inhabtance of said Hillborough that are Duly Qualified to Vote in town meeting to meet at the House of Sam<sup>l</sup> Bradford Jun<sup>r</sup> in said town on thursday the 25<sup>th</sup> Day march instant persuant to our Charter from the Governor and Counsel, at ten of the Clock in the fore Noon for the following porposes: ulz:

1<sup>st</sup> to Chuse a moderator, town Clark, Selectmen and all Comen and ordinary town officers

2<sup>ly</sup> to see if the town will agree to buld a meeting house for the Publick worship of God in said town

3<sup>ly</sup> to see where the town will agree to set said house, and also to gains the dementains how Large to buld, and Chuse a Comety to buld said house, see when it shall be bult

4<sup>ly</sup> to see if they will Ratify Establiash and Confirm the several maters and things voted at their meeting held on the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of Novem<sup>r</sup> Last past

5<sup>ly</sup> to see if they will buld a pound, and where to buld it

6<sup>ly</sup> what they will Rais to Defray Corant Charges

7<sup>ly</sup> to hear the town accounts to see if they will alow or Disalow them hereof fail not and mak Due Return Given Under my hand and seal, this Eighth Day of march A 1773 and in the thirteenth year of of the Reign of our soveran Lord George the third King of Grate Britain &c  
By order of the selectmen

Cope atested

Isaac Andrews town Clark

in obedience to the above warant I have warned all the free holders and other inhabtance Qalified according to Law to Vote to meet at time and place above mentioned

Copy atested

Sam<sup>l</sup> Bradford 3<sup>d</sup> Constable  
Isaac Andrews town Clark

It will be noticed that the province had already assessed taxes on the inhabitants of this isolated community before its unification into a township, and no doubt Samuel Bradford had been constable to collect the money, so it will be seen that taxes

entered into affairs even before official action, which goes to prove that taxes cannot be escaped early nor late. It is certain that community meetings had been held, as witness the fact that Samuel Bradford, 3rd, had been directed to "warn the town meeting" as Collector, and also by the vote "to Renew their call to Mr. Jonathan Barns to settle in the work of the Gospel Ministry." These earlier meetings were probably religious meetings; that is, the getting together of the inhabitants to establish a church. At this early stage it was necessary to have moderators and clerks of the meetings, and then collectors to gather in the money needed to support public movements. This church history will be given in another chapter.

Colonel Hill showed his good intentions towards the new town by giving ten acres of land near the Centre for the site of a meeting house, a burial ground and a common. He reserved nearly three hundred acres of land as a gift to the first settled minister. No doubt he would have assisted the town very much more, but he had begun to meet with reverses of fortune, and these made it impossible for him to make further benefactions.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Causes that Led to the American Revolution—Hardships Laid upon Trade and Manufacture—Troops Sent to "Protect" the People—Stamp Act—Its Enforcement a Day of Mourning—Tolling of the Bells in Hillsborough—"A Liberty Funeral" in Portsmouth—The Boston Riot—First Blood Shed in the Revolution—Tea Party—Beginning of Organized Resistance—Pine Tree Act—Patriots of the Pines at Riverdale—Capture of Fort William and Mary—Still more Troops and Oppression—The Concord and Lexington Fight—Action of Citizens of Hillsborough Always Loyal and Harmonious—First Committee of Safety in Town—How the News of the Concord Fight Was Brought to Hillsborough—Captain Baldwin's Volunteers—March to Cambridge—Captain Baldwin's Company at Bunker Hill—Battle of Bunker Hill—Fall of Captain Baldwin—Major McClary's Fate—List of Larum Men in Hillsborough in 1776—Names of Militia Men—Tax List for 1776—Number of Military Age—Association Test and Signers—Excerpts from Town Records—Soldiers in the War—Arnold's Expedition—Hillsborough's Part in It—Lieutenant Ammi Andrews—Dark Days of the Revolution—Battle of Long Island—White Plains—Trenton—British Hold New York—Retreat Across the Delaware—The Winter at Valley Forge—Burgoyne Prepares to Invade New England—Vermont's Appeal to New Hampshire—The Answer—Stark's Independent Command—Battle of Bennington—Hillsborough Men at Bennington—Hillsborough Men in the Rhode Island Expedition—Absentees from the Army—Hillsborough Bounties—Hillsborough Men Credited to Other Towns—War Rolls—Soldiers of Hillsborough and Abstracts from Their Records.

The "Seven Years' War" with the French and Indians had barely drawn to a close—a satisfactory conclusion—and the pioneers of the second settlement in Hillsborough had not advanced very far in their work of breaking the wilderness than the rumblings of another and greater storm began to be heard. At first these ominous sounds were merely the mutterings of a people that felt the hand of oppression being laid upon them; not severely at first, but with increasing heaviness. The underlying

cause of this hardship placed upon the colonists by the motherland was the fact that England had come out of her long series of wars with France, Spain and other nations with a depleted treasury. Now she came back to New England in actions that spoke plainer than words that, as she had fought New England's wars and won her victories, the recipient must pay the cost. In doing this England forgot, or what was worse ignored, the fact that it was the raw New England troops that had given her that French stronghold Louisburg; forgot that it was the forest soldiery of the colonies that had stemmed the tide of French invasion on the shores of the Horicon and saved to her New England; forgot that it was New England troops that had made the capture of Quebec and Canada possible.

Anyway, immediately the arms of New England were not needed to help fight her battles, England began to replenish her treasury from the scanty stores of her dependents. It can be truthfully said that she had been doing this quietly and stealthily for more than a quarter of a century. All of the exports of the colonists had to be carried to her markets, and did they import goods straightway a duty was imposed which made them unduly expensive. More galling than all of this were the restrictions laid upon home manufactures, and so minute and far-reaching that they became tyrannical. Her own Pitt frankly acknowledged that "the colonies are not allowed to manufacture a hob-nail." Parliament in 1750 forbade the colonists from the manufacture of steel and refused to let them erect iron works. The manufacture of cloth was restricted, and the very clothes on their backs were ordered to be bought in the old country. Perhaps not easily aroused the inhabitants here quietly submitted, excusing the act by the claim that New England, having been benefited by the overthrow of the French and Indians, should be willing to bear their portion of the cost.

The powers overseas did not stop there, and this fact reflects the spirit of the times. The colonists were making such rapid strides in growth and prosperity, and there were those in Great Britain, overzealous for their king, who began to whisper that it would not be long before the American colonies would be looking for their freedom from the mother government. In the expectation of checking any such movement troops were sent here under

pretence of protecting the people, the expense of supporting these soldiers thrown upon the very ones they were ordered to overawe. Then followed the Stamp Act of 1764, which was expected to "execute itself." The fallacy of this effort was soon shown. The American people, while scattered and unorganized, began to awaken to their situation. The result was heavy duties upon goods which were evaded by contraband trade; English cloths gave place to domestic manufactures; the rich sacrificed their luxuries; the poor, their comforts. The interruption of trade injured England, while the Stamp Act called forth such organizations as "The Sons of Liberty."

The day upon which this obnoxious measure was to go into effect, November 1, 1765, was proclaimed to be a day of mourning. Even in obscure little Hillsborough feelings of resentment prevailed, the inhabitants moved moodily about their work. In Portsmouth a public funeral was held, and the coffin supposed to contain the object of the ceremonies, inscribed, "Liberty aged 145, stampd," was borne slowly and solemnly to the burial plot, followed by a long line of mourners. Upon reaching the place the procession halted, the inscription was replaced by that of "Liberty revived," when the throng marched back with a quicker and prouder step.

In New Hampshire business papers were exchanged without any regard to the law demanding stamps, and everywhere the feeling was so intense and vehement that on March 18, 1766, the act was repealed, followed by a day of rejoicing among the colonists. But this respite was of short duration, and when the sun set again it left the night blacker than ever. Pitt and other friends in England, who had made a gallant fight for the American cause, were now overruled. More missed than all of the others, Pitt, the champion of freedom in America, whose voice had "rung across the seas and continents in defense of personal liberty had become weak; the eagle eye which could gaze unblenched upon the sun of power, had lost its lustre; that manly form, whose presence could awe the most august legislative body on earth, was bowed with age and disease. Pitt was no longer master of the occasion." Under the changed condition a bill was passed to tax the colonists for the glass, paper, painter's colors and the tea one and all used.



From an Old Print

THE OLD BRIDGE AND MILLS, 1860.



This act was followed by the landing at Boston of seven hundred British troops from Halifax. If it were thought they would be needed to enforce the new hardship about to be placed upon the people, their presence served to arouse, not to intimidate, them. Mobs overran the streets of Boston, and led to riots. Four men, the first to sacrifice their lives in the cause of American liberty, were shot down by the British soldiers. Beginning to understand the quicksand upon which they were building, the English statesmen sought to retreat by repealing the duties except upon tea. This was retained to show that the mother country had not lost her power as yet. Every schoolboy knows the result. In Boston the tea was destroyed by a party of men at night. At Portsmouth it was reshipped without disorder. Everywhere the colonists were strongly opposed to the hardship of "taxation without representation." Some, generally men of wealth who felt it was for their personal interest to do so, dared to uphold the king. This party, styled Loyalists or Tories, were not numerous enough to create much trouble, once the sentiment of freedom was fairly awakened.

The leaders, seeing the political breakers ahead, consulted with each other and it was decided to create a Continental Congress as soon as possible to meet in Philadelphia, then the most central and important city in the country. Colonial assemblies in several provinces appointed "Committees of Correspondence," whose duty it was to ascertain the state of public opinion and keep their constituents informed. Determined not to be behind the others, in May, 1774, New Hampshire appointed a similar body. Learning of the move on foot the royal Governor appeared and ordered the sheriff to dissolve the assembly, hoping thus to defeat the object of the gathering. Retiring without showing any resentment the members adjourned to another building, where it was voted to ask all the towns in the province to send delegates to Exeter for the purpose of choosing two representatives to the general congress about to convene in Philadelphia. There is no vote on record to show that Hillsborough responded to this appeal, though it is not only possible but probable that Captain Isaac Baldwin and Lieutenant Samuel Bradford attended. Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan were chosen delegates to represent



New Hampshire in the proposed congress, which met in the following September.

In the midst of this patriotic uprising an incident took place which brought the storm of resentment very close to the people of Hillsborough.

It will be remembered that in the charter of Hillsborough, as in other towns, there was a reservation made of all pine trees suitable to be used in the Royal Navy of Great Britain. So, before the pioneer was allowed to begin his work of clearing the land he had been granted, the King's agent was sent to mark those pines of sufficient size to make masts for 74-gun ships of war with what was known as "The King's Arrow." This symbol was really a huge, inverted V about four feet in length and cut deep into the bark. Should one dare to molest one of these reserves it would cost him dear. During the winter, when the snow lay deep upon the earth, men were employed by the provincial government to cut these trees and team them to the nearest point where they could be prepared for the purpose designed, and then transported to the nearest port. The majority of these lumbermen and teams were from the towns along the coast, the leader of them having made a contract to deliver so many trees for a certain sum. The men would build for themselves cabins in the wilderness, where a number of these trees were to be found. Many of the giants were drawn in the round log from sixty to one hundred feet in length all the way to Newburyport, a favorite destination for the majority. Along the Contoocook what was the "Mast Yard" was an objective point, which spot was near the railroad station which keeps alive the name. These huge logs were generally floated down the river.

It is related that one of these mighty monarchs of the forest was cut in the Contoocook valley which required fifty-five yokes of oxen to draw to the river bank. There is no record to show how large it was at the foot, but at the top of a hundred and ten-foot log it measured three feet in diameter! Is it any wonder the man who had secured this prize for his king, boasted loudly of his undertaking. Captain Chamberlain did not dare risk his giant captive to the rocky course of the Contoocook, so he hauled it with his big team all the way to Concord, where it was rolled

into the Merrimack. But it had been a trying passage so far, uphill and down, sometimes the lives of his best oxen imperiled when working their way over some sharp summit or down a rocky declivity, but the master mover breathed easily as he saw his mighty trophy borne merrily in the swollen waters of the Merrimack. All did go the king's benefit until Amoskeag Falls were reached. Here, as the great monster swung over the jagged brink of the cataract it caught on the ragged edge of rock. For a moment it hung half suspended above the boiling flood, and then it snapped in twain like a pipe stem! Captain Chamberlain, who had been following on horseback along the bank of the river, witnessed this mishap with a look of horror. Throwing up his hands he shouted, so his voice was heard above the roar of the cataract, "My God! I'm a ruined man!" Putting spurs to his horse, he rode madly down the valley, and was never seen in this vicinity again, very much to the disappointment of the workmen whom he was owing for all their hard work.

Occasionally one of these forest monarchs escaped the king's lumbermen and lived on for a hundred years or more, to be remembered by the generation just gone before us. Mr. Joseph Barnard of Hopkinton described one of these relics which stood in his day. The top of this tree had been blown off fifty feet above the ground, and it was finally cut down by coon hunters. Fifteen feet from its base it measured fifteen feet in circumference. It was estimated to have contained more than six thousand feet of lumber. It was supposed to have been more than 400 years old, and so was standing when Columbus discovered America.

This reservation of the best pine trees for the use of the royal government became no small bone of contention between the colonists and the British officials. In fact it was one of the causes that finally led to the open rebellion of the men of New England.

Some innocently, others wilfully it may be, now and then cut some of the pines marked with the king's arrow. As often as they were detected these offenders were haled into court and made to pay a fine. In some cases these fines were large and paid under protest.

I have not found that any culprits were caught in this town, but a deputy "Surveyor of the King's Woods" making a raid upon the mills in Pascataquog valley early in the spring of 1772, among others at mills elsewhere, laid an attachment upon nearly three hundred logs at Clement's mills at Oil Mills village, now Riverdale, and swore a good round oath that the offenders should be punished to the fullest extent of the law, if they did not pay the fine that might be exacted of them.

The "culprits" at other mills went forward and paid the fines assessed against them and retained the logs, which were really theirs by right of domain. But the men of Clement's mills resolved that they would not humble themselves to the British officer. So they paid no attention to the notice, and quietly awaited the result.

In due course of time a warrant was made out against Ebenezer Mudgett, known to be one of the leaders in the affairs, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Benjamin Whiting of Hollis to serve. This redoubtable(?) officer, took along his deputy, John Quigley of Francestown, and this precious pair, both proving tories when the war broke out, went in quest of their victim. They had no trouble in finding Mr. Mudgett, and with better grace than they had expected the prisoner accompanied them to the village inn kept by one Aaron Quimby.

It was then nearly night, and Mr. Mudgett declared that he would furnish any reasonable bail before morning. So, elated over the ease with which they had secured the principal offender, and deciding the whole crowd was a set of "hoodlums with no more spine than rabbits," they sought their couches at an early hour so as to take a good start in the morning.

Meanwhile the friends of Mudgett had arranged to carry out a dare-devil plot that possibly had been premeditated for sometime. Anyway, while the sheriff was sleeping peacefully in the quiet hours of morning, dreaming no doubt of the fat fee he would receive for his work, the door was thrown open and in stalked half a dozen grim-visaged men intent on his harm! Before he could offer resistance, if he had had the mind to do so, he was dragged from his warm nest into the cold air, to be given a severe drubbing. If he begged off, and he showed himself to be an

arrant coward, the blows fell thicker and faster, while no one answered his appeals for help. Finally he was hustled out of the house and tossed upon the bare back of his horse, seated so he was looking backward instead of ahead. Here he was bound by greenhide thongs. The horse had been ignominiously shorn of its mane and tail and decorated with pine boughs.

In this lamentable condition for a High Sheriff the victim was escorted out of town, amid the jeers and hoots of his persecutors and the eye-witnesses to this audacious performance, all of which shocked a few more sober-minded of the village people, who foresaw direful results from this reckless adventure. Of course the sheriff within a few days entered his complaint and the perpetrators of the outrage were haled into court. But already public opinion was with the audacious culprits—at least so strongly had the tide set in that direction that a decision was not reached in the first trial, and armed resistance elsewhere put an end to the proceedings so that judgment was never rendered, the incident passing into history as one of the opening acts of the war which was inevitable.

Great Britain, already awakening to the possibility of the coming outbreak, but still blindly resolved to hold it in abeyance by sheer defiance, prohibited the exportation of gunpowder to America, and a ship of war was sent forthwith to take possession of Fort William and Mary, the key to Portsmouth. If news flew slowly in those days, this movement was anticipated by the inhabitants about the vicinity, and under the leadership of Captain Thomas Pickering, with those staunch supporters Major John Sullivan and John Langdon, a body of men surprised the officers of the fort on the night of December 15, 1774, took the commander and five soldiers prisoners, and carried away one hundred barrels of gunpowder, ammunition afterwards used at Bunker Hill. The next day another company removed fifteen cannon, with small arms and stores from the fort, all of which was successfully secreted at different places in adjoining towns. This bold act was one of the most daring achievements in the Revolution.

The next hostile movement by the enemy was taken in the following spring, or within four months of the capture of Fort

William and Mary. The British government acted upon the principle that the King of England "had, hath and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America in all cases whatsoever." On the other hand the colonists maintained there should be no taxation without representation. In some respects the older country yielded,, and the burden of the expense was lightened, but so long as a penny was demanded the now thoroughly aroused colonists claimed the underlying intention remained unchanged, and that additional hardship might be placed upon them at any time, a declaration that could not be honestly denied. Unable to ensnare the colonies with their promises, while still keeping armed forces upon New England soil, Great Britain finally resolved to subdue the people she could not coerce, a fatal mistake as she eventually learned.\*

The opening of the year 1775, the darkest in the history of the New England colonists, found Boston invested with three thousand royal troops under General Gage. This fact, taken with the demoralized condition of the situations elsewhere and the pervading feeling of the coming conflict overshadowing the people caused a stagnation in business affairs, with an uncertainty of the result that the bravest dared not contemplate with confidence . . . The inhabitants of beleaguered Boston began to suffer for food and begged for assistance from their friends. While sending food and supplies to their distressed countrymen, the pioneers of liberty were secretly and silently gathering such stores of food and ammunition as they could for the inevitable strife. Concord, Mass., was selected as the headquarters for the munitions of war and a body of provincial militia was raised to protect same.

General Gage considered it to be a fine beginning to seize this

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\*Professor Sanborn, in his History of New Hampshire, says very truthfully, "There can scarcely be a doubt that seven years of patient waiting instead of seven years of fighting, with the ablest statesmen and orators of England as friends of America, might have secured to colonists absolute equality of political rights. Had the patriots of that age so waited, and so acted, we, their descendants, might today have been the subjects of a hereditary monarch. Our counties might have been the property of counts, and our independent yeomen, who own their farms and till them, who choose their pastors and support them, who make their laws and obey them, might have been the dependents of some 'born gentleman' like the Duke of Sutherland, who with great condescension visits his peasants twice a year and gives them advice, builds roads and allows them to walk in them, founds churches and sends them rectors, provides cottages and requires of the tenants a rent which abridges the commonest comforts of life."—Author.

store and teach the people, by doing it, a lesson that they might profit by it. Accordingly on the 19th of April, 1775, an important date in American history, he sent a body of troops to chastise these audacious subjects, and incidentally to add to the supply of stores at Boston. Upon reaching Lexington this armed force, advancing with something of the spirit of troops on dress parade, was met by the provincial militia. Major Pitcairn, the pompous British commander, rode forward and brandishing his sword with an air of bravado, exclaimed: "Disperse, ye rebels! Lay down your arms and retire."

His order was unheeded. Chagrined that this small body of untrained men and youths should have dared to hesitate in their reply, the British officer ordered his men to fire. Seven men fell before that deadly volley, while nine were wounded. This was the first blood spilled in the War for American Independence, and the reply was the shot that was "heard around the world!" Finding themselves outnumbered the patriots retreated, but all through the morning kept up a warfare upon the enemy, making the supplies they captured cost them dear. Before returning to Boston their numbers were reduced by two hundred and seventy-three men killed, wounded and missing! The patriots lost eighty-eight, not a large number, but enough to arouse the whole country and the burning words of Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!", became the watchword everywhere. The news spread over New England like wildfire. Hilltops blazed with beacon fires; valleys and hamlets rang with drum beats, and bells were rung to awaken the people to their peril.

Among those who figured in the fight at Concord and Lexington, who afterwards became citizens of Hillsborough or were ancestors of those already settled in the "town on the hilltops," were at least the following, and how many more cannot be easily ascertained at this day:

Ensign Robert Monroe of Captain Parker's company, Lexington.  
Silas Spaulding, Benjamin Pierce, Joshua Durant of Capt. Oliver Baran's company.

Levi Flint of Capt. John Bachiller's company.

Silas How and David How of Capt. Aaron Hayne's company.

Abraham Andrews in Capt. Joshua Walker's company at Concord.

Capt. Joseph Robbins, Capt. Samuel Farrah, Edward Flint and  
Sergt. David Hartwell at Concord.

Benjamin Beard of Lt. Oliver Crosby's company.

Thomas Baldwin, Isaac Beard, Benjamin Dutton and John Bell of  
Capt. Edward Farmer's company.

Elijah Danforth of Capt. Jonathan Stickney's company.

Josiah Gilbert of Stow, Mass.

John Killom of Cambridge, Mass.

Corp. Samuel Murdough at Lexington.

It is difficult to verify all of these names, and there are doubtless errors as well as omissions.

The historian of a town cannot describe to any extent events outside of his immediate field of action, so in this work the battles of the Revolution can be treated only so far as they concerned the fortunes of the men from this place, and even then in a brief manner. These general facts can be gleaned from other histories, local and national, while we follow the scenes at home which others have not done. The steady-going, law-abiding inhabitants of Hillsborough were not in the habit of calling a town meeting at every trifling matter that came up, so the records are not filled with accounts of petty differences and neighborhood quarrels. Though men of decided opinions there were no religious discussions they could not settle within the sanctuary, nor political sentiment they could not agree to leave to another day. Hence not a town meeting was held wherein any part of the business transacted was not promptly decided without argument. The course of action followed by the town during the seven years War for Independence is characterized by calm consideration of the affairs of the day, always tempered with an honest handling of each question regarding the well-being of its townsmen and its duty to its country.

At the annual meeting March 30, 1775, it was voted to purchase a stock of ammunition.

June 14, 1775, three days before the battle of Bunker Hill, the inhabitants met and chose a Board of Inspection or Committee of Safety, as it became better known. The members consisted of three of the oldest and staunchest citizens of the town, Captain Samuel Bradford, Lieut. Samuel Bradford and Timothy Wilkins. This board was re-elected in 1776, but Captain Bradford dying

in the summer, at a special meeting held September 23, 1776, Nathaniel Cooledge, a veteran of the French and Indian wars, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Removed as this town was from the general routes of public information the news that hostilities had begun and war was imminent flew hither with the celerity of a winged messenger. Nor is this to any great extent a figure of speech. Three or four of the men then living in Hillsborough had fought throughout the Seven Years' War side by side with the Monroes, Haradons and others of the Minute Men of Lexington. The most conspicuous of these was Captain Baldwin, and no sooner was the fight over than some of the leaders there dispatched a man mounted upon a fleet horse to apprise him of the impending danger. It is needless to say perhaps that messengers were sent in every direction.

Though a peace-loving people there was probably not a man in town who had not done his part in all previous wars, providing he had been old enough to carry a musket. They were equally as ready now to shoulder the "old queen's arm" in defence of their country. Putnam unhitching his horse from the plow to mount him and ride to the front; Stark leaving the mill log upon its carriage to start in hot haste to Cambridge, show no more prompt action or clear-cut patriotism than did Capt. Isaac Baldwin when told the startling news. He was framing a barn in Deering when the tidings from Lexington reached him. Realizing what this meant, the hero of more than twenty battles in the French and Indian wars laid aside his tools in the midst of his work and hastened to his home. Within twenty-four hours he had raised a body of volunteers to go with him to the front. Stopping barely long enough to express a few hasty good-byes to their loved ones, this redoubtable little company of patriots, others joining them as they advanced, started on their way towards the scene of war. The names of the members of this Spartan band, as far as can be enumerated now, were:

Ammi Andrews,  
Isaac Baldwin, Captain  
David Brooks,  
Andrew Wilkins,  
Ammi Andrews, Jr.,

Samuel Bradford,  
Silas Cooledge,  
Isaac Andrews,  
John Brown,  
Samuel Symonds.



This number comprised about one-fourth of the able-bodied men in town, and at no time was there a smaller number at the front. At times there was a larger percentage serving their country.

Upon reaching Hollis Captain Baldwin was informed that a British fleet had begun an attack on Portsmouth, and feeling it his duty to go to the relief of the garrison there, he changed his course. But, upon coming to Thornton's Ferry, the rumor was denied, and he again pushed on towards Boston.

This was on Saturday and the following day they reached Billerica, Mass., in season to attend divine worship, where they listened to a patriotic discourse delivered by Rev. Henry Cummings. They remained in this town until Monday morning, when they resumed their march, arriving at the headquarters of the American army at Cambridge, where they were received with a hearty welcome. Captain Baldwin was well known to many of the officers in command here and a large company, composed mainly of men of his vicinity, Hillsborough, Henniker and Hopkinton, was enrolled under him.

Pay Roll of Capt. Isaac Baldwin's Company at Bunker Hill.

Isaac Baldwin\*, Captain,  
 John Hale, Captain,  
 John Hale, Lieutenant,  
 Stephen Hoyt, ditto.  
 Andrews Wilkins\*, Sergeant,  
 Moses Bailey, ditto,  
 Reuben Kimball, ditto,  
 Henry Blake, Fifer,  
 Moses Darling, Private,  
 Silas Cooledge\*,  
 Robert Taggart\*,  
 Ammy Andrews, Jr.\*,  
 John Putney,  
 Phinehas Kimball,  
 Peter Howe\*,  
 Moses Jones\*,  
 Ephraim Hadley,  
 Duty Stickney,  
 Richard Straw,  
 Timothy Clement,  
 John Stanley,

Stephen Hoyt, 2d Lieutenant,  
 Ammy Andrews\*, 2d ditto,  
 Ammy Andrews\*, Sergeant.  
 Moses Kimball, ditto,  
 Moses Eastman, Sergeant,  
 Moses Connet, ditto,  
 John Brown\*, Drummer,  
 Isaac Andrews\*, Private,  
 John McNiel\*,  
 David Brooks\*,  
 Samuel Simonds\*,  
 Robert Cunningham,  
 Collins Eastman,  
 Samuel Hildreth,  
 Enoch Eastman,  
 Noah Parsons,  
 Moses Trussell,  
 Joseph Shattuck,  
 Joseph Presbey,  
 Benjamin Stanley,  
 Thomas Hills,

Thomas Eastman,  
Peter Lovejoy,  
Asahel Putney,  
Jonathan Durant\*,  
James Gibson\*,  
George Bemaime\*,

Daniel Cressy,  
Clifford Chafey,  
Isaac Cates,  
Samuel Bradford, Sergt. Major\*,  
Joseph Putney, Private,  
Samuel Barrowellff.

A study of the above roll shows that in addition to the ten men who enrolled under Captain Baldwin at home eight others must have followed him and so joined the army at Cambridge. Thus Hillsborough had at least eighteen men then in the army, and it is not only possible but probable there were others.

To the great satisfaction of all Captain Baldwin's company was assigned to Col. John Stark's regiment. The night of June 17th they were quartered at Medford, and were sent with several other companies on the following morning to participate in the battle of Bunker Hill.

The story of that memorable day's sanguinary fight has been imperfectly told, and it is doubtful if at this distant day New Hampshire troops will receive ample credit for the part they performed. The company whose names have been listed certainly acted a valiant part, being from first to last in the thick of the battle. Near noon the gallant McClary from Epsom had command of this division, and about one o'clock, as he was forming his men for an attack, Captain Baldwin fell pierced by a musket ball. Two of his townsmen, Lieut. John McNiel and James Gibson, witnessing this unfortunate fate of their leader, sprang forward and bore him to a more retired position. And there, with a little knot of weeping comrades, the life of the hero ebbed away, so he breathed his last about sunset.

Already the tide of battle had set in against the patriots. At the beginning of a retreat the brave General McClary had fallen, and in the death of Major Andrew McClary and Capt. Isaac Baldwin the Americans lost two men, who, if their lives had been spared, would have undoubtedly won high distinction in the war.

Mr. Smith, in describing his untimely death says most truthfully: "The intelligence of Captain Baldwin's death filled the peaceful community where he resided with grief and mourning.

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\*From Hillsborough.

He was emphatically the pride of this townsmen. His kind heart, cheerful disposition and amiable manners had greatly endeared him to his fellow-citizens."

Captain Baldwin left a widow who, before her marriage, was Eunice Jennison of Natick, Mass., and four children, while a fifth was born a few weeks after his decease. The fatal bullet was extracted by Lieutenant Ammi Andrews, who afterwards presented it to the widow as a sad memento of the day. Captain Baldwin was interred in a burial ground in Medford, Mass.

Capt. Isaac Baldwin was born in Sudbury, Mass., in 1736, and he was the head of the fifth family that came into the town in 1766 during the second settlement. As has been already mentioned, he had been very active in the French and Indian War as a companion of William and John Stark and Robert Rogers. Everett, in his life of John Stark, says that Captain Baldwin had been in more than twenty battles, and was a man of undoubted bravery.

A little less than six weeks after Captain Baldwin and his men had started for the front, the following return was made to the state, and these seem to have been practically all of the able-bodied men left at home:

#### LIST OF LARUM MEN IN HILLSBOROUGH, 1776.

Rev. Jonathan Barnes,	George Booth,
Capt. Samuel Bradford,	Joseph Clark,
Lieut. David McNeal,	Timothy Wilkins.
Ens. Timothy Bradford,	Andrew Bixby,
Dea. John Meed,	Joshua Estey,
Nathan Cooledge,	William Jones,
William Taggart,	Thomas Murdough,
Capt. Joseph Symonds,	William Hutchinson,
Lieut. Saml. Bradford,	(17)

#### ASSOCIATION TEST.

Congress on March 14, 1776, owing to evident signs of disaffection among certain persons in the colonies passed the following act:

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, *immediately* to cause all Persons to be *disarmed*, within their Respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of

America, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate, to defend by Arms, the United Colonies, against the Hostile attempts of the British Fleets and Armies.

(Copy)

*Extract from the Minutes*

Charles Thompson, Secy

In consequence of the above Resolution the General Assembly of New Hampshire, as other provinces did, recognized the same April 12, 1776, by indorsement and passage of what became known as the Association Test:

In order to carry the underwritten Resolve of the Hon'ble Continental Congress into Execution, you are requested to desire all males above Twenty one years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots, and Negroes excepted) to sign to the Declaration on the Paper; and when so done, to make return thereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. Weare, Chairman.

#### THE TEST.

We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.'

#### SIGNERS OF ASSOCIATION TEST.

Joseph Symonds	William Jones Jr	John McCalley
Isaac Andrews	John McClintock	Daniel Gibson
Archibald Taggart	Alexander McClintock	John Graham
Samuel Preston	Asa Dresser	William Jones
Jedidiah Preston	Samuel Jones	William Taggart
Timothy Bradford	Andrew Bixbe	William Hutchinson
John Nichols	William Love	Benjamin Lovejoy
James Taggart	John Gibson	Lot Jenison
William Pope	John Mead	George Booth
Daniel Rolf	Jonathan Barns	Nehemiah Wilkins
Samuel Bradford	Timothy Wilkins	Daniel Mc'neall
Samuel Symonds	Jacob Flint	

Jonathan Durant refuses to sign. 1.

William Pope	} Selectmen.
Archibald Taggart	

This Association Test, as it was called, might well have been termed the Declaration of Independence by the people, for it is difficult to find an expression of defiance to the enemy more firmly stated than in this article. Friends, or Quakers, and non-combatants were exempt from signing it, if it were their wish. A few here and there, declined to sign, but there was only one in Hillsborough. The exception in Hillsborough was a member of that religious body known as Friends, but if so he had already participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and he bore arms throughout the war.

The following men were credited as belonging to the training band of Hillsborough in 1776:

Alexander McClintock,	Samuel Murdough,	John McClintock,
William Symonds,	James Gibson,	William Booth,
Jonathan Durant,	Nathaniel Howard	John Gibson,
Benjamin Ruff,	Nehemiah Wilkins,	Joseph Tagart,
Daniel Gibson,	Thomas Murdough, Jr.,	Lot Jennison,
Jedediah Preston,	William Love,	Jonathan Sargent,
Benjamin Lovejoy,	Abel Wilkins,	Andrew Bixby,
Jonathan Graham,	Elias Cheney,	Nathan Taylor (24)

Last five recently added to the list.

Honored Sir. Among these above named we have about twenty guns and seven of them not fit to go into the war. the best of our guns are gone in the war either sold or our men with them. I should have sent your Honor a List before this time but Could not without sending on purpose

Sr I am your Hons. most Huml Ser  
Isaac Andrews

June the 3d 1776

To Honored Colo<sup>s</sup> Stickney living in Concord

The list of taxpayers at the breaking out of the Revolution affords an interesting sidelight upon the inhabitants of the town, and is here reproduced from the Town's Book:

#### TAX LIST FOR 1776.

Capt. Isaac Andrews,	Lieut. Ammi Andrews,
Widow Mary Bradford,	Widow Eunice Baldwin,
Capt. Joseph Symonds,	Lieut. Samuel Bradford, Jr.,
Lieut. Samuel Bradford,	Ens. Timothy Bradford,

Timothy Wilkins,	Nathaniel Coolidge,
George Booth,	Jonathan Durant,
Asa Dresser,	Joshua Estey,
Jacob Flint,	Cornet John Grimes,
John Gibson,	James Gibson,
William Jones,	Daniel Gibson,
Lieut. Baxter Howe,	Nathaniel Hayward,
William Hutchinson,	Lot Jennerson,
Samuel Jones,	William Jones, Jr.,
Benjamin Lovejoy,	Dea. John Meade,
Lieut. Daniel McNeil,	Lieut. John McColley,
Thomas Murdough,	Lieut. William Pope,
John McClintock,	Alexander McClintock
John Nichols,	Daniel Rolf,
Jedediah Preston,	Jonathan Sargent,
Moses Steele,	William Taggart,
Ens. Archibald Taggart,	James Taggart,
William Taggart, Jr.,	Nehemiah Wilkins,
William Love,	Andrew Bixby,
William Booth,	David Blanchard,
Major Raley, Riley or Raleigh.	

An examination of this list made nearly a year after the battle of Lexington shows that there were then forty-nine taxpayers in town, but two of these were women, the widows of Captain Baldwin, killed at Bunker Hill, and Captain Samuel Bradford, who died that summer. Of the forty-seven men eighteen were over fifty years of age, and beyond the military limit, though this did not deter the most of them from entering the service sometime during the war. This leaves twenty-nine liable to military duty, providing they were able physically, while there must have been sixteen youths between sixteen and twenty-one capable of doing military duty, for according to the returns of the towns made to the province Hillsborough was credited with forty-three men between 16 and 50 years able-bodied. At this same time the nearby towns numbered respectively as follows: Deering, 40; Henniker, 76; Hopkinton, 202; New Boston, 118; Weare, 149; Francetown, 46; Peterborough, 102; Washington, 35.

Under date of August 17, 1776, the Rev. Jonathan Barnes, "Considering the diffecoltys that we now labor under," relinquished a portion of his salary to the town.

The same year, 1776, September 2, it was voted to raise fifteen pounds in order to purchase a stock of ammunition, and at a special meeting December 10, it was voted to raise nine pounds for ammunition.

The pay roll of Capt. Timothy Clement in Col. Peirce Long's regiment mustered August 7, 1776, for service at New Castle, and mustered out December 7, 1776, gives the names of two soldiers from Hillsborough, William Taggart, Sergeant, advanced to Master Sergeant, mustered in October 22, and Joseph Taggart, mustered in September 13.

A return of the men enlisted in the First New Hampshire regiment, 1776, enlisted for during the war, contains the name of Nathaniel Graham, Hillsborough.

A list of the officers of the different battalions of New Hampshire troops serving in the Continental army, with dates of their commissions include the names of—

Baraillai How, 2d Lieutenant of First Battalion, his commission dating November 7, 1776; Colonel Joseph Cilley.

Williams Taggart, Ensign, 2d Battalion, Nathan Hale, Colonel. Date of commission, November 7, 1776.

The rolls of men enlisted for three years or during the war, and belonging to the Fourth Regiment of New Hampshire Militia to complete the three battalions of the Continental Army, contained the names of the following five men from Hillsborough:

Nathaniel Taylor, Thomas Murdough, William Pope, Ebenezer Sargent, Joseph Taggart.

We now come to the most picturesque and remarkable campaign in the entire war, in which Hillsborough was nobly represented. At the beginning of hostilities it was believed among the American colonies that a majority of the inhabitants of Canada were in sympathy with them, and that it would not require much of an effort to secure them as an ally. In order to accomplish this purpose it was thought best, if not necessary, to capture the French stronghold, Quebec, which was the key to the situation. Among the most ardent supporter of this daring project if not its author, was that young, fiery American commander, Benedict Arnold. The idea appealed to General Washington at once, and in August, following the battle of Bunker Hill in June, plans were



From an Old Drawing.

OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, RIVER STREET.



TAGGART BLOCK. 1866,  
CORNER MAIN AND SCHOOL STREETS.





laid to undertake the expedition. Planned in secrecy it was thought to take Quebec by surprise, and to do this effectually the trip was designed to be made overland through the wilderness of Maine up the Kennebec River to its source, then over the highlands known to the Indians as "the great carrying place" to the headwaters of the River Chaudiere and down that stream to its junction with the St. Lawrence about four miles above Quebec.

The detachment, says the Editor of the State Papers, was composed of men enlisted for that duty from the troops stationed in the vicinity of Boston, and placed under the command of Col. Benedict Arnold, with Lieut.-Col. Roger Enos as second in command. They were relieved from duty in the several organizations to which they had belonged, and ordered to Cambridge common on the 8th and 9th of September, where they were assigned to two battalions of about 1,100 men each. On the evening of the 13th they marched to Medford, and sailing from Newburyport on the 19th reached the Kennebec on the following day, landing about three miles below Fort Western, which was the site of the present city of Augusta. From that place the detachment marched in four divisions, with rations for forty-five days. On the morning of the 27th of October Lieutenant-Colonel Enos, listening to the discouraging expression of his men, lost faith in the success of the expedition. Fearing that his cowardice would make others uneasy, Arnold gave him permission to return if he wished, so the faint-hearted officer returned to Cambridge at the head of three companies. And the worst of it was the fact the retreating troops took its share of the rations with them.

With commendable fortitude the rest of the force pushed on with Colonel Arnold, following an old Indian trail through almost impenetrable swamps, and wading streams of ice-cold water, for winter had set in early in the season. Their provisions were exhausted long before they reached the Canadian settlements, while their clothes became so dilapidated as to be little protection from the rigor of a northern winter, it being evident now that they had started too late in the season. Many of the soldiers were barefooted for days before they came in sight of Quebec on the 8th of November. The sufferings of this band of heroes cannot be adequately expressed, and could not have been endured only

by a class of men inured to exposure and hardship and fired with a patriotism which prompts its possessor to win the victory or perish in the attempt.

Colonel Arnold, with his band of tattered soldiery, was to meet General Montgomery, at the head of a larger body of men, who had hastened from Montreal to join in an undertaking that he knew was extremely hazardous but which met his hearty approval. But if it had been expected of the Canadians to rally to the assistance of the American troops, the results proved anything else. Nothing discouraged by this disappointment the American leaders besieged the citadel upon the rock.

Then a respite followed, while Montgomery planned to surprise the British by night. Having a personal knowledge of the situation of the enemy, this maneuver was engineered largely by Arnold, but the intentions of the Americans were betrayed by a traitor, so Carleton, the British commander, was prepared to meet the desperate assault flung against him early on the morning of December 31, 1775. A blinding snowstorm was raging with Canadian fury, a fitting night for such a wild venture. Arnold led his column along the St. Charles River through the suburb of St. Roch. During the bitter fight that ensued he was wounded, and the enemy getting in the rear of his troops about four hundred were captured, and the rest driven back.

General Montgomery was even less fortunate than Arnold. He sought to gain the city by a narrow defile known as *Pres-de-villa*, near what is now Champlain Street. Here, with a precipice running down to the river upon one hand, and on the other the scarped rock rising above him, he was confronted by a battery of three pounders manned by a squad of Canadians and British militiamen. Still believing he was going to effect a surprise, the American commander urged his men forward in face of the pelting storm, and the yet more deadly hail of grape that instantly swept the narrow pass. Montgomery fell, with two officers and ten of his brave men, while the others beat a precipitous retreat. Over the body of General Montgomery, worthy of a nobler end, the falling snow quickly threw a white shroud as if in compassion for his untimely fate.

The command now devolved upon Arnold, who maintained a siege until spring, when as the St. Lawrence broke up a British warship was seen coming up the river, the Americans abandoned all hope of capturing the city. In the retreat that succeeded they were attacked by the Indians and about four hundred of the American troops were captured. The retreat was now turned into a rout. May 6, 1776, repulsed in an attack on Three Rivers after a bitter battle, Arnold withdrew to Lake Champlain with the remnant of his little army, where he guarded the inland gateway between the Hudson and the St. Lawrence until the following autumn. Thus ended in disaster the most memorable military expedition in American history through no fault of its leader or its men. Had no untoward circumstance turned the tide of fortune against him, it would have secured the fame of General Arnold for all time.

In Arnold's detachment there were at least 88 men from New Hampshire, as shown by the war rolls, all but eight serving under Capt. Henry Dearborn. Of these soldiers three positively and probably four were from the little town of Hillsborough. The names of this quartette were Lieut. Nathaniel Hutchin(son), Ensign Ammi Andrews, Jr., Serg. James Taggart and private William Taylor. One member of these four whose place of nativity is in doubt is Lieutenant Hutchins, who is credited to Hopkinton in some of the rolls. Regarding the other three there is no doubt.

Lieut. Ammi Andrews, the most active of this trio, was born in Ipswich, Mass., but came to Hillsborough when a young man and settled at the Upper Village. In fact, at one time he owned the whole site of the village and much adjacent land. He was active in local affairs, and when the Revolution broke out he was among the first to join Captain Baldwin's company. After participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, with James Taggart and William Taylor, he was enrolled in Arnold's troop and endured the fatigue and hardships of that memorable march over the wintry trail in the vain endeavor to conquer Canada.

Upon this hazardous expedition, as well as at all times, he acquitted himself with great personal valor, and many incidents of his bravery are told. Among these is the following deed,

vouched for by authentic records. While encamped within three miles of Quebec, and anxious to ascertain the strength and situation of the garrison, Colonel Arnold intimated to a squad of his soldiers his desire to effect the capture of a British sentinel. Lieutenant Andrews was present, and immediately volunteered his services, declaring that he believed it could be accomplished. His comrades shook their heads, while Colonel Arnold admonished him to be certain of his firearms. "Do you want your man living or dead?" demanded the young officer. "Why, living of course," replied Arnold. "Then I do not wish to be encumbered with a gun. Have no concern for me. I will be back before morning with my man."

The brave lieutenant immediately prepared to carry out his hazardous venture, stealing out of camp under cover of the darkness and veiled by the same friendly mantle he slowly and cautiously scaled the rocky breastwork nature had thrown around the stronghold of the enemy. Eventually he came within sound of the steady tread of a sentinel pacing back and forth on his lonely beat, armed with a musket and alert for the least suspicious sound. Creeping upon the sentry, foot by foot, Lieutenant Andrews finally reached a point where he had seen the man come a short time before. Never dreaming of the close proximity of an enemy, the British soldier walked slowly and unconcernedly back to his starting point, only to find himself suddenly seized in a vise-like grip. "A word and you are a dead man!" whispered the captor, as he placed his hand over the sentinel's mouth. A moment later the American was hastening towards the brink of the precipice with his captive marching before him, slowly but without a mishap descending the declivity until the foot was reached. Then a three-mile tramp through the snow was made to Arnold's camp, where Lieutenant Andrews turned over his prisoner in triumph. The exploit was the talk of the camp, while the highly elated commander got just the information he wanted.

Lieutenant Andrews served throughout the war, seeing much service and never flinching in doing his duty. When the war was over he retired to his spacious home to enjoy the fruits of the well-earned peace, living to the extreme old age of ninety-seven years, dying March 30, 1833, an honored and useful citizen.

## HILLSBOROUGH MEN AT BENNINGTON.

We now come to the discouraging period of the war, the summer of 1777, or two years after the battle of Bunker Hill. There had been considerable fighting, north and south, and while the British had won no signal victory, everywhere it was evident they were slowly wearing out the colonists, who had been ill-prepared for the conflict. The available funds of the patriots had apparently been exhausted, and efforts to furnish further troops well-nigh ended. The reason for this forlorn situation can be summed up in a few words. March 17, 1776, the enemy evacuated Boston, and soon after Washington transferred his army to New York. July 4, the Declaration of American Independence, which first designated the scattered colonies as "The United States of America," was signed and the colonists were finally united in a common cause.

The war may be said to have been opened in earnest now, and on August 27, the American forces met their first real defeat at the battle of Long Island, sustaining a heavy loss in comparison to the numbers engaged. Forced to abandon this position the surrender of the city of New York to the enemy was inevitable, and the British placed in command of their troops stationed there Col. William Stark, a brother of John Stark, who had espoused the English cause on account of misuse on the part of the New Hampshire courts. October 28th the Americans were unsuccessful at the battle of White Plains. Early in December Washington was obliged to retreat beyond the Delaware, his army now dwindled to 3,000 men. About this time the British captured Rhode Island. On the night of December 25th Washington crossed the Delaware River with two thousand men in open boats, and falling upon the British at Trenton captured a thousand Hessians, thanks largely to New Hampshire troops under Stark.

January 3, 1777, Washington was again successful, throwing a glimmer of light into the hearts of the patriots by the battle of Princeton. But his situation was precarious, and the British threatening Philadelphia he was compelled to move south, so New England was virtually unprotected. To make the prospect yet more gloomy, the continental congress had behaved badly, and John Stark, than whom no one could have been lost with more

seriousness to the Americans, returned to his home in the valley of the Merrimack and declared he had forsaken the cause until justice had been done him.

Meanwhile a British army of 7,500 strong, commanded by General Burgoyne, advanced from Canada by Lake Champlain, wresting almost without an effort from the Americans Ticonderoga, Fort Independence and Whitehall. The triumphant enemy, confident of an easy conquest, then turned to invade New England.

At this critical moment the patriotic leaders of New England rose equal to the task before them, though they may not have realized the importance of the movement. First, led by Ira Allen and others poetically styled the "Green Mountain Boys," themselves closely confronted by this daring menace, resolved to make an appeal to their brothers in arms in New Hampshire, many of whom they knew personally. In a ringing letter Ira Allen addressed the General Court of New Hampshire then in session, and which was laid before that body on the 18th of July, only twelve days after the surrender of Ticonderoga, in which the writer said, "the defenceless inhabitants on the frontier of Vermont are heartily disposed to defend their liberties—and make a frontier for your state with their own. . . . You will naturally understand that when we cease to be a frontier your state must take it."

The appeal was not in vain. That sterling patriot, Speaker John Langdon, immediately put at "the service of the state" his worldly goods which guaranteed the payment of such expenses as an undertaking of that kind was certain to incur, closing his stirring speech with the prophecy:

"We can raise a brigade, and our friend Stark, who so nobly sustained the honor of our arms at Bunker Hill, may be safely entrusted with the command, and we will check Burgoyne."

With this pledge and prophecy New Hampshire began her share in the campaign which placed Bennington among the decisive battles of the world.

Not in the history of our country is there another such a daring declaration as that voted by this legislative body. By its prompt and decisive action an independent body of troops, un-

sanctioned by the higher court of the country, was created, and John Stark, self-exiled from active duty, made its commander. Surely a most fitting leader to such an independent command. There was no mustering of the men at home, but word was sent out for volunteers to meet at Old Number Four, now Charlestown to unite under Stark. There may have been magic in his name; there was certainly magnetism in the call, for every man understood what it meant. The time was short and the means and ways of travel meagre, but hither volunteers, singly or in detachments, hastened with alacrity, until five hundred had reached the rendezvous. With these troops Stark went ahead to Manchester, Vermont, leaving orders for others to follow. That town was reached August 7th, where the New Hampshire volunteers were joined by a body of "Green Mountain Boys" under Seth Warner. Word was here received that Burgoyne was about to start for Bennington. Hence Stark moved with his characteristic promptness so that Bennington was reached on the 9th. It is not surprising that the swiftness and energy of this rally infused new life and hope into the hearts of the volunteers who fairly rushed, some of them from long distances, to the support of their old leader. Burgoyne's advance was correspondingly slow. On the 16th, before he had reached his destination, he was surprised by the little army of Americans at Walloomsac, where the prophecy of Langdon was fulfilled by the important victory known in history as the "Battle of Bennington," though it was really fought some five miles from that town.

Says Professor Foster, in his admirable account of "Stark's Independent Command," "The Bennington campaign brings out sharply the strength and weakness of the Revolutionary era, when the newly born American nation was passionately devoted to the idea of Liberty, but had not yet learned to understand and love the idea of union. It was in the next generation that a son of one of Stark's captains\* knit the two ideas together and kindled man's imagination with the conception of liberty and union."

In that heroic battle for the first time the untried and untrained settlers, fighting for home and liberty, won a decisive victory over the veteran soldiery of Europe. Burgoyne gave as

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\*Daniel Webster.



the strength of his force engaged here as one thousand and fifty, and as the Americans killed or captured over nine hundred, seized several hundred muskets and all the British cannon, "the overwhelming character of the victory is apparent." Its effect upon the morale of the American troops was greater, however, than its immediate physical results. It not only "checked Burgoyne" and saved Northern New England, but everywhere the colonists recovered somewhat their lost spirits, and renewed their efforts with a confidence unknown before. Not the least among the advantages coming from this victory was the national agreement of France to join in an alliance with the struggling American colonies, which to this date it had not done. Lafayette, on his own responsibility, had given his sword to the cause, but France had not the confidence in the forlorn conflict to come to the rescue until the Battle of Bennington convinced them of the inevitable result.

While Hillsborough had twenty-odd men in the patriot army when the call for volunteers to join Stark was sent out, the town furnished nine men whose names are so recorded, and it is quite likely there were others. The list contains the following names:

Solomon Andrews, William Booth, Asa Dresser, James Gibson, John Gibson, John McNiel, William Pope, Samuel Preston, William Symonds.

Following the victory at Bennington the spirits of the people buoyed up with new-found hope, a call for volunteers was made to reinforce that branch of the American army in New York and around Albany, N. Y., which was distinguished as the "Northern Continental Army." Though this vicinity was already well represented, when we take into consideration those soldiers with Stark, at least fifteen joined the new troop from Hillsborough and adjoining districts.

#### HILLSBOROUGH SOLDIERS IN THE RHODE ISLAND EXPEDITION.

In the summer of 1778 it was planned to reinforce the Continental army in Rhode Island, it being expected that a powerful French fleet commanded by Admiral Count D'Estaing would lend coöperation so as to make a successful attack upon the British then in control of the situation. Hence the summons for

troops to engage in this campaign was sent through New England, and Hillsborough's part in the undertaking is partially shown by the following report of the Selectmen at that time:

Hillsborough August 8, 1778

By orders Enued from the Commitey of Safety of this State This May Sartify that we the Select men of Hillsborough have Dron out of Archrbel Taggart hand Constable for the year 1777 Eightty Pounds Lawfull money which we have Paid to the Volintees which Torned out of this Town for the Experdishon to Proverdance or Rodisland

Ten Pounds to John Graham	10,0,0,
Ten Pounds to Archibel Tagart	10,0,0,
Ten Pounds to Willm Pope	10,0,0,
Ten Pounds to William Gammell	10,0,0,
Ten Pounds to Alexander McClintock	10,0,0,
Ten Pounds to Daniel Gibson	10,0,0,
Ten Pounds to Samuel Preston	10,0,0,
Ten Pounds to Solomon Andrews	10,0,0,

Attest

Samuel Bradford	} Select men
Th me Bradford	

Unfortunately the French encountered a furious storm in mid-ocean which rendered such havoc that it failed to participate in the conflict here, and thus the campaign resulted in a complete failure so far as the plans had been laid. But the successes of the American troops elsewhere, noticeably that of Monmouth a little over a month before, served to keep up the spirits of the Americans.

Additional light is shed upon the part Hillsborough played in the sanguinary Rhode Island expedition by the following scraps of records:

Pay Roll of Captain Jonas Bowman's Company in Colonel Moses Kelly's Regiment of Volunteers which Regiment marched from the State of New Hampshire and joined the Continental Army Aug 1778 On Rhode Island

William Pope, Ensign  
Samuel Preston, Sergeant,  
Archibald Taggart, Private,  
Tillie How, Corporal,  
Robert Campbell, Private

Daniel Gibson, Private,  
William Gammell, do  
Alexander McClintock, do  
Solomon Andrews, do  
Joseph Spaulding, do

Colonel Kelley was from that section of Manchester which then belonged within the territory of Goffstown. Lieutenant Bowman was from Henniker.

#### HILLSBOROUGH BOUNTIES.\*

Hillsborough August ye 8 1778

We the Subscribers Volunteers of the Town of Hillsborough for the Expedition to Providence have received of the Selectmen Each of us Ten Pound We say received by us—

John Graham (?)	Solomon Andrews	William Pope
William Gammell	Alexander McClintock	Daniel Gibson
Samuel Preston	Archibald Taggart	

September 26th 1778 Recd an order on the treasurer for eighty pounds in behalf of the selectmen of Hillsborough

Wm Taggart

#### CAMPAIGNS OF THE FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

As more Hillsborough men figured in the checkered fortunes of the First New Hampshire Regiment than in any other, it seems fitting that we describe somewhat briefly its part in the war. The original of this body of troops was formed at Cambridge by the Massachusetts Committee of Safety and John Stark, with the commission of Colonel, was placed in command. Eight hundred men were enlisted "from the tap of the drum." Captain James Reed of Keene and Captain Paul Dudley Sargent of Amherst, were also given commissions. Colonel Stark's high reputation as an officer in the French and Indian War, and having a wide acquaintance, he soon raised fourteen companies, while Reed and Sargent each raised four companies. A spirit of rivalry immediately entered into affairs, and when the New Hampshire assembly came to act, Stark was made commander of what was to be known as the First New Hampshire Regiment.

Probably all of the Hillsborough soldiers fought under him at Bunker Hill, and several were with him during the summer and autumn of 1775 when stationed at Winter Hill. After the evacuation of Boston by the British in March, 1776, Colonel Stark was

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\*Original in Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

ordered with his regiment to New York, and during that summer participated in an expedition to Canada to the relief of Arnold. On the return of this army they marched to Philadelphia and formed a part of General Sullivan's brigade under Washington.

This was one of the critical periods of the American army, which had been discouraged by ill success before the more powerful forces of Howe and Cornwallis and compelled to retreat across New Jersey leaving that province in the hands of the enemy. But a greater reason for this discouragement was the poor pay, scanty rations and equipments. To add to the hazards of the trying situation the time of the enlistment of the New England troops, on whom Washington relied largely, had expired. It was natural these ill-clad, poorly fed, and unpaid soldiers should hesitate about remaining in an army with such an outlook. In this emergency Stark proved himself as efficient as in battle. A man of few words he graphically told them of the disastrous result should they leave then, and gave his pledge that every man should be paid. Upon being assured of this, they promised to stay three months longer.

Encouraged by this action Washington resolved to cross the Delaware and attack the British, who believing by the current reports that the American army was too weak to resume the warfare, were resting in fancied security. The patriot army was divided into three divisions, one of which, made up mostly of New England troops, he was to command. The plan was to cross the river nine miles above Trenton on Christmas Eve, 1776, when it was believed the enemy would be occupied with their festivities. Of the three Washington's was the only division that succeeded in crossing the swollen stream in the teeth of the bitter December night. Neither rain, nor snow, nor ice could stop the men from New England, any more than the surprised enemies could stop them at Trenton where the lion's part of the battle was fought by Colonel Stark and his men. Washington was able to recross the Delaware after having won a victory that aroused the drooping spirits of the Americans. The victory at Trenton was followed by the battle of Princeton a few days later, in which New Hampshire men figured a leading part, and among these were the volunteers from Hillsborough. Sullivan, in his reports, declared

that six hundred Yankees had won the battle, and that nothing could stop them.

Immediately after the battle of Princeton Colonel Stark came home to recruit another regiment, a task that probably no other man could have accomplished. As usual he succeeded, but his men had hardly enlisted when Congress in appointing a Brigadier from New Hampshire, as it was in duty bound to do, selected—not Stark, whom many believed was entitled to the promotion—but Enoch Poor. Stark was offended by this action, and resigned his commission. Joseph Cilley of Nottingham was his successor in the command of the First regiment, and from this time on the men from Hillsborough served under this brave and efficient officer, who had served under Stark as Lieutenant Colonel.

Prior to this Colonel Cilley, then Major and anon Lieutenant Colonel, had seen some arduous duty in an expedition to Canada, sent to rescue the fleeing army under General Thomas, which comprised the remnant of Montgomery's forces that went to assist Arnold in the unfortunate attack on Quebec. The American troops sent to the assistance of the army in Canada under General Sullivan left New York on April 22, 1776, going up the Hudson River and crossing overland to Ticonderoga, thence down Lake Champlain to the River Sorel, and down that stream to the St. Lawrence until meeting General Thomas' army, the leader having died a few days before Sullivan's timely appearance. Then began one of the most memorable retreats in the history of the war. In addition to being harassed by the foe disease broke out among the troops—many dying of small pox—and the bravery and suffering of the men was equaled only by the skillful manner in which General Sullivan and his officers conducted the retreat to Ticonderoga. When the sorely-tried troops went into camp at Crown Point, Colonel Trumbutt, who took a look at them, said: "I did not look into a tent or hut in which I did not find either a death or a dying man."

At least four men from Hillsborough participated in this arduous campaign, namely: John Glover, who died in the service; Lt. Barzilla Howe, Tinnie (Timothy) Howe, and Archibald Taggart.

Sickness generally prevailed in the American armies. Washington's army of about 20,000 was reduced by fully one-fifth from sickness. This prevalence of disease was probably due in a large measure to the poor food and scanty raiment of the troops.

February 22, 1777, Colonel Cilley was promoted to Command of the First New Hampshire, Stark's own regiment, and other Hillsborough men came under him. He was then at Morristown, N. J., with his troops, but he was soon ordered to march with his man to Ticonderoga, as a part of General Poor's brigade. This move was considered necessary as the British forces in Canada were even then advancing from the north by the way of Lake Champlain to Crown Point. This was done to try and head off the aim of the British to capture New England.

Colonel Cilley was stationed with his troops on "the Old French Lines" in May, having tents for their abodes. Here he was joined by Colonels Scammell and Dearborn, with their men, composed largely of volunteers from southern New Hampshire. Here the American troops were allowed to rest and recuperate in this beautiful retreat for a little over a month, when the enemies began to make their appearance. On June 17, 1777, the second anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, the First New Hampshire regiment, which had played such a conspicuous part in the former fight opened the campaign in that section, but with Colonel Cilley in command in place of their beloved Stark. But their new leader was a good officer of long experience, brave and skillful.

The British were already mustering their forces to invade New England, and the First New Hampshire regiment, along with others, had a checkered fortune that summer, meeting the enemy in several lively skirmishes, now repelling the enemy, anon retreating. A few of the soldiers fell, but none from Hillsborough. A few were taken prisoners, among them Colonel Cilley's son, a boy of fifteen, who was serving as an aide on his father's staff. Another on Colonel Cilley's staff was Adjutant Caleb Stark, a son of the regiment's former commander. Ticonderoga had to be abandoned, when Cilley's regiment marched to the Hudson River, along the banks of which they saw some hard work, though seeing no real fighting for a few days. On the 12th

of September they marched three miles up the river, and fortified on high ground known as Bemis Heights, the enemy being then at Saratoga. Our regiment on the 19th participated in the first great battle with Burgoyne.

This was one of the most hotly contested battles of the whole war in which Colonels Cilley, Dearborn and Scammell of the New Hampshire regiments, with Colonel Daniel Morgan and his famous regiment of riflemen, performed such valiant parts, a battle that was won by Arnold's valor, but against the orders of his superior officer, General Gates, so the hero got rebuke rather than praise, received the sting of resentment which rankled in his breast until it culminated in his ruin.

Most of the men of Hillsborough in the service at that time were here, and most of Arnold's troops that he led to victory were from New England.

The next move of the brigade under General Sullivan, and to which the First New Hampshire belonged was to Whitemarsh, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and finally, on December 16, 1777, marched to Valley Forge.\*

#### THE WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE.

Very little fighting was done by the armies during the winter. The American soldiers were poorly prepared; the British shivered under the bitter exactions of this rigorous climate. With plenty of gold to buy them the comforts of life the latter sought the larger places and passed the long months in riotous luxury. The Americans were only too glad to obtain the doubtful shelter of huts and camps, while on curtailed rations and in ragged attire they eked out a period of suffering and anxious waiting that must have discouraged less brave hearts.

One of the most notable examples of wintry endurances was that experience by the remnant of Washington's army in the dismal camp at Valley Forge 1777-78. Here the soldiers lived in huts thatched with boughs, on a meagre supply of the coarsest

\*Valley Forge is six miles from Norristown, Penn., and is a deep, rugged hollow at the mouth of Valley Creek on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, flanked by the mountain that runs along this stream. In earlier times, an adventurous smithy had his forge here, hence the name which bears so much historic importance. On account of its seclusion, during the winter of 1777-78, the gloomiest period of the Revolution, Washington established his winter headquarters here, during which time he was making his futile appeals to Congress for assistance.

food. It is said there was not a whole pair of shoes nor a decent suit of clothes among them. "Barefoot they tracked in blood through the snow for firewood and food. All were in rags, and many sat shivering through the whole night by the fires, for they could not lie on the bare ground." Some died of the hardship and privation; a few deserted—not many—and these came back in the spring.

Valley Forge had been chosen as a resort of Washington's army for the winter because it was considered one of the safest places against an attack of the enemy, but it could here afford most easily protection for the Pennsylvania Legislature then sitting at York, having been driven out of Philadelphia, which was occupied by the British army.<sup>1</sup> And this was the same congress which had turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the commander in chief for relief to his men. Upon receiving a remonstrance from this body for daring to ask such a favor(?), Washington was led to exclaim:

"For want of a two-days' supply of provisions, an opportunity scarcely ever offered of taking an advantage of the enemy, that has not been either totally obstructed or greatly impeded. Men are confined in hospitals or farmers' houses for want of shoes. We have this day (Dec. 23) no less than 2,873 in camp unfit for duty because they are barefooted and otherwise naked. Our whole strength in continental troops amount to no more than 8,200 men in camp fit for duty. Since the 4th instant our numbers fit for duty, from hardships and exposures, have decreased nearly 2,000 men. Numbers are still obliged to sit all night by campfires to keep from freezing. Gentlemen reprobates going into winter quarters as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of sticks or stones. I can assure these gentlemen that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room, by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blankets. From my soul I pity the men suffering these miseries which is neither in my power to relieve nor prevent."

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<sup>1</sup>This retreat was reached on the 18th of December, 1777, the trail of the forlorn army marked, say the historians, "by the blood of their feet, as the battle-worn men marched barefooted over the frozen ground." Within a few years, a society has been formed to preserve the grounds as a memorial of that trying winter's experience.—Author.



That is what General Washington said, and thus we have the picture of the scenes and conditions which Colonel Cilley and his soldiers had to endure until the warm weather of spring. On May 6 a great rejoicing prevailed in the camp on account of the news of the Alliance of France. Washington ordered all the prisoners to be released that were then in confinement in the Continental Army. The whole army was drawn up in two lines and fired a volley, from right to left of the front, and then from left to right of the rear lines; which was repeated three times. It was a day of great rejoicing, especially for Colonel Cilley's regiment whose men had suffered severely from sickness, but had now largely recovered.

"In the battle of Monmouth, which followed on June 28, Colonel Cilley's regiment was closely engaged, and it behaved with such bravery that General Washington bestowed his approbation upon General Cilley and his men.

The First New Hampshire regiment saw but little real fighting during the rest of the season. In fact, it was too much on the move, as it marched by various routes through New Jersey, New York, to Redding, Conn., where it arrived December 2, built huts and went into camp for the winter. The following April the troops marched to the highlands of the Hudson, from whence in May another move was made to Easton, Penn. General Sullivan now came into command of the western army, and the order came from Washington to rout the Five Nations, the Indian confederacy in the Genesee valley, where the red men had made great strides in agriculture and established a flourishing settlement.

This was one of the most thrilling campaigns of the entire war, but it is not necessary to follow it day by day. Suffice it to say that Colonel Cilley and his brave New Hampshire men were ever in the front of the expedition. When volunteers were called for to carry an important message through the trackless forest, three men from the First undertook the arduous and perilous work, performing it successfully. When it was thought best to undertake the capture of an Indian town, and all others hesitated, declaring it was too risky as it would have to be undertaken in the night, Colonel Cilley, sitting on his horse and listening impatiently to the conversation with General Sullivan and his offi-



WEST MAIN STREET.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

CENTRAL SQUARE.



cers, straightened himself in his stirrups and exclaimed in his forceful way:

"General Sullivan, give me leave and I will take the town with my regiment alone!"

Looking keenly at the indomitable colonel a moment, the commander gave the order, and Colonel Cilley's bugle call quickly brought his regiment into battle array. It was dusk before the journey was half accomplished and soon it became so dark the soldiers were forced to take hold of each other's hand to keep in line and not get separated. The expedition proved less dangerous than had been expected, for the Indians had learned of the close proximity of the white man and the majority had flown. The remnant of the enemies was routed and their town burned.

Within a few days the capital of the Five Nations, Big Tree, was reached, and the power of this confederacy of Indians, which had greatly aided the British since the beginning of the war, was forever crushed. The town contained one hundred and twenty-two houses and wigwams, while surrounding it were acres of corn ripening in the summer sun and great orchards laden with fruit. The extent of the acreage of corn will be understood when it is told that it took over four thousand soldiers a day and a half to harvest it. The order then to destroy the village so as to make "a desert of the place" was given, and the most of the troops retiring to a hilltop witnessed one of the wildest scenes in all the war. Mr. John Scales, in his life of Colonel Cilley says aptly:

"Soldiers had been stationed at each house with torches. At the firing of a signal gun, every house was set on fire, and all were consumed with the contents, leaving only huge heaps of roasted corn. Colonel Cilley was accustomed to say in after years, that the sight of so many buildings on fire, the massy clouds of black smoke, the curling pillars of flame bursting through them, formed the most awful and sublime spectacle he ever witnessed.

This campaign, one of the most arduous and the most revengeful of the whole war, has been condemned by many writers and it does seem to have been hardly in keeping with civilized warfare; but it must be remembered that the Indians had been exceedingly troublesome and it doubtless required desperate meas-

ures to stop them. Be that as it may the onset completely crushed the dusky nation so it never recovered from the blow.

The triumphant avengers returned in anything like the condition of conquerors. Allowed to carry no more clothing than they were wearing, which consisted of a short rifle frock, vest, shirt, tow trousers, stockings, shoes and blanket, and marching nearly the whole time in the woods among thick underbrush, their whole suit became fearfully worn. Many of the men returned barefooted, and became very footsore. Thus in rags and tatters they arrived at the fort, having completed one of the most remarkable campaigns of the Revolutionary War.

#### ABSENTEES FROM THE ARMY.

A Size Roll of the Absentees Belonging to the First New Hampshire Regiment Commanded by Col. Joseph Cilley—

Among many others are the names and particulars of two Hillsborough soldiers who, for some reason unknown, were among the missing at the time of the notice :

John Taylor, Captain Emerson's company, Hillsborough, Aged 25, Stature 5. 10; complexion, dark; color of hair, dark; eyes, black; where left, not joyned.

A Size Roll of the Absentees belonging to the 2nd Battn N. H. Troops Commanded by Colo. Nathan Hale, contains the name of one Hillsborough soldier, viz.:

Thomas Murdough, age 20; statue, 5. 10; complexion, light; color of eyes, blue; where left, H. Town; cause of absence, missing. Note. Colonel Hale was at this time a prisoner of war in New York.

#### RETURN OF MUSTER ORDER.

Hillsborough July 14, 1779.

Pursuant to orders Rec<sup>d</sup> from your Hon. I have herewith ordered William Hutcheson to appear at Concord in order for passing muster—Beg the favor he may Return to Hillsb h a few days before he marches for Rhodisland—These from your Humble Ser

Isaac Andrews Capt

To the Honl Thos Stickney Coll. at Concord in New Hampshire

## HILLSBOROUGH BOUNTIES.

Hillsborough August ye 9 1778

We the Subscribers Volunteers of the Town of Hillsborough for the Expedition to Providence have received of the Selectman Each of us Ten Pounds We say received by us—

John Graham (Grimes) (?)	Alexander McClintock
William Gammell	Archibald Taggart
Samuel Preston	William Pope
Solomon Andrews	Daniel Gibson

September 26th 1778 Recd an order on the treasurer for eighty pounds in behalf of the selectmen of Hillsborough

Wm Taggart

As is usually the case, several men from Hillsborough enlisted from other towns, so that we find Henniker credited with soldiers from Hillsborough, viz.:

George Bernaine, Fry Andrews.

Two soldiers from this town enlisted in Amherst in Colonel Cilley's regiment for a period during the war:

John Taggart, 1777, Silas Cooledge, 1777.

Another soldier to enter the service for another town was John Bixby, who was credited to Deering.

A list of names of soldiers raised by the State of New Hampshire to fill recruit the Continental Army in 1779, contains the names of—

Benjamin Dodge, enlisted July 23, 1779, for one year.

Stephen Andrews, enlisted July 23, 1779, for one year.

Among over 20 others who enlisted on July 5, 1779, for six months, was Hugh Graham, Hillsborough.

The following soldiers from Hillsborough belonged to Captain Clay's company, in Colonel Poor's regiment:

Nathan Taylor, Thomas Murdough, William Pope, Ebenezer Sargent, Joseph Taggart.

July 20, 1779, at a special meeting James McCalley, Joseph Symonds and Samuel Bradford, Jr., were chosen to secure two men for the Continental Army. There is no record to show the result of the efforts of this committee.

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\*Original in Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

September 4, 1780, the town voted to choose a committee to bring the service done in the present war to an average. Then the matter rested until another meeting held September 21, when Capt. Joseph Symonds, Mr. Zebediah Johnson, Lt. John McClary, Lt. Samuel Bradford and Calvin Stevens were chosen to act in regard to the matter as follows:

3d Voted 3d Committee be instructed to make Search for the Valuation or invoices for five years past and if they cannot be found to take new ones for the sd five years past.

4th Voted 3d Committee be instructed to allow the whole of those men who ware in the eight months service in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy five mens time and all that have been in the service Since to be allowed their whole time.

5th Voted to set the time at Eighty pounds per month.

Upon further consideration the action on the 4th article was annulled.

#### WAR ROLLS.

Among the Records of Town Returns given in the State Papers Vol. XVI, Revolutionary War Rolls Vol. 3, we find the following soldiers credited to Hillsborough:

Stephen Andrews

Nathan Taylor, r 1781, April 6

Robt. Finne r. 1781 March 22

Thomas Kimball Negro

Wm. Jones 1782 July 15

In connection with the above the Pay-Roll for recruits in Continental regiments, 1780, contains the names of—

Joel Jones in the service from June 30, 1760, to December 31, 6 months and 14 days, which was allowed in full.

Robert Finney July 1 to December 4 but amount of wages including expenses not given though companion soldiers are so credited. Recruits mustered by Maj. William Scott.

#### SCATTERED RECORDS.

The following items are taken from the State Papers, edited by Isaac Hammond, and throw some light on the history of the men from this town serving in the Revolution.

State of New Hampshire To the Selectmen of Hillsborough Dr.

1779 July 15 Paid Hugh Graham a Soldier inlisted in Colo Mooney's  
Reg. Raised for the defence of Rhode Island and mustered  
by Colo Thomas Stickney—by receipt  
Bounty £30 Travel to Providence £15 Total £45, 0 s. 0 d.  
Errors excepted in behalf of the Selectmen of Hillsborough  
P James McCalley

In Committee on Claims, Exeter April 24 1780

The above account is right—

Examd Per Josiah Gilman Jur

Recd an order on the Treasurer for forty five pounds

James McCalley

September 22, 1730, it was voted to assess the inhabitants of  
the town to purchase beef for the American army, to the amount  
of nine thousand seven hundred and two pounds.

December 8, 1780,

Voted to hire men to go into the service of the United States  
and in to the service of this state by a tax on the poles and estates  
of the inhabitants of this town and the Land of the non-residents ly-  
ing in town for the future.

State of New Hampshire To the Selectmen of Hillsborough Dr.

1779 July 22 To Cash paid Benjamin Dodge a Soldier inlisted in the  
Continental Service for one year

State bounty £60, 0 s. 0 d.

28th To Ditto Paid Stephen Andrews do do 60.do

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£ 120.

In Committee of claims, Exeter 14th February—

The above men were mustered by Colo Thomas Stickney and the  
receipts are lodged in this office—

J. GILMAN

Recd an order on the Treasurer for one hundred and  
twenty Pounds

James McCalley

Copy N. Parker



Hillsborough June 4, 1781.

To the Hon'ble and The Secretary for the State of Newhampshire

a Return of the men in the Continental army before the year 1781—

Stephen Andrews	George Bemain	Nathan Grimes
Listed dur the war—		

a Return of the men procured agreeable to an act passed Jany 11th 1781

Nathan Taylor

inlisted for three years

Robert Finne

Isaac Andrews	}	Selectmen
Calvin Stevens		
John Dutton		

Hillsborough May 10th 1782—Pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of New Hampshire passed the 21st of March 1782—We have now one man in the army who was hired from this Town by the Town of Dering for the term of three years, which Term has expired, one year last April, who by right is now in our servis. His name is Nathaniel Graham—

one lately hired by this Town, now in the army—his Name is Thomas Kimball—one ingaged from this Town into the Bay Servis for Town of Marbelhead his Name is Daniel Richardson—one hired from this Town in the Bay State for the Town of Reding his name is Nathaniel Johnson—also George Bemaine from this Town in the Bay servis is by right ours for two years past

Isaac Andrews	}	Selectmen
John Dutton		
Arch Taggart		

To the Honl the  
Committee of Safety

#### WAR MEASURES, 1780.

September 22, 1780, it was voted to assess the inhabitants of the town to purchase beef for the American army to the amount of nine thousand, seven hundred and two pounds.

December 8, 1780, at a special meeting it was voted "to hire men to go into the service of the United States and in the service of this state by a tax on poles and estates of the inhabitants

of this town and the Land of the non-residents lying in town for the future."

In summing up the part Hillsborough performed in the War for Independence the records show that this town, without a hint of Toryism, was patriotic to a man. From the Concord and Lexington fight, on that memorable April morn, when the shot was fired which was heard around the world, to the closing scene at Yorktown, over ninety men were in the service, and there were not many battles in which one or more did not participate. With but forty-three men under fifty and youths over sixteen able to bear arms at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill, surely the record could not be better. It is probable that at some period or other during the long and sanguinary struggle every man bore arms who could.

The records of the soldiers of the Revolution are very meagre and unreliable, both as to the names of the persons and the towns that should receive credit for their services. The following list with terms of service has been prepared after diligent search and is believed to be complete and as accurate as can be obtained.

#### WAR ROLLS.

**ANDREWS, AMMI**, Lieutenant. Private in Captain Baldwin's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill; Lieutenant in Captain Henry Dearborn's company, under Colonel Arnold in expedition to Quebec. He must have seen nearly continuous service throughout the war.

**ANDREWS, AMMI, JR.** Enlisted November 21, 1776, for three years; discharged November 21, 1779. He served in the First New Hampshire regiment under Colonel Cilley, and was therefore at Valley Forge, in the Sullivan expedition and other actions in which that regiment did a valiant part. He reenlisted in 1782 for during the war, credited to Deering. Received bounty by the town July 15, 1782.

**ANDREWS, ISAAC, JR.**, Major. Served under Stark, at Bennington. Was in Captain Hale's company, Colonel Gerrish's regiment in the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, 1777. Was in Colonel Thomas Stickney's and Colonel David Gilman's regiments. Discharged December 31, 1782.

**ANDREWS, SOLOMON.** At the age of eighteen he volunteered for three years or during the war in 1777, in Captain Elijah Clay's company, Colonel Nathan Hale's regiment. Previous to this he had served with Stark at Bennington.

**ANDREWS, STEPHEN.** Enlisted July 8, 1779, when a youth of barely sixteen for three years or during the war, in Captain William Ellis' company, Colonel Alexander Scammell's regiment, Third Battalion, New Hampshire troops. Transferred December 27, 1779, to Captain Hawkins' company, and later to Captain David McGregor's company. His services were credited to Weare. He re-enlisted for one year in Hillsborough's quota.

**ANDREWS, JERRY (?)**. Under this name he is credited to Hillsborough, but his record is very obscure. His name was probably Jabez, and he was a brother of Stephen, and he came into the service during the closing years of the war.\*

**ANDREWS, FRY.** Credited to Henniker from Hillsborough in the Rhode Island Ex. in 1778. May have seen further service.

**BALDWIN, CAPT. ISAAC.** This brave and efficient officer served with unfaltering zeal through the French and Indian wars, participating in over twenty battles under Rogers and Stark, declares Everett in his *Life of John Stark*. As has been described, immediately upon receiving the news of the fight at Concord and Lexington, he mustered a company of men from Hillsborough and adjoining towns and marched to the front. He gave his life to the cause he had so nobly espoused at Bunker Hill. No doubt had his life been spared he would have been found among the leaders of the Revolution.

**BEMAINE, GEORGE.** Teaching the first school in Hillsborough at the breaking out of the war, he volunteered at once in the patriot army, though I do not find that he was in the battle of Bunker Hill. Smith and other early writers say he was killed at the battle of White Plains in 1776. This could not have been true, for in 1778 he was in the Continental army serving to the credit of Henniker. While filling this enlistment he was with the soldiers from Henniker and two others from Hillsborough† who were in Capt. Daniel Wilkin's Co., that ill-starred expedition sent in the summer of 1776 to the relief of the unfortunate contingent of Americans retreating from that disastrous campaign against Quebec.‡ The Hillsborough records for 1782 claim George Be-

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\*In an original muster roll in the Pension Bureau at Washington his name and that of Solomon Andros appear among the men making the company of New Hampshire militia, 1781, commanded by Captain Nathaniel Head, Colonel Reynolds' regiment.—Author.

†John McNeil and Silas Cooledge.

‡This relief corps, after a tedious march into the valley of the St. Lawrence, succeeded in reaching on the 19th of May a fort called the "Cedara," where a portion of Colonel Bedel's regiment stopped for a few days' needed rest. An attack being threatened by the Canadians, "Colonel Bedel went to Montreal, forty-five miles distant, for reinforcements, leaving the fort under the command of Major Isaac Butterfield, who, on the 19th day of May, surrendered his force of about 400 men to the British and Indians, about 500 in number, under the com-

maine "from this town in the Bay servis is by right ours for two years past." An Englishman by birth he yet had an intense dislike for his native land, and it is safe to say he did valiant part for his adopted country.

A scholar, a gentleman, a patriot, the memory of George Bemaine should be revered by the inhabitants of Hillsborough for all time and the site of the house where he taught the first school in town should be marked with an enduring memorial.

**BIXBY, JOHN.** Marched in Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment of militia to the relief of Ticonderoga on the alarm July 5, 1777, but news of the evacuation of the garrison stopped the troops after a march of seventy miles. On July 20, 1779, he was mustered into a regiment of militia completing the Continental Battalions raised for the defense of Rhode Island. Though living in Hillsborough he was credited to Deering in this campaign. He enlisted for one year, and Deering paid this town a bounty of sixty pounds on his account December 23, 1779. No doubt but Mr. Bixby saw further service.

**BOOTH, GEORGE.** Served in old French and Indian War and in Ex. to Louisburg in 1745. He was blown up by explosion of a mine being badly burned and losing sight of one eye. He was an ardent patriot, but I have found no record to show he was at the front during the Revolution.

**BOOTH, WILLIAM.** Was on the pay roll of Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company, the regiment having been made from the New Hampshire militia in July, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental army at Bennington and Stillwater. He also served for a time in the First New Hampshire regiment. He belonged to Capt. Baldwin's Co., and went to Bunker Hill, but detailed to look after the horses so did not participate in the battle. He was noted as a scout and woodsman. He was one of a scouting party detailed by Gen. Stark to reconnoiter the enemies' position before battle of Bennington, and gave the signal which prompted Stark to open attack.

**BRADFORD, ANDREW.** Enlisted in 1780 under Capt. William Barron, and re-enlisted in 1782, for three years or during the war.

**BRADFORD, Lieut. SAMUEL.** In a petition dated January 2, 1782, he stated that he "engaged in the Service of the United States of America in Novr 1776 as Lieutenant in the Second New Hampshire Regiment and continued in said service until the 13th of Sept.

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mand of Capt. George Foster. After the surrender the prisoners were treated in an inhuman and barbarous manner, stripped nearly naked, and some were murdered. A reinforcement of 100 men, under Major Sherburne, was captured by the enemy, after a desperate fight, on the day following and received the same treatment. These prisoners were transported to an island in a lake near the "Two Mountains," and kept there nearly naked, without shelter and with scant rations, for eight days, when they were released on a cartel agreed to between General Arnold and Captain Forster.—(Am. Archives.)

1778." He was at that time sick and received a furlough from General Enoch Poore, and he did not again enter the service. When the regiments were re-organized he was left out on account of his disability. He served in Captain Clay's company, Colonel Hale's regiment in 1777. He came to Hillsborough from Amherst and removed to Antrim in his later years, where he died.

**BRADFORD, Capt. SAMUEL, JR.** This Samuel was the son of Capt. Samuel Bradford who kept the first hotel, and he was a cousin of Lieutenant Samuel. At the organization of Captain Baldwin's company to march to Cambridge following the fight at Lexington, though only seventeen he enlisted as an orderly sergeant, performing a creditable part in the battle of Bunker Hill, being promoted to ensign. He remained with the First New Hampshire under Stark and Cilley, throughout the war, retiring as Captain. He was at Ticonderoga, Trenton, White Plains, Valley Forge, in the Sullivan expedition, and in other memorable campaigns. He died in Acworth July 23, 1833.

**BROOKS, DAVID.** Entered Captain Baldwin's company April 23, 1775, and fought under Stark at Bunker Hill. In 1777 he is credited to Rindge and he served for two years under Colonel Hale in Captain Clay's company: The record of this soldier is very incomplete. It is possible and quite probable that he removed to Rindge during the war.

**BROWN, JOHN.** A youth by this name served under Captain Baldwin as a drummer, and is credited to Hopkinton by some authorities. Hardly a town in the province that did not have a soldier by this name.

**BURBANK, MOSES.** Served in Capt. Joshua Abbott's company, Col. John Stark's Regiment in the summer of '75 (May 6 to Aug. 1), and must have been in battle of Bunker Hill. Was also in Col. Loammi Baldwin's Regiment, raised to reinforce Continental Army in New York Sept. 20, 1776. Enlisted Feb. 14, to March 31, 1778, as Sergeant in Col. Timothy Bedel's Regiment for an expedition against Canada. Served in Rhode Island expedition in fall of 1778, and probably elsewhere.

**COOLEIDGE, SILAS.** Served in Captain Baldwin's company at Bunker Hill. Enlisted under Capt. William Harper in Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment to be sent to reinforce the army in Canada, in June, 1776.\* In 1777, he enlisted in Colonel Nichols regiment of militia, under Cilley, for three years and served in the campaigns of the First New Hampshire regiment to the credit of Amherst.

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\*In the same battalion as George Bemaine, also from Hillsborough, but not in the regiment that surrendered at the "Cedars."—Author.

**CARR, JAMES.** Was 1st Lieut. in 8th Co., 2nd New Hampshire Regiment in 1775. He had served as private in the French and Indian War.

**CARR, ROBERT.** Saw service, but have not found his record.

**CARR, THOMAS** (twin of Robert). Served and was present and was within 50 feet of the gallows when Major Andre was executed.

**CARTER, JAMES, SEN.** Served in Capt. Timothy Walker's Co., Colonel Green's Reg., which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, and probably saw further service, but all before he came to Hillsborough.

**DODGE, BENJAMIN.** Lived a part of the time, if not all, in Deering. but enlisted July 23, 1779, in Colonel Stickney's regiment for one year to the credit of Hillsborough. Do not find any further record.

**DURANT, JOHN.** The only man in town to refuse to sign the Association Test, yet among the first to volunteer in Captain Baldwin's company, and he fought at Bunker Hill. October 4, 1775, was enrolled in Captain Hale's company, Col. John Stark's regiment.

**DRESSER, ASA.** Private. Volunteered for the campaign to Bennington July 26, 1777, and served under Stark at the battle of Bennington, to be discharged September 30, 1777. Following this he joined the Northern Continental Army at Bennington and served under Captain Ebenezer Webster, Colonel Stickney's regiment. Was in the service over two years and it may be longer. When the boundary for Windsor was fixed in 1797, he was found to be living within that part of Hillsborough included in the new township.

**FARRAR, ISAAC,** served in the Revolution, and in the War of 1812. He served at one time in Capt. Chase Taylor's Company, Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, General Stark's Brigade, which joined the Northern Continental Army in 1777.

**FISK, ELIJAH.** The family records show he served throughout the war in a Mass. regiment. He came to Hillsborough in 1782.

**FLINT, JACOB.** Enlisted as private (afterwards promoted to Corporal) in Capt. Timothy Clement's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment, April 15, 1776, with six others from Hillsborough. His name afterwards appears in a petition for pay due him and others, but the record of his service is scanty. Was in Canadian expedition summer of 1776.

**FOSTER, EPHRAIM.** Volunteered in Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, Stark's brigade, and was in the battle of Bennington. No further record.

FINNEY, PHENNY, TIERNEY or TINNEY, ROBERT. The record of this soldier is somewhat clouded or contradictory. As a youth under 16 he enlisted July 1, 1780, and served five months and sixteen days, under Major William Scott to the credit of Hillsborough. March 14, 1781, he let himself as a substitute to John Wilkins, as witness the following excerpts from the town records.

RELATIVE TO ROBERT FINNEY :

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sennate and hon<sup>ble</sup> house of Representatives in Grand Assembly Convened for the State of New Hamp

The Petition of the Select men of Hillsborough in the county of Hillsborough and other of the Inhabitants of said Town Humbly shews—That the Select<sup>m</sup> for s<sup>d</sup> Town in the year 1781, by the names of Samuel Bradford and John McColley Signed a note of hand bearing date March y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1781 thereby promising to pay one John McClintock or order one hundred and ninety two Bushells of Good Merchantable Indian Corn or as much money as will purchase it, at or before the fourteenth day of March then next with Interest till paid &c—That the above note was Given to the Said McClintock for the hire of a Certain Robert Finney who the said McClintock had procured to enlist into the Continatal Army said year as a man for the said Town of Hillsborough—That notwithstanding the Said Note was given to the s<sup>d</sup> McClintock as hire for said Soldier immediately after his Muster Diserted and Never Joined the Army at all and your petitioners vehemently Suspect that this Disertion was advised and Countinanced by the s<sup>d</sup> McClintock That the Town of Hillsborough were so Well Satisfyed that the said McClintock was not entitled by either Law or Equity to the corn or money promised by the s<sup>d</sup> note that they universally discountinanced the paymint there of and suffered a suit to be brought against the Signers of the said Note intending to dispute the same before the Superior Court of this State but by the inattention of one of the Signers to the said Note when the tryal came on before the inferior Court for the County of Hillsborough which was held at Amherst the 4th day Aug<sup>t</sup> 1782—a Default issued, and Judgement entered against the Persons who Signed the said note for the sum of 47 16 8<sup>d</sup> Damage and 3 13 8<sup>d</sup> Cost of Court as appears of Record—Both which Sums has since been paid to the said John McClintock by the said Town of Hillsborough notwithstanding the said Tinney never Served in the Army one day in Consequence of this Hire—

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honers will Order the said McClintock to return the said money he has received as afores<sup>d</sup> or Order a New Legal in such a way or manner as the nature of the said Contract made with the s<sup>d</sup> McClintock may be enquired into by some Cours—proper to Try the same that Justice may be

done in the premises—or in any way that shall seem to your Excell<sup>y</sup> and honers—and Your Petitioners as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c

Dated at Hillsborough Octob<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1785

Isaac Andrews	} Selectmen
John Dutton	
Wm Taggart Jun <sup>r</sup>	

Andrew Bixbe	Otis Howe	David Wright
William Parker	Ben <sup>j</sup> a Kimball	Jonathan Danforth
Samuel Danforth	Daniel Killom	Calvin Stevens
Nehemiah Wilkins	John Shed	John mcNeall
William Love	Timothy Gray	Solomon Andrews
John Gibson	William Symonds	Nath <sup>l</sup> Symonds
Joseph Symonds	Samuel Bradford	James Dutton
Ben <sup>j</sup> a Dutton	David Marshall	Uriah Cooledge
Jonathan Sargent	George Booth	William Booth
Daniel Rolf	Joshua Estey	Jedidiah Preston
William Taggart	Eliphalet Bradford	John Hartwell
John mead	Ben <sup>j</sup> a Gould	Ephraim Train
James mcCalley	Paul Cooledge	William Jones
James Jones	Elijah Beard	Isaac Andrews
Perkins Andrews	William Little	Moses Steel
William Hutchinson	Samuel Symond	

There is no record that the "General Assembly" took any action upon the foregoing petition, but at a legal meeting held on June 12, 1786, it was "voted, Joseph Symonds William Taggart John Bradford be a Committee to Settle with sd McClintock he the sd McClintock paying the one half of what he was Received of the town provided it be a final Settlement on account of the aforesaid finney." A warrant calling a town meeting to be held Aug. 21, 1786, contained the following article: "2ly to see if the town will Comply with the proposals which Mr. John McClintock for a settlement on account of Robert Finne—and if not Compeyed with to see what method thay will take." on which article it was "voted to Serve the Matter Deseresena—rely with the Selectmen." As no further reference is made to this matter it was probably amicably adjusted.

GAMMELL, WILLIAM. In Rhode Island Expedition 1778 enlisting for 3 years or during the war, and with American Army at Lake Champlain one winter. Private in Capt. Joseph Bowman's



army, Col. Moses Kelley's Reg. of Vol. which marched from state of New Hampshire, and joined Cont. Army August, 1778, in Rhode Island Ex., entered Aug. 6, 1778, dis. Aug. 27.

GIBSON, DANIEL. In Rhode Island Expedition 1778-9.

GIBSON, JAMES. Served at Fort William and Mary, April 1, 1772, to April 1, 1773. At Bunker Hill in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's Company, Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, General Stark's Brigade, raised out of the regiment of New Hampshire Militia July, 1777, which company joined the Northern Continental army at Bennington and Stillwater.

GIBSON, JOHN. Under Stark at Bennington.

GLOVER, HENRY. There were at least two—perhaps three—soldiers by this name, and their records are conflicting. It is certain a Henry Glover lived in H. at the breaking out of the war, and he served in Captain John Moore's Co., Stark's Regt., at Bunker Hill as drummer. He was killed in this battle. A soldier by this name was credited to New Boston at a later date. Henry Glover's name does not appear in the Hillsborough records after 1776, so he was probably the one who was killed at Bunker Hill. A Henry Glover from this vicinity d. at Fishkill, N. Y., in November, 1779.

GOULD, BENJAMIN. In the Battle of Bunker Hill and saw further service in the Revolution.

GRAHAM, HUGH. Enlisted for six months July 8, 1779, in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment and served in the Rhode Island Expedition.

GRAHAM, JOHN. In Rhode Island Expedition 1778. Wounded.

GRAHAM, NATHANIEL. Enlisted for 3 years or during the war in 1776 under Captain Morrill, 1st. regiment, Nov. 7. Served in the campaigns commanded by General Sullivan and saw much fighting and hardship. May have lived in Deering, but served to the credit of Hillsborough.

GRIMES, JONATHAN. Enlisted Sept. 8, 1777, for 3 years in Colonel Jackson's reg. Mass. vols. See Mass. Rolls, Vol. VI, Page 897.

HALL, JUDGE. Enlisted from Hillsborough to the credit of Amherst for 3 years in Col. Moses Nichol's Regiment under Col. Cilley from the 5th regiment of New Hampshire Militia and seems to have served his term. Mr. Spaulding, in his history of Amherst, does not credit "Judge Hall" of Hillsborough with this service but he does include Jude Hall of Kensington, negro, in Col. Richard's Regiment, Cilley commander. The name of either does not appear in the inventories of those years, but that is not proof that he did not live in Hillsborough, as he may have been a minor or a negro, the latter probably being the case.

**HAMLIN, EUROPE.** Served with his brothers, Africa and America, in the Revolutionary War in his father's company. He also served in Capt. William Sawyer's Co. in Shay's Rebellion. All in Mass. service. He came to H. in 1798.

**HOITT, THOMAS.** Was Ensign in Colonel Stickney's regiment, Stark's independent command at Bennington in July and August, 1777. He probably saw further service.

**HOLDEN, CAPT. ISAAC.** Born in Harvard, Mass.; was a Sergeant in a company of Capt. Davis which marched in the Lexington alarm to Cambridge. He served throughout the Revolution, but in the Mass. service, as he did not come to H. until after the close of the war.

**HOWE, LIEUT. BARZILLA.** Was given commission of Second Lieutenant under Colonel Stark, November 7, 1776. When Stark resigned and Colonel Joseph Cilley\* came into command of the First New Hampshire regiment, he retained the same position, and served during the war. Lieutenant Howe seems to have been a brave soldier and he figured in many battles and minor engagements, among them Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Trenton, Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown, and was in the Sullivan expedition against the Five Nations in that arduous campaign of the summer of 1777.

**HOWE, BAXTER.** Served in Capt. Josiah Fay's Company, Thirty-Second Massachusetts regiment. Was at Winter Hill, Oct. 7, 1775. (See Mass. Rolls Vol. VIII., Page 328.)

**HOWE, PETER.** Was sergeant in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, which marched from Hopkinton in July, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental Army in New York; engaged July 21, and discharged Sept. 26, 1777, serving two months and five days. He may have seen further service.

**HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM.** In Arnold Expedition, which has been described. Probably saw further service during the war.

**JACKSON, GRIDLEY.** Served during the Revolution, and at one time in the Northern Army, but his records are very incomplete and unsatisfactory, though he was on the pension rolls at the time of his death. It is probable that he was at the Battle of Bunker Hill. There is no evidence to show when he came to H.

**JONES, JOEL.** A recruit in 1780. Paid off July 16, 1782, was only 17 years of age—among soldiers mustered by Major William Scott in 1780. Was six-month soldier who re-enlisted at close of year.

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\*Colonel Joseph Cilley, in command of the First New Hampshire regiment, was from Nottingham, and became the successor of Stark, who resigned on March 23, 1777, receiving his promotion April 2, 1777.—Author.

**JONES, MOSES.** At Bunker Hill. Private in Capt. Isaac Baldwin's Co., Col. John Stark's Regiment; entered April 23, 1775; discharged Aug. 1, 1775; served 3 months and 16 days. In July, 1777, in Capt. Joshua Bayley's Co., Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment, Gen. John Stark's Brigade of N. H. Militia. He marched from Hopkinton, July, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental Army.

**JOHNSON, NATHANIEL.** Belonged to Hillsborough. Was hired by the town of Reading, Mass. for Bay State service. He served at least 3 years. See town book, 1782.

**JONES, WILLIAM.** Paid off July 16, 1782; returned to credit of Hillsborough, July 15, 1782.

**JOHNSON, ZEBIDIAH.** He was the father of Nathaniel and came to Hillsborough before the Revolution and entered the service soon after the breaking out of the war. He was at one time sergeant under Capt. Joseph Parker in Col. Hale's Regiment and joined the Northern Continental army at Ticonderoga in 1776. The name was sometimes spelled Johnston. He died at Concord, March 23, 1815, aged 73 years.

**KELLOM, DANIEL.** Served in the Revolution from Wilmington, Mass., and afterwards settled in Hillsborough.

**KELLOM, THOMAS, JR.** He was a brother of Daniel and served in the Revolution from Wilmington, Mass., before he came to Hillsborough.

**LITTLE, JAMES.** Tradition says he served in the Revolution to the credit of this town, but have not found the records to prove it.

**LITTLE, WILLIAM.** This man was certainly a Revolutionary soldier, but it is not certain he served from H., though he was here as early as 1780 and possibly in 1779. He lived on the Bear Hill road within a short distance of the Henniker line.

**LOVE, WILLIAM.** A Scotch-Irish man by birth and coming to Hillsborough at the outbreak of the war, there are reasons to think that he served in the Revolution from this town, but the writer has not been able to verify this statement.

**McCALLEY (McColley), JAMES.** In Col. Daniel Moore's regiment of volunteers who marched from Lyndeborough in September, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga on the Hudson River.



BIBLE HILL BURIAL GROUND.



**McCALLEY, JOHN.** Enlisted in Lieut. Col. Henry Gerrish's regiment that marched from Hopkinton and adjacent towns in September, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga. Six other Hillsborough men were in this regiment.

**McCLINTOCK, ALEXANDER.** Saw service in the French and Indian war in 1755-1760. Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army August 6, 1778, and mustered out August 27th. In the Rhode Island expedition.

**McCLURE, JAMES.** He was the oldest son of Robert, Sen., and served two or more years in the war, though it is doubtful if all of this service was to the credit of this town, as he removed to Acworth in 1777.

**McCLURE, ROBERT, Sen.** He was born in Ireland and was among the first settlers of Old Number 7. Though 60 years of age at the time of his enlistment, he was of stalwart frame and served throughout the war with conspicuous valor. He served under Col. John Stark and George Reid.

**McCLURE, ROBERT, Jr.** He was the son of the above. He evidently performed good service in the war, though his record is not as complete as one could wish.

**McNIEL, DANIEL.** He was the son of John McNiel, who served with his brother James under Col. Samuel Moore in the Louisburg expedition in 1745. Daniel came to Hillsborough in 1771, and served at least two years in the army of the Revolution. He was Second Lieutenant in Capt. Henry Dearborn's company in 1776. It does not appear that he was at the battle of Bunker Hill, though he must have served almost continuously through the earlier period of the war.

**McNIEL, DANIEL, Jr.** Too young to participate in the first of the war, he was active in its closing years, and was in the unfortunate expedition sent to the relief of that other ill-starred body of troops under Arnold, and he suffered the ignominy and hardships of the "Cedars."

**McNIEL, JOHN.** Scarcely past his 18th birthday, he joined Captain Baldwin in the march to the front and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was near Captain Baldwin when that officer fell mortally wounded. He was with Stark at Bennington, and in September, 1777, joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga. He was among the victims of an officer's cowardice at the "Cedars."

**MEAD, JOHN.** Enlisted in Capt. John Hale's company, Col. Henry Gerrish's regiment, N. H. Vols., which marched from Hopkinton and vicinity in September, 1777, and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga. Discharged October 25, after 27 days' service. Re-enlisted July 5, 1780, and discharged October 24, 1780.

**MONROE, THADDEUS.** In Captain Hale's company, Colonel Gerrish's regiment which joined the Northern Continental army in September, 1777. His name is given as Rowe in the returns.

**MURDOUGH, SAMUEL.** Enlisted in 1777 for three years or during the war. Served in Capt. Benjamin Sias' company, Col. David Gilman's regiment, which belonged to the Northern Continental army in New York.

**MURDOUGH, THOMAS.** Enlisted for three years or during the war in the 4th regiment, 3rd battalion, in 1777. He was reported absent from his regiment in the fall return of 1778. His commander, Colonel Hale, was at that time a prisoner of war in New York, and it is possible he shared a similar fate. Later records speak of his absence from the ranks. At another time he is reported as belonging to Captain Clay's company, Colonel Poor's regiment.

**PIERCE, BENJAMIN.** Though not at the time a resident of the town, owing to the fact that he came to Hillsborough at the close of his ten years of service in the American army and became so important a factor in its history, it seems eminently fitting he should be included in this list. [See sketch.] Associated with so many of his fellow patriots, as he was, in this town, "On the 26th of December, 1825, it being his sixty-seventh birthday, Gen. Benjamin Pierce prepared a festival for his comrades in arms, the survivors of the Revolution; twenty-two of them all inhabitants of Hillsboro', assembled at his house. The ages of these veterans ranged from fifty-nine up to the patriarchal venerableness of nearly ninety. They spent the day in festivity, in calling up reminiscences of the great men whom they had known, and the great deeds they had helped to do, and in reviving the old sentiments of the era of seventy-six. At nightfall, after a manly and pathetic farewell from their host, they separated, 'prepared,' as the old general expressed it, 'at the first tap of the shrouded drum, to move and join their beloved Washington and the rest of their comrades who fought and bled at their side.'"

Fortunately the names of those who were present on this noted occasion have been preserved, and are as follows:

Name.	Birthplace.	Age.
Ammi Andrews,*	Ispwich, Mass.	89 Years
John McColley,*	Hillsborough, N. H.	83 "
James Taggart,†	Londonderry, N. H.	81 "
William Johnson,†	Billerica, Mass.	77 "
William Gammell,†	Boston, Mass.	74 "
James Carr,†	Litchfield, N. H.	73 "
William Taggart,	Merrimack, N. H.	73 "
William Parker,	Chelmsford, Mass.	72 "
Thaddeus Monroe,†	Billerica, Mass.	71 "
Thaddeus Goodwin,†	Leominster, Mass.	70 "
Nathaniel Parmenter,†	Spencer, Mass.	70 "
William Dickey,†	Londonderry, N. H.	70 "
Daniel Russell,	Andover, Mass.	70 "
John Shedd,†	Dunstable, N. H.	70 "
Isaac Andrews,†	Ispwich, Mass.	69 "
Daniel Killam,	Wilmington, Mass.	69 "
Robert Carr,	Litchfield, N. H.	66 "
Zachariah Robbins,†	Westford, Mass.	66 "
Benjamin Pierce,†	Chelmsford, Mass.	66 "
David Livermore,	Sudbury, Mass.	62 "
Samuel Morrill,	Derryfield, now Manchester, N. H.	59 "
Nathaniel Johnston,	Andover, Mass.	

POPE, WILLIAM. From the returns given in Hammond's Revolutionary War Rolls, we glean the following facts of the service of this soldier:

Vol. I, Lieut. of Commissioned Officers in Col. Thomas Stickney's Reg., Mar. 5, 1776, p. 161; Continental soldier enlisted for 3 yrs, or during the war in Col. Stickney's Reg., p. 568 on muster roll of Capt. Elijah Clay's Co., in Col. Nathan Hale's Reg. in 1777, p. 633.

Vol. II, Ensign in an account of rations due the officers in Col. Stickney's Reg., Gen. Stark's Brigade, p. 163; Ensign on the pay roll of Capt. Ebenezer Webster's Co. in Col. Stickney's Reg. July, 1777, p. 164; Ensign on the pay roll of Capt. James Barman's Co. in Col. Moses Kelly's Reg. Aug. 8, 1778, p. 546; on list of soldiers in Capt. Clay's Co., Col. Poor's Reg. Mar. 12, 1778, p. 610; Priv. in 6th Co. in Reg. commanded by Col. George Reid in the yrs. 1777, 1778, 1779, p. 723.

Vol. IV, on list of subscriptions Vols. who recovered their bounty from the Selectmen of Hillsborough, p. 259.

\*Served in French and Indian War.

†Was in Battle of Bunker Hill.



**PRESTON, SAMUEL.** In Rhode Island Expedition and at Bennington.

**RICHARDSON, DANIEL.** Served for Marblehead, Mass., in the Bay State Service.

**ROLF, JESSE.** Served in Capt. Benjamin Emery's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment raised to reinforce the Continental Army at New York September 20, 1776.

**ROBBINS, PETER.** The pay roll of Capt. James Ford, in Col. Moses Nichols' regiment, Stark's brigade, contains his name enlisted July 20, 1777, and discharged September 18, nine days allowed for travel home. This soldier doubtless saw further service. His sons, Curtice and Lyman, were in the War of 1812 at Portsmouth.

**SARGENT, EBENEZER.** Mustered in for three years or during the war December 17, 1777, in Captain Clay's company, under Colonel Poor; December 17, he was assigned to Captain Clough, Colonel Cilley's regiment in Sullivan's command. Again, in 1780, he was transferred to Colonel George Reid's regiment, so he must have seen continuous service during most, if not all, of the war.

**SARGENT, JONATHAN.** Served in R. I. expedition. Enlisted July 1, 1777, in Capt. Simon Marston's Co., Col. Joseph Senter's Reg.; discharged Jan. 7, 1778; served 6 months 7 days.

**SARGENT, SAMUEL.** He was a private in Capt. John Parker's Co., Col. Timothy Bedell's Reg. raised by N. H. and joined to the Northern Division Cont. Army under General Montgomery, 1775. Was with troops sent to succor Arnold at Quebec, and discharged Dec. 31, or immediately after the disaster of that campaign. Following the sad experiences of the Canadian campaigns, not the least of which was the surrender at the Cedars in 1776, under the urgent appeals of Ethan Allen, a battalion was re-enlisted from Col. Bedell's men whose term expired Dec. 31, 1775, and Sergt. Samuel Sargent was among 53 men who joined from Col. Bedell's Reg. and he remained with them until May, 1776. The battalion formed a portion of that sturdy band of troops which became widely known as the Green Mountain Boys. Samuel Sargent ranking then as 1st Lieut. belonged to Captain Estabrook's Co. and was among the troops which surrendered at the Cedars May 21, 1776. He saw further service during the war.

**SHEDD, JOHN, JR.** Served in Capt. Joseph Pettingill's company under Col. Loammi Baldwin.

**SIMOND (SYMOND) SAMUEL.** In Captain Baldwin's company, Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill, as per pay roll of August 1, 1775. On roll of Captain Hale's company October 4, and Capt. Timothy Clement's Co., Apr. 15, '76. Was in the Canadian expedition.

**SIMONDS (Symonds) WILLIAM**, in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's Co., Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment, July 5, 1777, marched to relief of garrison at Ticonderoga 70 miles, when news of the evacuation reached them. (Three others from Hillsborough were in this expedition.) Was 1st Lieutenant in Capt. William Humphrey's Co. in the Northern Army.

**SYMONDS, NATHANIEL**, son of Deacon Joseph. In Battle of Bunker Hill.

**SPAULDING, SAMUEL**. In Col. Mooney's reg. for defence of R. I. in '78 to credit of Deering which town paid 42£ for said service. Paid July 22 & 28, 1779.

**STEELE, MOSES**, in Capt. Timothy Clement's Company July 1776, and saw further service.

**STEVENS, CALVIN**—Was at battle of Bunker Hill and served otherwise in war, though his name does not appear in the Revolutionary War rolls as published in the State Papers. He came to Hillsborough in 1776 and besides his service in the army he was very active at home.

**TAGGART, ABCHIBALD**. In Rhode Island ex. 1778. Entered Capt. Clay's company, Col. Hale's regiment for 3 years, Sept. 20, 1777. Was ensign. Was paid off and discharged Oct. 25, following. He was ensign in Lt. Col. Henry Gerrish's regiment. Capt. John Hale of Hopkinton, which marched from Hopkinton and adjacent towns in Sept., 1777, to join the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga.

**TAGGART, CORP, JAMES**. Was at Bunker Hill; under Captain Dearborn in Arnold expedition; remained in the army during the war. Was made Second Lieutenant but resigned August 25, 1778. Was at Valley Forge.

**TAGGART, JOHN**. Served in Captain Wait's company under Colonel Cilley, and was in the Sullivan expedition. Rem. to Maine.

**TAGGART, JOSEPH**. In Capt. Timothy Cleveland's company, Col. Pierce Long at Portsmouth from February 3, 1776, to December 7, 1776. Enlisted in Fourth regiment, Third battalion in April, 1777, for three years or during the war.

**TAGGART, ROBERT**. Served in the French and Indian war and was at Bunker Hill under Baldwin.

**TAGGART, WILLIAM**. Enlisted in Captain Clay's company under Colonel Hale. Was made Ensign.

**TAYLOR, JOHN.** Enlisted in Captain Emerson's company under Colonel Cilley, but was reported absent, reason not given. He was described as dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, five feet ten inches, 25 years old. Served also as private in Mass. Reg. (See Mass. Rolls, Vol. XV, page 374.)

**TAYLOR, NATHANIEL.** Enlisted November 7, 1776, for during the war in Colonel Stickney's regiment, but was transferred in 1777 to Colonel Hale's regiment, Third battalion of the Continental army. Returned April 6, 1781.

**TAYLOR, WILLIAM.** At Bunker Hill and in Arnold expedition.

**TOWNE, AROHELAUS, JR.** He served in the Revolution to the credit of Amherst before coming to H. in 1787. His father died in the service at Fishkill, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1779. He acted as a scout and saw much active duty.

**WHEELER, OLIVER.** Enlisted in the 4th Hampshire Co.; served in Continental army for term of three months agreeable to order of General Court of June 22, 1780, as returned by Col. Elisha Porter, Capt. Hooker's Co.

**WILKINS, ANDREW.** Entered the army under Captain Baldwin, April 23, 1775, and served until Aug. 1, 3 months and 16 days, participating in the battle of Bunker Hill. Records are not clear after that date relative to this soldier.

**WILKINS, ASAPH.** Served to the credit of Amherst in Scammell's Regiment, Frye's Company, for 3 years. Name appears on the records as Asa.

**WILKINS, LIEUT. ROBERT BRADFORD.** A native of Amherst, he came to H. when a young man and was better known as "Bob Wilkes." He served throughout the war to the credit of Amherst first and then H. He became known to Lafayette and a strong friendship existed between them.

**WINCHESTER, SAMUEL,** family records show, fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and may have seen further service. He died in Danvers, Mass., aged 101 years. Elias Cheney, son of Dea. Tristram Cheney, married 2d Deborah, b. in 1777, in Hillsborough, dau. of Samuel Winchester, but have been unable to ascertain how much later he lived in this town. Deborah's marriage took place about 1797, and her residence is recorded as Hillsborough.

**WYMAN, STEPHEN.** Marched from Deering to Acworth to the assistance of Ticonderoga, July 1, 1777; returned the 3rd day, same month, word having been received that the fort had capitulated. He was in the muster roll of Capt. Ninian Aiken's Company, Col. Daniel Moore's Regiment. He lived in territory that eventually was included in Windsor.

## REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The following Revolutionary pensioners were living in Hillsborough June 1, 1840:

William Dickey, age 85 years; David Livermore, age 78 years; Mary Gould, living with George Gould, age 79 years; Martha Mann, 79; Thomas Kellom, 80; Daniel Kellom, 84;| Nathaniel Parmenter, 85; Isaac Farrar, 79; Thaddeus Goodwin, 87; Isaac Andrews, 84; William Parker, 84; Daniel Russell, age not given; Abigail Robbins, living with Charles D. Robbins; Lucy McNiel, living with Solomon McNiel.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

Surrender of Cornwallis—End of the Revolutionary War—A Day of Rejoicing—The Hardships That Followed War—The Matter of Money—When Grain Was Legal Tender—Depreciation of Currency—Great Suffering—An Open Rebellion Suppressed—Taxes of Non-Residents—Bridge Across the Contoocook River—When Silver Coin Was a Boon—"Old" and "New" Tenor English Terms for Money—Tax List 1762—Land Titles—Drawing Town Lots—Change in Date of Town Meetings—First Name With a Middle Letter—Signing of Constitution—"Bob" Wilkins—State Militia of 1793—Hillsborough's Allotment—The Condition of a Country Town—The Social Attractions—Wild Animals—Wolves—Moose—Wild Turkeys—Bear Stories—Signs and Portents—Capt. Bowman's Warning—Witchcraft—Aunt Jenny's Power Over the People—Heads of Families, 1790—Valuation of Hillsborough, 1795—Out of the Old Into the New.

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis in command of the British forces established at Yorktown, Va., nearly three months before, on October 19, 1781, virtually closed the War for American Independence. In this battle the French combined with the colonists under Washington to bring about this happy ending of nearly seven years of warfare. So slowly did the news travel in those days that it was nearly a week before the glad tidings reached our remote hamlet on the hills. Great rejoicings followed and men, women and children joined in the festivities of a holiday, the first they had known for a long, long time. Nor did it really seem possible that the arch enemy of liberty had been overcome and the united colonies were free. The older and wiser ones even now shook their heads, for past experiences had shown and forecasts of the future admonished them that trials and hardships still threatened them, if not with powder and bullet with the hardships that inevitably follow in the wake of war during the reconstruction period.

Happily Hillsborough had been free of that element designated as "Tories" all through the struggle. This, to the stu-

dent of the trying scenes, was somewhat remarkable. At this late day we can view dispassionately the influences of that period and its outcome, fraught with so much of passion and recklessness. It is probably true that no war of such great and lasting results was ever fought out under more adverse circumstances or with less actual previous preparation or unification of forces or concentration upon leadership. In reality it was a war where and when a minority won against not only superior numbers but against the wealth of the country. It was natural the men of property should be loyal to that government which had stood by them in the days of aggression by a foe that never slept, even if that government pressed upon them unreasonably.

The rebellion was poorly conceived and weakly conducted, but sprang from the hearts of men who would not brook tyranny, the men who were the sons of fathers who had fled from an overbearing king to the wilderness of America, not only to worship "according to the dictates of their own will," but incidentally to set up a form of government the peer of all governments and the moulding power of progressive civilization which has outlived monarchies and proven that a government of the people by the people is the only executive and legislative union that approaches perfection and perpetuation. And yet, had a ballot been taken at the time of the uprising it is more than likely that the war would have been voted down, and if not abandoned been delayed for many years—probably forever. For the good of humanity it may have been better as it were. Let that be as it may it came and passed like a winter storm in the march of time, while we of to-day have only a vague conception of the hatred and bitterness that was associated with the mere utterance of those antagonistic terms "Tory" and "Rebel!"

Usually the peace that follows war has its burdens that weigh heavily for sometime, but it is seldom a victorious force comes out the furnace of fate with more serious handicap than the irregular chain of colonies stretched along the Atlantic coast from New Hampshire to Georgia. A union existed only in name, and it was not until 1789 that a sufficient number of this league of states had signed the constitution of this new government and placed it among the nations of the world—a Republican experi-

ment. New Hampshire has the honor of casting the vote which confirmed the constitution, thus becoming the ninth star in the grand galaxy of that banner which has since been augmented to forty-eight stars. Professor Fiske very aptly designated this as "the critical period of the American republic, which the wisest statesmen of the Old World predicted could not long endure."

All through the trying period of more than twenty years' duration, beginning in the early stages of the war, the matter of money as an exchange for such commodities as were needed was a serious problem. During the war the circulating medium had been Continental paper money issued by congress or the bills of credit by the state. With no stable government behind it, or assured promise of redemption this currency soon began to depreciate. To make matters worse, as if value depended on quantity, both state and congress issued this apology for "value received" in such extravagant amounts that even its commonness detracted from its face value. So rapidly was this depreciation that in 1777 the wages of the soldiers in the army was nominally double what they were two years before.

Under this threatening situation the New Hampshire legislature in the spring of 1777 endeavored to establish the prices of the common articles of everyday consumption. Among the prices named were the following:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat per bushel	7,	6.	Wool per lb.	2,	2
Indian Corn "	3,	6.	Cotton " "	3,	0
Oats "	2,	0	Beef " "	0,	3
Beans "	6,	0	Flannel per yard	3,	6.
Butter per lb.	0,	10	Molasses per gal.	4,	0
Cheese " "	0,	6	N. E. Rum " "	3,	10

Within a year Washington was writing "Our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been since the commencement of the war." Soon after, as if in desperation, Congress issued one hundred and thirty-one million dollars in Continental bills. The very volume of this vast output—for that day—defeated its own aims. Again Washington wrote, this time to the President of Congress: "A wagon load of money will not purchase a wagon load of provision."

The depreciation in the currency continued to increase, so during the year 1779, the purchasing power of a dollar shrunk five-fold; in other words, at the end of the year it required five dollars to purchase as much as one dollar twelve months before. Naturally this condition discounted the credit of the country, so it came out of the war without a bank, without "hard money," without credit. It is readily understood that money which could not be redeemed was very unstable currency.

The Historian of Newbury, Vermont, says very truthfully: "There was great distress in all parts of the country. Many became impoverished by the war; many left their native towns hoping to improve their conditions elsewhere. A few seized upon the opportunity to acquire wealth. Taxes were excessively high, and those who were so unfortunate as to own wild land, that in a few years might be valuable, could not sell then for little more than to pay the taxes imposed upon it. Many who owned farms were forced to sell them to men with more means than they. So many became large land-owners during that period, while a corresponding number came out of the financial ordeal with smaller homesteads or none at all."

So oppressive was the situation upon the common people—and the great majority were in that class in those days—that the feeling against those in power became intensely bitter, a bitterness that finally found expression in open rebellion in certain sections of the state, so that a civil war seemed eminent. In this dilemma Colonel Reid, living in Londonderry which was the scene of much of this uprising, was made Brigadier General and ordered to suppress the rebellion by arms if necessary. General Reid proved equal to the occasion, and quiet was quickly restored though the suffering was not mitigated.

Still the paper money in circulation continued to grow less and less valuable, until January 1, 1780, it required twenty paper dollars to equal one in silver, and within nine months this ratio had reached the startling comparison of 72 to 1. Money is usually plenty when it is depreciated in value, and there was enough of it, but this very abundance, as paradoxical as it may seem, proved the ruin of many men.



The little silver in circulation it must be remembered was not coined in this country, which did not issue silver until 1792, all bore a foreign imprint. It is interesting to note that in a sum of money of only one hundred pounds sterling five nations were represented. To add to the hardships of a depreciated currency a considerable amount of counterfeit coin was thrust upon the people. More simple in design than the currency of to-day it was much easier to imitate. Hillsborough was comparatively free from this evil at that time, though in more recent years, as will be described, it had its share of this kind of trouble.

In this state of uncertain monetary value something had to be accepted as a standard, and one of the most commonly accepted units was that staple product in those days, a bushel of wheat. There was a steady demand for it and it varied but slightly in price from year to year. So it became, among the agricultural class, the standard by which values were computed. It went to pay the taxes; upon it was regulated the salary of the minister, and the wages of the laborer. Thus in those days, the hillsides and meadows of the pioneer farmers contributed not only to the wealth of the grower in abundance, but they regulated the prices of the day.

Never an easy fee to collect it became no easy matter to secure the taxes from the citizens of the town, even though under the great stress of the situation money was not always exacted, as witness the following quoted from a warrant issued to Alexander McClintock in the year 1782, which, after certain conditions which need not be repeated, goes on to say: "the said money must be paid in the following manner, viz.) in silver or gold, the Treasurers sertificates for intrist Due on Publick Securitys orders on the Treasurer Drawn by the President of the Counsel—in faʋor officers and soldiers in the three and six months servis, or in like orders in faʋour of any town parish bountys to soldiers or supplies to their families up to the last of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine or in the following specific articles—viz—Good new England Rum at two shillings pr Gallon. Beef Cattle at the first peread at three pence half penny pr pound weight, the second period, at three pence pr pound, the third and Last period two pence half pence—pr—pound. Mens Neat Leather shoes a Good Quality six shillings

pr pare, mens yarn Stockings of the best quality five shillings pr pair, others in proportion. Cotton and Cotton and Linen Cloath, seven eights of a yard wide of the best quality two shillings pr yard—Good yard wide tow and Linen Cloath at one shilling and six pence pr Yard.” After specifying several other lines of goods the order ends by saying that the commodities shall be delivered.

Considerable trouble was caused through the collection of taxes from non-resident land-holders, of whom Hillsborough seemed to have more than her share.

**PETITION FOR AUTHORITY TO TAX NON-RESIDENTS, 1780.**

**State of New Hampshire**  
**To the Honourable the Council and Assembly of S<sup>d</sup> State in general**  
**Court Convened**

May it Please your Honors we the Subscribers freeholders in the town of Hillsborough in S<sup>d</sup> State Beg Leave to Petitions that whereas the Late John Hill Esq<sup>r</sup> Boston who was Sole Proprietor in this town Did Before the Commencement of the present war Promise to give one hundred Acres of Land towards Buildings a Bridge over the Connecticut River So Called in this town which Bridge we should have Built foore or five years a goe had it not Ben for this unhappy War but at Last we have Completed s<sup>d</sup> Bredg and the Shairs of the s<sup>d</sup> Jhon Hill Est Have Ben Solisted to Make good their fathers Promises. but refuses we therefore humbly petition that yoore Honnours would order a tax to be Levied on the Non Risidents Land lying in town to dyfree the Charges of building s<sup>d</sup> Bridge as we Labour under heavy Burdens in town and s<sup>d</sup> Bridge will be of grate Sarvis not ondy to this town but also to the Publick as s<sup>d</sup> Bridge cost us two thousand three hundred and three poond as Money was Last october and if yoore honours shall in yoore wisdom Se fit to grant this, our Petition we as duty Bound Shall ever Pray

**Hillisborough the Elighth Day of May Anoq Dod 1781**

Samuel Bradford jur	Zebediah Johnson	Jacob flint
w <sup>m</sup> taggart	archibald taggart	Joseph taggart
Calven Stevens	George Willy	Samu <sup>l</sup> Bradford
David wright	Isaac Andrews	william Pope
Nathaniel Haywood	Sam <sup>l</sup> Jones	James Jones
James Dutton	Isaac Andrews Jun	William Jones
Ben <sup>th</sup> Jones	John Dutton	Benjamin Dutton
thadeus monroe	John Shedd	Nemiah wilkins

John Mead	timothy Bradford	William Grout
Lot Jennison	Daneel Rolf	Smith Robertson
Jesse Rolf	William Booth	Jonathan Sargent
Jonathon Durant	Andrew Wilkins	George Booth
Joshua Easty	Benjamin Kimball	william taggart Junr
James taggart	William Gammett	Nathanell Colledge
Joseph Symonds	Samuel Symonds	Robert Taggard
Daniel Gibson	tristram Cheney	John Cheney
John mCallej	Willial Hutchinson	John Gibson
Andrew Bixby	John mClary	Wm Jones Junr
Alexander mClintock	John mClintock	Fortunatus Wheeler

In 1782 it took one hundred dollars in paper money to get the value of one dollar in silver. As an illustration the price of a meal of pork and potatoes was fifty dollars. The Rev. Mr. Barnes' salary was only sufficient to pay for a pig and not a very large one at that. We are glad to note that the town made up for this deficiency. Rye sold at \$75.00 a bushel. Eventually, as the country proved that it could meet even this trying ordeal, loans from Europe introduced silver in greater volume. Then the government began to coin money under its own seal and paper currency ceased to circulate. While this kind of money had afforded uncertain relief when it was a last resort, it swiftly followed a downward course, leaving \$200,000,000 loss in its wake, and then passed out of sight if not memory.

#### "OLD TENOR" AND "NEW TENOR."

Frequently in the old records and histories we find such terms as "Old Tenor," "Middle Tenor," "New Tenor," "Sterling," "Lawful Money," "Continental Money," and "Bills of Credit." A brief explanation of these expressions may interest some. The first mentioned was paper issued by Massachusetts about 1737, and by Rhode Island in 1740. In 1741 Massachusetts put out what became known as "New Tenor," to distinguish it from the first, now called "Old Tenor." Between these two was issued what was later denominated as "Middle" issue. As these became depreciated in purchasing value finally money was issued which law stated was a legal tender for debts and dues, hence the term "Lawful money." The effort of Congress to bridge the financial stream during the Revolution by issuing "Continental"

money has been spoken of, and when we realize how rapidly and completely it lost its value we can appreciate the oft-quoted expression of a sometime since "Not worth a continental!" The term "sterling" belonged to the English system of fixing standard weight and fineness so that it was always worth its face value. The terms belonging in the English currency, pounds, shillings and pence, continued to be used in this country, more or less, until about 1850, though our decimal designations of dollars and cents was inaugurated soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. Even to-day we occasionally hear such expressions as "four pence ha' penny," which was six and one-half cents; "nine pence," meaning twelve and one-half cents; or "nine shillings," or one dollar and a half.

## TAX LIST, 1782.

The growth of the town in population and change in the names of its inhabitants is shown by a comparison of the tax lists for 1776 and 1782, following the close of the Revolution.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Isaac Andrews	3	11	5	George Blahop	1	9	1
Joseph Symonds	4	15	3	Nehemiah Wilkins	2	3	2
Samuel Bradford	2	16	6	Timothy Wilkins	7	3	
Otis How	2	11	10	Smith Robeson	10		
Mary Bradford	1	15	7	Calvin Stevens	1	2	
William Jones	1	17	0	Elephelet Bradford	12		
Benjamin Jones	2	1	0	Jacob Flint	12		
Daniel McNeal	2	9	5	David Blanchard	1	4	7
George Wiley	1	14	2	Isaac Andrews, Jr.	19	6	
Daniel Rolf	1	4	4	Solomon Andrews	14	6	
William Booth	2	12	2	Nathaniel Colledge	3	9	3
Jonathan Sargent		15	8	Lot Jenison	1	6	5
David Wright		17	1	William Grout	1	8	5
Joshua Estey		14		Timothy Bradford	1	9	10
David Clark	3			Joseph Garcy	19	8	
Jedidiah Preston	1	3	2	Thadeus MRow	1	7	2
John Glin		12		Olewer Wheeler	1	7	7
Samuel Bradford, Jr.		15	9	John Hartwell		14	7
William Taggart		18	10	Nathaniel Hawood	1	11	3
James Taggart	1	3	1	John Mead	0	16	4
Archabld Taggart	1	11	8	John McCalley	1	10	5
Benjamin Dutton		16	7	Thomas Millor	2		11
John Dutton		16		James Dutton	1	1	
Andrew Wilkins	1	6	2	Samuel Symonds	0	19	1
William Gammel	1	1		Aea Barns		18	6

Daniel Killom	14	3	Siles Colledge	1	0	6
Timothy Gray	15	6	Joseph Taggart	0	14	6
Thomas Murdough, Jr	12		Zebediah Johnson	1	7	5
Jese Rolf	13		John McNeal	1	4	
Jonathan Danforth	14	6	John McClintock	2	18	6
John Nichols	1	2 2	Alexander McClintock	1	15	9
Joseph Nichols	17	2	Samuel Jones	1	04	2
Benjamin Kimbol	1	1	William Jones, Jr.	1	17	5
Ephram Train	16		James Jones	1	3	6
paul Colledge	1	9	fortenatus Wheler		14	6
Lemuel Jones	16		Thomas Murdough	1	9	7
Tristram Chaney	10		Samuel Murdough		19	6
Equillea Wilkins	17	6	John McClarey	1	7	11
Daniel Bacon	13		Samuel preston		17	3
William Pope	17	6	Thomas Town		18	3
Ammi Andrews	2	5 6	Thomas Stickney		18	3
Andrew Bixbe	3	7 9	Samuel Stuart		18	8
William Love	1	14 10	James McCalley	2	0	9
John Gibson	1	18 0	Thomas Kenn		17	6
John Shed	17		James Kerr		14	3
William parker	16		Menasa Stow		14	6
Daniel Gibson	19	4	David Green		19	5
William Hutcheson	16	6	James aild	1	2	5
Moses Steel	2	9	Kimbol & Willson		6	6
William Taggart, Jr.	12	10	The inhabittance total	131	2	4

## VALUATION N. RESIDENTS.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
William Hill	3	3	10	John Hill	3	3	4
Widow March	3	4	2	Garven Brown	1	13	10
Sarson Belcher	3	4	1	Joshua Hinshaw	2	13	7
James Bodwin	2	15	1	Widow More		0	9
John ford		2	8	Joshua Jones		4	6
Widow Luis		2	3	Tufton & Mason Land			
Josiah Stow	0	2	3	Lord proprietors	3	12	
Ebenezer flint		2	3	Daniel M. Miller		4	6
William Walton		2	3	Heirs of Josiah Colledge		2	3
Thomas Killom		2	3	paul D. Sergeant		2	3
Heirs of John Carson		3	2	Peabody & Choat		11	3
Coll <sup>n</sup> Huntington	2	18	6	Jeremiah Green	3	12	
— Enwood		4	6	Rachel Johnson	2	2	3
Jonathan putnam		4	6	John perkins		6	9
Graves & Upton		9		Mr Clark		4	6
Widow Gray	13	6		Kimbel & Wilson		15	6
Widow Nick		5	5	Majer Riley		2	3
John Chaney		1	8	— Hamon		4	6
— Guile		4	6	Heirs of Abr <sup>m</sup> Coughrin	2	1	3
David M-Clarez		4	6	N Residents Total	36	11	4



Photograph by MANANAN.

THE JONES BRIDGES.



While Col. John Hill had dealt squarely and fairly with the residents of the town, making sacrifices that all might have good titles to their land, there was from the first an uncertainty in the situation that gave not a little uneasiness to the inhabitants. The Mason heirs had quitclaimed their interest in the Hillsborough grant, yet there stalked in the background the shadow of the Allen Proprietors, as a certain body of men was known and who were the heirs of the late Gov. Samuel Allen, and who had been vested with far-reaching rights of territory in his days. These gentlemen laid claim to a large portion of the unappropriated lands in the Masonian grant. The people in this vicinity were greatly excited and committees were chosen to investigate and consider the best course to pursue. Accordingly the citizens appealed to the General Court for assistance, as witness the following:

RELATIVE TO DRAWING TOWN LOTS, 1784.

State of New Hampshire

To the honorable the Council & House of Representatives now sitting at portsmouth within & for the said state of New Hampshire

Humbly Shew the Subscribers that at the time of settling the town of Hillsborough in the County of Hillsborough & State aforesaid many of your petitioners received Deeds from John Hill Late of Boston in the County of Suffolk & Commonwealth of Mass<sup>e</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup> Deced<sup>d</sup> of Lots of in the first Division insaid town & after settling the Lots in the first Division, Drew by virtue of said Deeds which also conveyed them an undivided Share in the residue of said Town other Lots in the Second Division annexed to their first Number, & that those of your petition who did not purchase from said Hill purchased from others who held under him as before as afores<sup>d</sup> That on the Severance of the Second Division as afores<sup>d</sup> a plan was made of said Division, & Entries made by said Hill of the Numbers Drawn to each original Lot & the persons Interested Entered into the same have cultivated improved & they & those who purchased from them have held and possessed the same severally to this Day agreeably to the Division plans & Drawing afores<sup>d</sup> that the said Hill at the time possessed himself of the plan & minutes afores<sup>d</sup> & held the same time in his possession untill his Death & from his Decease the same have come to the hands & possession of his heirs & Executors who have Suppressed the same & now claims the Lands against your petitioner who have nothing but oral Testimony to prove the Severance aforesaid or to Secure to them the fruits of their Labor for many years past expended upon their several possessions wherefore they most Humbly pray that



on their producing to your honour clear and indisputable proof of the facts aforesaid that your honors will by an Act Establish the aforesaid Severance & Secure to them their possessions or give them such other relief as to your honors in your great wisdom Shall appear Just & Equitable

Robert McClurer  
James McCalley  
William Pope

John McCalley  
Andrew Bixbe

John Gibson  
James Taggart

In House of Representatives, February 17, 1785, the foregoing petition was granted.

#### RELATIVE TO DATE OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1785.

##### State of Newhampshire

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Senate and House of Representatives in General assembly Convened at Concord the third wednesday of octobr Anno Domini 1785

The Petition of the select men & other inhabitants of the Town of Hillsborough in the County of Hillsboro<sup>sh</sup> and state of New Hampshire aforesaid—

Humbly sheweth that our annual meeting being held on the Last thursday of march Discommods us sum times it happens to be on the Last Day of march the Town officers not being sworn on that Day we are obliged to adjourn our annual meeting into april; which is attended with much Difficulty on acct of taking our invoice early in the month of april and by Reason of many Conveyances being made between the first Day of april and the time of taking the invoice it is Defect matter to take the invoice so that Every person may have Justice.

Your Petition therefore pray that our annual meeting may be held on the first monday of march annually for the future insted of the Last thursday

and your petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray &c—

October 20th 1785

	Isaac Andrews	} Select men of Hillsborough
	John Dutton	
	Wm. Taggart Juner	
Jedidiah Preston	William Parker	Ben <sup>l</sup> Kimball
William Taggart	Eliphalet Bradford	John Hartwell
John mead	Andrew Bixbe	Otis Howe
David Wright	Jonathan Sargent	Gorge Booth
William Booth	Daniel Rolf	Joshua Estey
Joseph Symonds	Samuel Bradford	James Dutton
Benjamin Dutton	David Marshall	Uriah Cooledge
Jonathan Danforth	Benj <sup>s</sup> Gould	Samuel Danforth

Daniel Killam	Ephraim Train	James mCallely
Paul Cooledge	William Jones	James Jones
Elijah Beard	Isaac Andrews	Perkins Andrews
William Little	Calvin Stevens	Nehemiah Wilkins
John Shedd	John mcNeall	Moses Steel
William Hutchinson	Samuel Symonds	William Love
Timothy Gray	Solomon Andrews	John gibson
William Symonds	Nath <sup>l</sup> Symonds	

In House of Representatives, October 31, 1785, the foregoing petition was granted.

The legislature looked with favor upon this request, so the following year, 1786, the annual meeting was held on the first Monday in March, which came on the 6th instant. In 1788 the time was again changed to the second Tuesday in March, as it is to-day.

At this election, 1786, the town voted ten dollars bounty on wolves, which proves that this troublesome animal must have been very obnoxious.

In 1787 for the first time a name appears on the tax list with a middle letter, viz.: Robert B. Wilkins. In those days middle names were seldom known, and it was not until into the 19th century that they became what might be termed common. In the Revolutionary War Rolls one of Hillsborough's soldiers appears as John Caldwell McNiel, though the third name does not seem to have been considered necessary at all times. Among the grantees of Marlow, 1761, was Samuel Holden Parsons. This distinction, if such it deserves to be called, rather belonged to the more wealthy class, just as the title "Mister," commonly abbreviated to "Mr.," and now bestowed promiscuously, was intended as a title of honor to the few rather than respect for the many. In those days the term "Goodman" was often used in referring to the average person. Mr. was almost invariably placed before the name of the minister.

In those days all men kept their faces smoothly shaven, or reasonably so, and the fashion of letting the beard grow to some length was made popular by the '49er, who was too busy seeking the golden nugget that was to lift him into opulence to stop to look after his personal appearance.

At the meeting of the convention which adopted the national constitution in 1788 Hillsborough was classed with Henniker and both towns were represented by Lt. Robert Wilkins, often familiarly called "Bob" Wilkins. He was a native of Amherst, but removed to Henniker with his parents when he was young. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill at 16, and was wounded. Recovering he enlisted in Colonel Scammel's regiment, was promoted for gallant conduct to a lieutenancy, and served under General Lafayette, whom he greatly admired. On the visit of Lafayette to Concord in 1825, Bob Wilkins was present, and recognized by the distinguished visitor was given a cordial welcome. Lieutenant Wilkins died in Boston in August, 1832, aged 77 years.

On the 5th of September, 1792, a new constitution was adopted by the state, and under its provisions a militia was organized. By this movement the towns were grouped and so their companies should help to form battalions and that two battalions should constitute a regiment. In this arrangement Hillsborough was classed with Antrim, Deering, Henniker and Campbell's Gore (now Windsor), and their companies to make up the first battalion; the companies in the town of Hancock, Francestown, Greenfield, Lyndeborough and Society Land (now Bennington) should form the 2nd battalion, which constituted the Twenty-sixth regiment.

Until the close of the 18th century, when cotton manufacture and other industries that began to call the people together so as to form industrial centres attracted the attention of many, Hillsborough, like other towns removed from the seacoast, where fishing was the chief interest, was strictly a farming community. The inhabitants were scattered with their homesteads dotting hills and valleys. Communication with each other was limited both as to distance and conveyance, so they lived largely in the associations of their respective families. This must not be understood to mean anything like hermit lives, for there was really more sociability among them than probably exists to-day, as there were diver diversions to call them into public gatherings, in their seasons, such as the corn festival, the apple bee, the sewing circle, the quilting match, the town fair, election day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, an occasional auction, singing school, spelling bee, prayer meeting, etc., etc., with above all others, the church,

which called the sections of the town together with unfailing certainty on the Sabbath. But for obvious reasons progress was slow, when measured by the swiftly-moving forces that are shaping to-day, for good or ill, human destiny. In a hundred years the candle dip that shadowed all it lighted has been supplanted by the electric orb; the plow-horse by the motor car.

To-day we are protecting the deer, looking not with askance upon the bear, and restocking our streams with the finny tribe that our would-be sportsmen may enjoy a day's outing in woods of a second growth.

### WOLVES.

Hillsborough with her sister towns, suffered greatly from the depredations of wolves during the years 1782-83-84-85, when these everhungry tormentors were vanquished. Cochrane in his History of Antrim, says: "During the long winter of 1784-85, the winter being very cold and the snow deep, the settlers were often awakened in the night by the howling of wolves at the door, or about the barns where their little flocks were sheltered. Towards sunset, when the men began to hear their yelping in the woods or on the hills, they left work and hurried home. Flocks were sheltered and the doors closed at dark." Fortunately this condition did not last long. The state offered generous bounties, often supplemented by the towns to get rid of these troublesome enemies, and finally the dismal wail of these detested denizens of the forest ended.

Bounties were offered for wolf scalps by the town as late as 1788. Tradition says the last wolf killed in town was about the year 1790, and that the slayer was Major Isaac Andrews. He had discovered wolf tracks in his sheep-fold, and to rid himself of his dangerous visitors, for it proved there were three, he set a fox trap for the wary animals. On the third morning he found that he had caught one of the wolves, but the old fellow had escaped with the encumbrance. The snow lay deep upon the ground, and putting on his snow-shoes he gave pursuit, armed with a gun. During the chase that succeeded he realized that the other wolves were in company with the one lugging the trap, and so crooked was this pursuit, that the wolves crossed and recrossed his path three or four times, before finally he came upon the entrapped

animal on the low ground south of the home of Isaac Baldwin. Though he realized that the companions of this wolf were lying in wait near by he fired at the snarling brute. His first shot only seemed to enrage the creature, which struggled furiously to reach him. Reloading his weapon as quickly as possible, the second charge ended the conquest. The other wolves did not appear and Major Baldwin never saw anything more of them. A wolf was started from its lair a few years after this, and the hunter followed it several days to finally run it down and shoot it in Goshen.

A moose was killed in Antrim, a little over the town line, in 1790. Bears were in town quite a number of years after the wolves had been exterminated, and the last deer seen was about 1820, though of late years under the protection of the law they have been not uncommon visitors in town.

Wild turkeys were shot in town as late as 1803, while beavers and otters were occasionally seen as recently. The meadow south of Loon Pond was at one time flowed by beavers who had constructed a high dam at its lower end.

Bear stories were more popular than any other, even fish stories.

James Carr, living in the north part of the town was by "profession" a bear trapper and he had a string of bear yarns that could keep most any live boy awake all night with the telling. On an occasion going to his traps in the morning he found one of them gone. With his old queen's arm musket he followed the track made by an entrapped bear, until at the end of a mile he discovered the animal. He laid down his gun, believing he could overpower the bear with a club. But he over-rated his chances, and while the brute, with one paw sent his missile flying a rod away, Mistress Bruin closed her powerful jaw upon Carr's left arm. Aroused to desperation now the trapper managed to draw a pocket knife and he slashed the bear until it was glad to drop his arm, and having freed itself from the trap retreated to a ledge near by where it had its den no doubt. Though suffering from the wound upon his right arm, Carr now caught his firearm and pursued his victim. With his second shot the animal succumbed, and the Carr family lived on bear meat for some time to follow.

Moses Steele once went on a hunting trip with John Burns of Antrim, who later removed to New Boston and more recently to Whitefield. Steele crossed the river to the north bank while his companions remained on the other side. Almost immediately, Steele was discovered by a huge bear that started towards him at a lumbering pace. Steele turned to fire on the aroused brute but cocking his gun the flint fell into the water leaving him at the mercy of the animal. Burns was a dead shot and fired across the stream, his bullet passing within a hair's breadth of his imperilled companion. He killed the bear when it had almost reached Steele.

Jonathan Sargent, leading his dog by the string, while on a hunting trip, called upon the friend by the name of Huse, and who lived just over the town line in Henniker. As he was about to start for home he heard a great commotion outside the house, and upon rushing out found that Mrs. Huse had set the dog upon the bear that had appeared on the scene. The dog and the bear were having a tough tussle for the mastery, but upon cocking his gun he dared not fire for fear of hitting his dog. At that moment the fearless woman made a dash to the rescue of the dog, and before he could reach the spot she and his pet had killed Mistress Bruin, actually kicked the animal to death with her bare feet, as the story has been told. The locality is known as "Bear Hill" to this day.

Wild turkeys, the gamest of all game, affording the most delicious of meat and the keenest lure of the chase were shot in town as late as 1802, the last known victim falling before the aim of the unfeeling marksman not far from the south shore of Loon Pond. Salmon were abundant in the Contoocook River until the dams of the mills on the Merrimack stopped their passage up that river and so they disappeared from the tributary streams.

#### SIGNS AND PORTENTS.

Living in a large measure isolated lives, and in such close communion with Nature every articulation of their environments awoke a feeling of the unreal, any phenomena unusual stirred the beholder with a belief that it portended him good or evil, as the influence might dictate. So the people of that day were believers in signs and omens, warnings and precautions.

Beekkeepers believed that bees would leave if at the death of a member of the family of the owner crape was not placed on the hive. Nothing must begin on Friday if the doer wished to escape disappointment or it might be dire disaster. To meet a funeral train indicated sickness or death to the person within a twelfth month. The howling of a dog portended evil. The finding of a horse-shoe promise good fortune and to hang same over the door was to insure good fortune to the occupants of the home. Ringing in ears or burning of the ears warned that somebody was talking about you. The birth of twin calves foretold death in the family within one year. A rainbow seen in the morning, sailors take warning; rainbow at night, sailor's delight.

The new moon seen over the left shoulder portended harm within a month; seen over the right shoulder augured well for the person. The hunter refrained from shooting a snake, believing if he did that his gun would ever after miss the mark. To break a mirror meant death in the family and seven years of bad luck.

To put a garment on wrong side out was a sign of good luck for the day, unless the wearer should change it when his good fortunes would end in some misfortune. Did the swallow fly low this morning it told of rain ere noon. As a specimen of the warnings that sometimes came to persons, Mr. Coggsell, in his *History of Henniker*, relates the following incident which has a certain interest for residents of this town:

Capt. Thomas Bowman, under whom many Hillsborough soldiers served in the Revolutionary War, on a terribly dark, stormy night, shortly after the settlement of the township, was wakened from sleep by a loud rap upon his cabin door, and a voice exclaimed: "A man has been drowned in the river!" Mr. Bowman arose, lighted a pine torch, opened the only door to his little cabin, but no one was to be seen. He investigated around the door, but no footprints were visible. He entered his cabin, looked at his clock, the fingers of which pointed at twelve, and thinking it too dark and stormy to venture out, he lay down again, but not to sleep... In the morning he sought his neighbors, and together they went down to the ford of the river, where they discovered the dead body of a man, who had evidently

drowned in an attempt to cross the stream. The body proved to be that of Nathan Reed, of Hopkinton, who was on his way to visit some of his friends in Hillsborough.

Naturally an illustration of this kind went far to convince the beholders of the truth of dreams and omens, and to be continually on the watch and guard against mischance.

#### WITCHCRAFT AND FOLKLORE.

The educated man removed from the scenes of civilization and placed for an indefinite period in the solitude of the wilderness, in communion only with nature and himself, soon becomes imbued with the spirit of loneliness that pervades his environments. Locked within himself he comes to look with suspicion upon each changing form of life. The silence masters him and he sees in each shifting portent a mystery, and reads in each mystery a sign. He peoples the space with invisible images, and so sees unaccountable shapes in the realm of his vision, until its horizon is fringed with the twilight of reason. His own voice tells him of his loneliness; his own hands of his weakness. Alone with nature, one or the other must surrender, and invariably it is man; with his kind invincible, alone helpless. So the closer one lives to nature the closer he lives to life, which is but a synonym for mystery, with the mind forever trying to solve its secrets.

All pioneer people, isolated to a greater or lesser extent, are prone to believe in portents, and to mingle with living objects the phantoms of a creative mind. To account for things they have neither the time nor the capacity to understand as substantial objects they attribute to them the imaginary powers of an unsolved mystery. Pioneers are the children of the races of men.

While at this late day we may wonder that as intelligent and open-hearted people as settled in Hillsborough should have fallen under the influence of superstition so far as to take any credence in witchcraft the evidence of the case compels us to accept the fact. Nor was this so very strange, when the social influences of the times are taken into consideration. Whoever may have been their ancestors, it was an inheritance. Belief in witchcraft and demonology is as old as the history of man. Very early in the Bible we read the admonition: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live!" A witch was believed to be a woman who had made a pact



with the devil to ride through the air to meetings of kindred spirits. European history is replete with accounts of the burning of witches. As early as the middle of the 17th century there were cases of so-called witchcraft in Essex County, Mass. The colonists of New Hampshire fortunately were freer of this uncanny belief than Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The good people of Hillsborough, with their sterling qualities and faces set toward the rising sun of progress, were not wholly free from this vagary, though it did not reach a violent stage. At one time, as Deacon Symonds, or it may have been some other good man of the church—we will not spoil a good story by a name—was urging his ox team to climb Bible Hill with a huge load of pine logs, the load suddenly became stationary. Shout as he would to the faithful oxen, and sting them with the sharp brad, they could not or would start the sled. His neighbors quickly began to gather about the place, one and all devoutly believing it was the work of some witch—doubtless "Aunt Jenny," who lived in the southwestern part of the town. The deacon was rather prone to disbelieve this, but eventually, after nearly half an hour's struggling in vain to move the load, he agreed that it must be Aunt Jenny had some spite against him and was taking this way to "get even with him." It was a puzzling situation. The snow was hard-trodden, the road as smooth almost as glass, the oxen sharp-shod, the deacon one of the best teamsters in town, his cattle the best trained, so there was no reason under the light of the sun that the load should not move, except that latent and malevolent power of poor old Aunt Jenny. Under the circumstances, what could be done? Some suggested one thing, others different treatment, until the victim, one of the most sober and industrious men on Bible Hill, or any other hill for that matter, became quite unstrung. Finally it was proposed that a horse shoe be heated to a fiery temperament and thrown under the sled runner.

So a shoe, and it must be a new one, was obtained and laid upon the bed of coals in the deacon's own fireplace. When it had been heated to the proper pitch one of the young men ran at the top of his speed with the red-hot charm held firmly in the jaws of a pair of huge tongs. The shoe was then dropped about mid-

way along the side of the off runner, and left to sizzle and sputter as if in combat itself with an evil spirit. Once more the deacon shouts to his oxen, this time with a ring of confidence in his voice; once more he plies the cruel spur in the end of his six-foot goad; once more the faithful oxen spring to their yokes as if to do or die! Lo! the sled moves! The horse shoe had broken the spell. Amid the encouraging cries of the spectators, the load is drawn to the top of the hill before the panting oxen are allowed to stop. Some of the younger men of the party rush post-haste to see if Aunt Jenny was suffering from any burns or pains resulting from the conflict with a hot shoe. Deponent doth not say if the poor old lady cursed with evil powers was found suffering any ill effects from the affair or not, but tradition, which may not be true, does say that two horse shoes were found where only one had been known to lie. The second, or strictly speaking the *first*, for it had a prior claim to the place, was found to have been firmly imbedded and frozen into the ice, with its corks up! These sharp pointed instruments had caught deeply into the wood of the shoe to the sled, and been held immovable until the red-hot shoe had melted the other free, all of which goes to prove that a horse shoe heated very hot has the power to allay the mischief of a witch.

A young woman had incurred the enmity of Aunt Jenny without knowing it, and upon one occasion she remarked to her that she was going to ride over to her sister's that afternoon, the day was so beautiful. Aunt Jenny, with her peculiar manner of speech, replied, "Meb-be ye'll nae gie." The horse the young lady was intending to ride was in the barn, and with a laugh at what she considered the old woman's foolishness, she ran home to put the saddle upon the animal and start so as to get back before the day was too far spent. Upon entering the barn the horse, usually as docile as a lamb, was dashing madly about, gnashing its teeth and withal acting so furious that she dared not enter the building. Opening the door a second time, after the horse had become a little more quiet, the animal resumed its wild antics and in the midst of them flew out of a small window and ran down the road at a terrific speed. It required half a dozen nearly all of the afternoon to catch the creature, and as it was then too late for its mistress to go on her journey, it became as docile as ever.

Aunt Jenny, whose name was Mrs. Jenny Gilchrist, has been described as "a small, lean, sallow, shrivelled old woman, whose later life had been embittered by some loss or wrong done her in her younger years." Surely she must have been an ideal witch. The unfortunate woman seems to have been a victim of her own evil ogries. One of the sheep of a neighbor's flock showed sign one day of symptoms of hydrophobia, and the owner resolved to put the creature out of its suffering by the use of a heavy club. No sooner had he dealt the fatal blow than Aunt Jenny fell prone upon the floor and was taken violently ill. A woman went to watch with her that night, but was admonished by friends not to leave the sick one out of her sight for a moment, as witches were believed never to allow any one to witness their death. Near midnight, however, something happened to draw the attention of the watcher to another part of the room, and when she looked back the spirit of Aunt Jenny had fled. Peace to her ashes!

There were other reputed witches in this vicinity, and numerous other cases similar to the ones given might be cited to prove their existence. But it is not a pleasant phase of life, though this delusion under a milder form and different names exists to-day with the human race; always will, till man's mind is freed of the grossness of earth.

#### HEADS OF FAMILIES.

The taking of the first census was quite an event in local communities and no doubt was not very complete. The following was the return for Hillsborough of the census taken in 1790.

	Free white males 16 years and up- wards, including head of family.	Free white males under 16 years of age.	Free white fe- males, including head of family.
Kerr, Robert	1		1
McClary, John	1	2	5
McClintock, John	1	5	5
McClintock, Alexander	1	2	4
Wiley, Timothy	1	3	4
Taggart, Robert	1	2	1
Eaton, Abnathan	1		3
Clark, Silas	2	1	2

	Free white males 16 years and up- wards, including head of family.	Free white males under 16 years of age.	Free white fe- males, including head of family.
Ayers, William	1	4	3
Hartwell, Samuel	1	3	3
Jones, Moses	1	1	2
Kendall, Joshua	1		3
Killam, Daniel	2	3	1
Kimball, Benjamin	2	3	5
Little, Ezekiel	1		1
Little, George	1	2	5
Lacy, Samuel	2		1
Morrill, John	1	3	1
Monroe, Thaddeus	1	3	1
Meads, Benjamin	1	1	2
Meads, John	1		1
Murdough, Samuel	1	3	3
Mc Niel, Jane			5
McNiel, Daniel	1	2	2
Nelson, Moses	1	1	4
Nichols, John	2		2
Nichols, Joseph	1	2	5
Preston, Jedidiah	2	3	3
Parmiter, Nathaniel	1	2	4
Robbins, Peter	2	1	2
Robbins, Zaccheus	1	2	2
Rolph, Daniel	1	1	2
Robinson, Samuel	1		1
Richardson, Jonas	1	1	3
Symonds, Joseph	1	1	6
Symonds, Nathaniel	1		
Sargent, Jonathan	1	3	5
Sprague, John	1	1	1
Shattuck, Abiel	1		3
Taggart William	2	2	4
Taggart, James	1	3	3
Train, Ephraim	1	3	1
Wilkins, Nehemiah	1	3	5
Jones, Joel	2	2	3
Wilkins, Andrew	2	3	4
Wheeler, Oliver	1	4	5
Wilkins, Asaph	1	1	2

	Free white males 16 years and upwards, includ- ing head of family.	Free white males under 16 years of age.	Free white fe- males, including head of family.
Andrews, Solomon	1	2	1
Barnes, Asa	1	2	5
Bixby, Andrew	3		1
Bixby, John	1	1	2
ElHott, Roger	1		1
Fick, Elijah	1	3	1
Gibson, John, Jr.	2		
Gibson, John	2	3	5
Goodell, David	2	2	3
Gray, Ephraim	3	1	3
Green, David	1		3
Hutchinson, William	2	1	3
Jones, Benjamin	3	3	4
Jones, Abel	1		3
Karr, James	1	2	3
Karr, Thomas	1		2
Karr, Thomas, Jr.	1		2
Livermore, David	1	1	2
Little, William	1	2	3
McCally, John	1	1	4
Miller, Thomas	2	2	6
McNiel, John	2	2	2
McCally, James	3		3
Murdough, Thomas	1		2
Marshall, David	1	1	4
*Pierce, Benjamin	1	1	3
Parker, William	1	2	2
Patton, Robert	1		1
Preston, Samuel	2	2	4
Pope, Samuel	1	3	2
Parker, Silas	1	1	1
Richardson, Parker	2	2	3
Stowe, Mary		1	3
Stevens, Calvin	1	4	4
Smith, John	1	1	3
Shedd, John	1	1	2
Steele, Moses	2		2
Taylor, Samuel	1	3	4

\*NOTE.—Resides those listed above, there was one free negro, who lived with Benjamin Pierce.

	Free white males 16 years and upwards, includ- ing head of family.	Free white males under 16 years of age.	Free white fe- males, including head of family.
Town, Enos	1	2	2
Taggart, Archibald	2	1	6
Taggart, Joseph	1	2	4
Talbert, William	1	1	5
Temple, Benjamin	1	1	
Wheeler, Fortunatus	1	1	3
Miller, Farrar	1	2	3
Wiley, George	1		1
Love, William	1	1	2
Jones, William	1		1
Wiley, John	1	1	2

## VALUATION OF HILLSBOROUGH FOR THE YEAR 1795.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
James Eaton	2	1	6	Jacob Spaulding	1	2	6
George Little	4	15	1	Jonathan Dwinnell		13	2
Ezekiel		6	11	Jonathan Knights		17	6
Isaac Holden	1	8	1	Samuel Ellinwood	1	12	10
Timothy Wiley	1	1	5	Abiel Shattuck	1	13	8
Daniel Bennett	1	7	5	William Shattuck	1	18	
William Coughlin		16	10	Ebenezer Harriman		1	
John Craige		8		Zebediah Shattuck		12	3
Jedidiah Preston	1	14	2	Timothy Burnham		15	8
Joshua Easty	1	19	9	Joseph Garey	2	16	
William Easty	2			Thaddeus Munroe	1	15	2
Johnathan Easty		10	3	Darius Abbott	1	8	4
Daniel Rolfe		5	4	Calvin Abbott		8	
Smith Robertson		11	2	Nathaniel Cooledge	1	9	5
George Booth	1	4	6	Nathaniel Cooledge, Jr.		12	
William Booth	1	12	6	Isaac Chandler, Jr.		2	
Edmund Perkins	1	5	9	James Taggard	1	7	8
Asaph Wilkins		14	6	John Nichols	1	1	4
Moses Nelson	1	3	3	Aaron Foster	1		1
John Curtis	1	14	2	Joseph Nichols	1		3
Samuel Lacy, Jr.		8		Samuel Lacy		12	
Benjamin Kimball	1	6		Daniel Holden	1	6	7
Abraham Kimball		12	3	Jonathan Sargent	2	6	5
Asa Barnes		18	3	David Green		8	
Joseph Taggart	1	16	3	David Green Jr.	1	15	3

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Joel Stowe	1	2		Reuben Killicut	1	14	3
Thomas Murdough, Jr.	14			William Ayer	1	7	4
Thomas Murdough	2			Josiah Stowe	3		
Samuel Murdough	1	9	6	Elijah Fish	1	10	8
Samuel Pope	19	3		Nathaniel Parmenter	1	1	
Archelaus Towne	1	8	2	Stephen Styles	15		
John Towne	1	2	8	Elijah Beard	1	4	9
Abrham Jones	15	6		David Marshall	15	5	
Joel Jones	2	12	10	Edward Sargent	1	2	11
Daniel Kellom	1	2	8	William Dickey	1	14	2
Timothy Gray	1	10	11	John McNiel	2	11	10
Samuel Danforth	12	7		William Little	19	2	
Paul Cooledge	1	5	7	John Taylor	15	5	
Ephraim Train	1	12	1	Roger Elliott	19	11	
David Bacheldor	15	5		John Smith	1	5	5
Kneeland Abbott	1	9	5	Samuel McAdams	1	12	3
Uriah Cooledge	1	8	6	Samuel Gibson	1	17	2
Moses Abbott	4			Alexander Cunn-			
Jesse Kendall	19			ham	1		1
William Hooper	8	4		William Parker	10	11	
Calvin Stevens	2	3	9	John Shedd	2	5	
Jones & A Blood	1	14		William Hutchinson	1	14	11
Benjamin Smith	1	3	1	Thomas Miller	1	4	3
Widow McColley	4			James Wilson	1	1	8
Jonathan Danforth	1	3		Thomas Kellom	1	6	
Benjamin Gould	17	1		Asa Andrews	1	2	6
Elisha Goodell	8			William Talbert	1	5	9
Luther Smith	8			Andrew Jones	9		
Bray Wilkins	5	5		Jacob Gould	2	1	
Nehemiah Wilkins	1	17	11	Nathan Howe	2	6	10
John Dutton	3	18	11	Samuel Robbins	7	9	
Benjamin Dutton	1	18	11	Eliphalet Bradford	1	17	1
Fisher Gay	11	4		John Wiley	9		
Benjamin Mead	1	9	9	Joshua Kendall	1	6	4
John Mead	8			Samuel Taylor	1	3	11
Nathaniel Heywood	1	14	3	John Gibson	1	18	9
Joseph Symonds	2	3	6	Moses Steele	5	14	1
William Symonds	2	3	7	William Love	3	1	4
Samuel Bradford	1	6	10	John McClary	1	19	9
Samuel Bradford, 3d	1	1	11	Benjamin Jones	1	64	4
Samuel Bradford, Jr.	1	1	11	Nathan Kendall	3	4	
Daniel McNiel	2	5	9	David Wright	8		
Isaac Andrews	1	13	2	Ebenezer Nichols	1	1	3
John Andrews	1	13	2	John Gibson, Jr.	8		
Abraham Andrews	17	2		Enos West	8		



Photograph by MANAHAN.

KITCHEN IN OLD GILBERT HOUSE.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

JOHN GILBERT HOMESTEAD.



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NON-RESIDENT—PROPERTY, 1795.

177

	£	s	d		£	s	d
James Miller	3	8	9	William Fowler	8		
Benjamin Pierce	3	13	9	John Sprague	9	6	
John McColley	1	8	1	Isaac Chandler	8		
Farrah Miller		8		Joshua Atherton	2	10	
William McClary		11		John Campbell			10
Gideon Knowlton		9	9	Samuel Patten			2
William McColley		11	4	John Stewart			4

Total valuation of the inhabitants is £258 10 s. 6 d.

Calvin Stevens,  
James Eaton,  
Samuel Bradford, 3d  
Selectmen.

A true Coppey Pr Calvin Stevens T Clerk

VALUATION OF THE NON-RESIDENTS, 1795.

Peter Hill	3d Div. West End of No. 44	85 acres	3	9
David Williams	3d Div. Part of No. 42	50 acres	2	3
Parker Richardson	3d Div.	50 acres	2	3
Edward Fugger	3d Div. 14 in 42	100 acres	4	6
Nathan Kerr		60 acres	2	8
Widow Marsh	2d Div. No. 31	100 acres	4	6
	3d Div. No. 10	200 acres	9	
	3d Div. No. 16 West End	30 acres	1	3
	3d Div. No. 45, North part	146 acres	6	8
Nathan Austin		50 acres	2	3
Heirs of Abraham Coughlin				
	2d Div. No. 17	50 acres	2	3
Heirs of Sarson Belshor				
	2d Div. No. 57 East part	50 acres	2	3
	2d Div. No. 52	400 acres	4	6
	3d Div. No. 32	200 acres	9	
	3d Div. No. 9	200 acres	9	
	3d Div. No. 14, West part	100 acres	4	6
	3d Div. No. 26 South part	100 acres	4	6
Joseph Henshaw	3d Div. No. 12 in 42	100 acres	4	6
	3d Div. No. 12	100 acres	4	6
	2d Div. No 57 East half	50 acres	2	3
	2d Div. No. 45	100 acres	4	6
	2d Div. No. 2	100 acres	4	6
	2d Div. No. 52	100 acres	4	6
	3d Div. No. 31	200 acres	4	6
	3d Div. No. 11	200 acres	9	
	3d Div. No. 4 West half	100 acres	4	6

Heirs of James Bowdwin farm	1,222 acres	2	15	1
Peabody & Choate	125 acres	5	7	
John Rindge 3d Div. No. 1	2,700 acres	4	6	
Tomlinson & Mason 3d Div. No. 2 in 47	100 acres	4	6	
William Parker 3d Div. No. 8 in 30	100 acres	4	6	
George Jaffrey 3d Div. No. 15 in 45	110 acres	4	6	
Pierce & Moore 3d Div. No. 12 in 42	100 acres	4	6	
Joseph Pierce 3d Div. No. 4 in 28	100 acres	4	6	
John Moffatt 3d Div. No. 9 in 41	100 acres	4	6	
George Atkinson No. 7 in 30	100 acres	4	6	
M. H. J. Wentworth No. 11 in 41	100 acres	4	6	
Solley & Marsh 3d Div. No. 17 in 43	100 acres	4	6	
Richard Wibird 3d Div. No. 10 in 4	100 acres	4	6	
Mr. Bridge 3d Div. No. 33 West part	100 acres	4	6	
Widow Moore middle part of the farm	53 acres	2	4	
Jeremiah Green	877 acres	1	10	4
Isaac Jones part of the Green farm	100 acres	4	6	
Henry Spaulding	192 acres	8	8	
Joseph Towne 3d Div. No. 23 North part	100 acres	4	6	
Brown Burt 3d Div. No. 6	100 acres	4	6	
John Perkins 2d Div. No. 20 and 21	150 acres	6	9	
Ebenezer Weston 2d Div. No. 55	100 acres	4	6	
Daniel Nichols 3d Div. No. 12 North part	63 acres			
	3d Div. North part	68 acres		
	3d Div. No. 16	100 acres		
	3d Div. No. 15 North part	40 acres		
	3d Div. No. 6 West part	70 acres		
	Total	376 acres	12	4

Total valuation of Non-Residents amounts to £15 10 s 11 d

Calvin Stevens

James Eaton

Samuel Bradford, 3d

Selectmen.

A true Coppey Pr Calvin Stevens T. Clerk

The holders of the larger percentage of the non-resident land in Hillsborough were creditors of John Hill. Among these were Ex-Governor James Bowdoin, 1,400 acres; Oliver Peabody, 300 acres; Col. Jabez Huntington, Conn., 1,400 acres; Jeremiah Green, Boston, 1,700 acres; Lord Proprietors, 1,600 acres; besides several smaller owners of from fifty to three hundred acres.

Besides these creditors were the heirs and family creditors as follows: William Hill, Esq., son, of North Carolina, 2,842 acres; Widow March, daughter, 1,426 acres; Mrs. Garven

Brown, daughter, 1,026 acres; Capt. Sarson Belcher, Boston, and Joshua Henshaw, sons-in-law, respectively 1,622 and 1,390 acres. In all these amounted to 15,000 acres.

John Hill had always offered the land in Hillsborough to actual settlers at the nominal price of fifty cents an acre, and it is very doubtful if his activities here really afforded him any great financial benefit. In order to carry on his various speculations he had been obliged to realize money on the unsold land that he had a few years before his death. Upon his decease this land passed into the hands of his creditors, as mentioned above.

In the end many of these properties held by non-residents did not prove very profitable. Following the close of the Revolution there seems to have been a "cleaning up" of many titles. Among these we find a Colonel Wallingford's rights were advertised and sold for a small sum by John Costello, of Berwick, Me., December 16, 1780. Stephen Holland's title in Hillsborough was confiscated and sold in Londonderry, January 4, 1781. Heirs of John Hill brought a suit against Joel Stow and Joseph Taggart relative to titles to land, and the town chose Benjamin Pierce, Esq., agent to defend the town. Nothing seems to have come of this claim. The last trace of these titles of non-residents disappeared within the memory of men living to-day.

## CHAPTER IX.

### THE STORY OF CAMPBELL'S GORE.

**Hillsborough's Part in the Settlement of Windsor—When Surveyors Fell Short—How the Grant of a Township was Lost—James Campbell's Plight—His Loss the Gain of Others—Appeals for Incorporation Ignored—Hillsborough Expected to Give of Her Territory—List of Signers from Both Localities—Objections—Voters in Campbell's Gore—Finally an Act of Incorporation—A Title that Came Too Late.**

During the interval between the closing of the Revolution and the beginning of the new century, when affairs both local and national had so far shaped themselves as to form a tangible government, here and elsewhere, a matter of interest and importance to Hillsborough was being agitated by a considerable portion of its inhabitants, as well as others who were outsiders. The subject was a small section of country lying on the southwest border, which had been an object of anxiety, expense and suspense to a small group of people for over half a century. At this distant day it might be difficult to find the original records, and the early historians fail to mention it, but it is evident there was a promise made if not a grant to James Campbell of Londonderry and others of that and adjacent towns of a tract of land designated as Number Eight, which is frequently mentioned in the early deeds of Hillsborough. This tract was better known as Campbell's Gore. The reason for this was the fact that when the adjoining grants had been made only a very limited section was left. No one had stolen a township, nor had any wrong been attempted, but the loss of territory was due to the fact that in mapping out the different townships two surveyors were employed, one starting at the Maine line on the east and the other at the Connecticut River on the west. This couple in running their lines met at Hillsborough or Number Seven, when it was found that only a small, three cornered, wedge-shaped gore of land was left! The bit of left-over real estate which should have been a respectable township to be placed on the map as

Number Eight, was designated as "Campbell's Gore," an apology for a township grant. Of course the honorable surveyors might have done worse and not left enough of these hills and valleys on which the grantee could have written his name.

Be that as it may, in the midst of the border wars which so startled the few inhabitants of Number Seven that they were glad to get away, Mr. Campbell, after more than ten years of patient waiting, petitioned the General Court as follows:

PETITION OF JAMES CAMPBELL, 1748.

Portsmouth October 30<sup>th</sup> 1748

To the Gentlemen Proprietors of Mason's Right in Lands in y<sup>e</sup> Province of New Hampshire Gent<sup>l</sup>

I the Subscriber in behalf of my selfe and others Inhabitants of Chester & Londonderry do petition your favour to grant to such a Number of us and in Such manner as shall Seem meet to you a tract of Land or Such part thereof as you shall think fit Scituated & lying Chiefly to y<sup>e</sup> North of y<sup>e</sup> road leading from New Boston So called to Hillsborough So called; and in order thereto, do propose to preffer to the Said Proprietors a plan of y<sup>e</sup> Scituation & extent of the Said tract of Land with a List of the men's Names who will be Your Petitioners, by y<sup>e</sup> Second day of November next, in y<sup>e</sup> mean time pray the Said tract of land may nor be otherwise disposed of and you will greatly Oblige me & others your friends &c

James Campbell

Masonian Papers, Vol. 8, p. 132.

For some reason no attention was paid to the supplications of the grantees of the little plot of land they had fondly hoped to possess, notwithstanding the expenses which had been incurred in surveys and laying out lots, and the grant of Number Eight was unrecognized, so another attempt was made to secure the desired territory, which met with no better success.

Unfortunately the early records of Windsor, and such papers as related to the original tract denominated Campbell's Gore, were destroyed by fire in 1850, so the historian has to grope his way in darkness in trying to ascertain the course of affairs followed by the pioneers. It is certain that, notwithstanding the inattention made to their appeals for assistance, several families settled here within three years after James Campbell sent his last petition.

Throughout this period would-be purchasers of land in this district seemed quite numerous, as it was looked upon as very desirable land. In keeping with the grasping nature of those in control before the Revolution, 28 lots in this small tract of land had been reserved for them, two lots to fifteen beneficiaries, the two lots needed to make up the full number being taken from Bradford. But all of these titles vanished as "scraps of paper" when the War for American Independence turned in favor of the colonists. There were then about ten families in this section, and during the Revolution the handful of inhabitants did their duty, the following men serving to the credit of adjoining towns: Joel Richards, Stephen Wyman, Thomas Stickney, Jonathan Swett, Asa Dresser, Nathan Barker and John Gordon. Doubtless there were others.

The character of the settlers and the situation in the Gore is well illustrated by the words of Col. John Goffe, that veteran scout and trainer of Rogers and the Starks in their preparation for the border wars, who in an appeal to the proprietors in 1779, declared them to be "resolute fellows that could give Mason's proprietors no better name than Tories."

The close of the Revolutionary War found the few rugged families in Campbell's Gore, if relieved of the sufferings of strife, still laboring under certain difficulties from which regularly incorporated towns were free. It is true they were law-abiding citizens and hence could get along peacefully without a government, but troubles from many sources arose, not the least being that with non-residents, so a petition was signed by a dozen of the citizens and sent into the General Court asking for authority to tax outsiders, to enable them to build a much needed bridge.

No attention seems to have been paid to this petition, but the inhabitants had already organized themselves into a community government, levied taxes, not forgetting on this special occasion the outsiders or non-residents who owned land within the territory, so the bridge was built, the first one of importance in town. After considerable discussion among the inhabitants of the southwestern part of Hillsborough and those of the unfortunate little plot of country granted to a man who had not lived to enjoy its fruitage, the following document was sent to the General Court in 1790:

Petition of Inhabitants of Campbell's Gore and Part of Hillsborough for Incorporation, 1790:

To the Honourable Senate, and house of Representatives in General Assembly convened at Portsmouth, within & for the State of New Hampshire—

The Petition of us the Subscribers being Inhabitants of a track of Land, called Campbell's Gore—and also of Sundry of the Inhabitants, living in the Southwest part of the town of Hillsborough—Most humbly Shews—That the said track of Land first Mentioned, containing but About 3000 Acres, which is to small ever to become a town or parish Sufficient to Maintain the Gospel or carry on Publick business, and its Situation is such, that it cannot be Joined to any Lands for its Relief, except a track of Land, Lying in the southwest part of said Hillsborough on which a number of your Petitioners reside, and are desirous of being United with the Inhabitants of Campbell's Gore, by an Incorporation vesting them with such town privileges and Immunities as other towns in the State hold and do enjoy—That the whole town of Hillsborough contains about 26000 Acres, and the part hereby requested to be Joined to the said Gore contains only about 6000 Acres—That should the prayer of this petition be granted will then contain about 20000 Acres, a Quantity Sufficient to afford Ample support for a Minister & remain a respectable town, and we cannot see any Ill convenience that will attend the granting this Request, as the town of Hillsborough have Erected a new Meeting house and have Settled a Minister of the Congregational Standing, the old parish of Hillsborough being the greatest Majority carries all Votes to their Liking, & we being Presbyterians cannot Join with them—Although we have helped to defray all charges, and not willing to make any Difficulty in a new Country, and as Opportunity now presents to Join said Gore, to be releaved from our present bondage, we trust they will make no Opposition in this our request, which we hope will appear to your honours very Reasonable & draw a small part of your Attention on the Premises—Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that an Act may pass the Honourable Assembly, Incorporating into a town the said Gore, with the Southwesterly part of Hillsborough, according to the following Directions and Boundaries (Viz) Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot No 39 in the third Division (so called) being the south bounds of said Hillsborough, thence North about 15 Deg<sup>r</sup> West, in the east bounds of the Westernmost range of the said third Division, Lots to the Northeast corner of Lot No 6 in said Division, thence south Eight Deg<sup>r</sup> and an half West, to the North West corner of said Lot No 6 thence Northerdly about 30 Rods to the Northeast Corner of Lot No 58 in the Second



Division, thence Westerly in the North bounds of said Lot No 58, No 27 and No 16 to the West bounds of said Hillsborough—Then pursuing the North west and South Lines of said Gore as the same are now reputed to be, till it shall come to the South west Corner bound of said Hillsborough, thence Easterly in the South Line of Hillsborough to the place of beginning—Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that a Committee be sent on said premises viewing our Situation, and setting of so much as said Boundaries specifies, or any other Lines, as they in their Wisdom sees fit—And Your petitioners as in Duty bound will ever fervently Pray &c &c &c—

Dated January 6th, 1790.

Names of the Signers belonging to Hillsborough:

David Goodell	William Love	Thos Miller Miller
John m <sup>c</sup> Clintock	David Livermore	James Miller
John m <sup>c</sup> Cleary	Samuel Pope	William Tallant
Andrew Bixbee	Tessachar Andrews	Samuel Preston
Moses Steele	benjamin Jones	Robert patten
Thomas murdough	benjamin Jones Jun	I John m <sup>c</sup> Neaill has
John Bixbe	John Gibson	nothan against be-
Joseph Taggart	Archibald Taggart	ing Sat of—
Alexander m <sup>c</sup> Clintok	I william Hutching-	hugh Smith
Fortuns Wheeler	son has nothan	
Solomon Andrews	against being sot-	
	of—	

Names of the Signers belonging to Campbell's Gore:

Josiah Swett	Daniel Bixbe	Asa Dresser
David Perkins	Josiah Swett Jun	Eben <sup>r</sup> Curtice
Stephen Wyman	James Jones	Daniel Gibson
John Goodell	John Roche	Henry Bagley
Nathan Barker	John Roach Jr	William Jones
Joshua Jones	James Roche	Daniel Gordon
	Jonathan Swett	

In House of Representatives, January 16, 1790, Robert Wallace, of Henniker, Ninian Aiken, of Deering, and Capt. Daniel Miltimore, of Antrim, were appointed as a committee "to view the situation" and report to the next session. Council non-concurred.

Another petition dated May 28, 1790, and signed by eighteen men in Hillsborough and sixteen in Campbell's Gore, was sent to the court, which was looked upon with favor by the House of

Representatives, but this called forth the following remonstrance against being incorporated with "any part of Washington or Stoddard":

The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Campbells Gore, humbly Sheweth, that whereas there is a Petition, now laying before your Honours the Prayer of which is—that Campbells Gore part of Hillsborough and other Lands be Incorporated into a town—the Order already taken on said Petition now lays in the Report of your Honours Committee and Appointed for a day of hearing, and as it Appears to us your Petitioners that if the Report of said Committee Should be that we are to be Annexed with any part of Washington or Stoddard it would be much more to our Disadvantage, than to be as we are—We your petitioners, therefore humbly Pray, that we may not be Incorporated into a Town, with any part of Washington or Stoddard—All which is humbly submitted to your honours to do as in your great Wisdom may see meet—

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever Pray—

Given at Campbells Gore

Febr 23<sup>d</sup> 1791—

Jonathan Swett	William Jones Jun <sup>r</sup>	Danill Gordon
David Perkins	Sam <sup>r</sup> Bradford Juner	Benjamin Jons Jr
Saml Jones Jun <sup>r</sup>	James Roche	John Roche Jr
Nathan Barker	Abiathar Eaton	Stephen Wyman
Josiah Proctor Jur	Joel Richards	Isace Curtice

The petition referred to, following its preamble, had said:

The petition of us the Subscribers, being Inhabitants of a track of Land called Campbell Gore—and also of Sundry of the Inhabitants living in the South west part of the town of Hillsborough—

Most humbly Shews—

That the said track of Land first Mentioned, containing between 3 and 4000 Acres, which is to small ever to become a town, or parish sufficient to maintain the Gospel, or carry on publick business, and its Situation is such, that it cannot be Joined to any Lands for its relief, except a track of Land, lying in the South West of said Hillsborough, on which a number of your petitioners reside, and are desirous of being United with the Inhabitants of Campbells Gore by an Incorporation vesting them with such town privileges and Immunities as other towns in the State hold and do Enjoy—

That the whole town of Hillsborough contains about the Quantity of 26000—and part hereby requested to be Joined to the said Gore Contains only about 6000 Acres—Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that an act may pass the honourable Assembly—In-

corporating into a town the said Gore, with the South West part of Hillsborough, according to the following Description & Boundaries (Viz) Beginning at the South east Corner of Lot N<sup>o</sup> 39 in the third Division (so called) being the south bounds of said Hillsborough thence North about 15 Degrees West, in the east bounds of the Westernmost range of the said 3<sup>d</sup> Division Lots, to the Northeast Corner of Lot N<sup>o</sup> 6 in said Division, thence south Eight Degree and an half West, to the North West Corner of said Lot N<sup>o</sup> 6, thence Northerly about 30 Rods to the North east Corner of Lot N<sup>o</sup> 56 in the second Division, thence Westerly in the North bounds of Hillsborough, Then pursuing the North West and South Lines of said Gore as the same as are now reputed to be—till it shall come to the South West cornerbounds of said Hillsborough—thence easterly in the south Lines of Hillsborough to place of beginning.

#### VOTERS IN CAMPBELL'S GORE, 1791.

A trew Record of the inhaberance of Campbels Gore being Voters at the Prescent Day

John Roch Juner	Joel Richards	James Roch
James Jones	Nathan Barker	Danil Gibson
Danill Gorden	Isaacher Andrews	Ebenezer Curtis
William Jones Junr	Joshua Jones	John Curtis
Benjamin Jones Juner	Stephen Wyman	Isace Curtis
Josiah Swett Juner	Davod Pirkins	David Morrison
Sam' Jones	Asa Dresser	Henry Bagly
Josiah Proctr	Jonathan Swett	Sam' Bradford
Isaac Dodge	John Roch	Abither Eaton

A trew Copyy of the above inhabetance  
by me

Joel Richards T: Cleark

Campbels Gore June the 9 y<sup>r</sup> 1791

The number of the inhabitants of Campbell's Gore increased, a regular town government was established and seems to have flourished fairly well, but it was not until December 27, 1798, that a town was incorporated under the name of Windsor. It was one of the smallest towns in the state in area, while its inhabitants number only sixty-five. June 21, 1797, a small tract of land lying next to Washington, known as Wheeler's Gore, had been annexed, so the new township contained five thousand, three hundred and thirty-five acres. Joshua Lovejoy was authorized to issue a warrant for the first town meeting in January, 1799, which was held in his house. The soil and physical features of the new town were considered favorable for its growth, but its

pioneers, for reasons of their own, settled far apart, and the corporation never had a collection of dwellers of sufficient numbers to deserve the name of a "village." Its isolated situation was against any permanent extension of business, and whenever, for any reason either by death or removal, a family abandoned one of the homesteads no one was ready to continue its cultivation, so one by one the farmsteads were deserted, until to-day only a very few remain to remind us of the original grantees with their trials and disappointment. Its title had come too late.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE TOWN CHURCH.

First Ministers in Hillsborough—Organization of the First Church Society—When Meeting Houses were Built by the Town—Religious Elements in Town—Congregationalist—Presbyterian—Ancestors of the Early Settlers—Yorkshire Men—Scotch Irish—Colonel Hill's Gift to the Town—Settling a Minister—Building the Second Meeting House—The Reverend Jonathan Barnes—The Ordination—Growth of Town—First Warning "to Meet at the Meeting House"—How War Retarded Religious Work—The Glass Saved from First Meeting House Used for Second—The People Outgrow the Meeting House—Removed for a Larger and Handsomer Edifice.

The first minister to hold meetings in town in the pioneer meeting house of Number Seven was the Rev. Daniel Wilkins of Amherst, a sturdy disciple of the gospel. There is no record to show how often he came nor if other preachers came to the isolated settlement striving to make a place for itself on the map.

The earliest ministers to visit Hillsborough in the churchless days of the second settlement in the wilderness were the Rev. Messrs. William Houston of Bedford and Samuel Cotton of Litchfield and James Scales of Hopkinton. They assisted in the organization in the first church society in 1769, which accepted the Congregational mode of church government, though there were several earnest Presbyterians among the inhabitants.

Taking into consideration the formation of the religious society in the town and the building of what was practically the first meeting house, we cannot or should not fail to remember the shadow under which it was accomplished—the shadow of a great war and the wonder becomes that they should have performed their task as well as they did. This is explained in part by the words of Mr. Lyman W. Densmore in his excellent monograph on the "old" meeting house so called:

"My readers of New England birth do not require to be told that from the earliest settlement of the colonies provision for public worship and the building of 'meeting houses' was

strictly the business of the town as a body politic, and that until the increased wealth of the struggling communities justified the erection of town halls the practice generally was to hold town meetings in them. The term 'church' as applied to houses of divine worship, was universally tabooed by public sentiment, the rural population being almost entirely non-conformists, and holding the practices, as well as the designation of things connected with the worship, of the English church in utter abhorrence. Hence, always 'meeting house,' never 'church'."

The early settlers of Hillsborough were composed of representatives of the sturdy yeomanry that composed the predominating inhabitants of the Merrimack valley, and the equally sterling refugees of northern Ireland, whose ancestors had emigrated previously from Scotland. The first class, who were somewhat in the majority, without the austerity of the Pilgrim or the aristocracy of the Puritan, were men and woman who had come to New England mostly from Western England with the avowed purpose of founding for themselves homes in the wilderness and to better their conditions. Their leading trait was a love of liberty, tempered with an unswerving fidelity in their social relations. They were preeminently a home-making people. They were Protestants of the Orthodox faith. Unlike the two elements already mentioned, they did not nurture in their hearts a religious grievance, but they came here with a desire to improve their condition in life. They were the progressive pioneers of New England. Scarcely a town granted in New Hampshire that was not made up largely of these people. In the cosmopolitan make-up of the English-speaking races these colonists could claim a remote kinship with the Pilgrims and Puritans, but far enough removed to have moulded a new type of citizenship.

Possessing as rugged virtues as the others, and bearing a yoke of religious persecution that made the loads of the Pilgrims and Puritans seem light, the Scotch-Irish colonists belonged to an entirely different ancestry. A complete analysis of their forebears would require more space than could be given here. In the remote past their distant ancestors had entered Ireland, and driving the native population known as Celts from their pathway, they crossed the island, giving their names and titles to the race they had subjugated to a certain extent. In 626 certain ones of

this uneasy body of Milesians or Scots crossed over the North Channel into Ancient Caledonia to overpower the Picts on the highlands and the Saxons on the lowlands, as they had the Celts in Ireland. Then the country became known as Scot's Land or Scotland.

Scarcely had the new-comers become located in their adopted land than they found themselves environed by perils and hardships. One-half of the land of a poor nation had been engrossed by its lords and bishops. The churches and cathedrals glittered with wealth taken from the hovels and cottages of the peasants, so the great majority of the people grovelled in poverty. The Moses to bring light to the benighted land was a young student at Wurtenburg, Patrick Hamilton, who had listened to the inspired teachings of Martin Luther. Upon returning to his native country to declare the doctrine of the new religion he was met with a cordial reception from the "Scotch-Irish," as the newcomers into Scotland were denominated for the first time.

Young Hamilton and scores of others equally as brave and patriotic lost their lives, while hundreds of years of bitter battling followed. Often the brave Presbyterians were so hard pressed that their cause seemed hopeless. But the fire kindled by Hamilton would not be quenched, and it was no uncommon spectacle to see hundreds of the outlawed people coming out from their concealment to listen under some wide-spreading tree to the fervid pleadings of a spiritual leader upon whose head at that moment even, was a heavy reward. In the early part of this long interval of semi-darkness a considerable number of the Scottish Covenanters returned across the Channel into the north of Ireland, which since the departure of their ancestors had been terribly ravaged by the English, so that the land was deserted of its inhabitants and despoiled of its wealth. Under this most depressing situation, after more than a thousand years, the descendants of the early Scots of Ireland returned to the scenes of their forefathers. With no open arms to receive them, they set about to repair their shattered fortunes. It is well to remember that in the long period between the exit of the fathers and the return of the sons, the Scots had mingled more freely with the Picts and Saxons than they had ever done with the Celts, and

that over thirty generations of this mixed product had appeared and vanished during an interval long enough to have obliterated many racial characteristics ; aye, to have created a new race in the crucible of destiny.

If these earnest Presbyterians had hoped to escape persecution by their flight to Ireland, they were woefully mistaken. Zealous Protestants, in the days of James the Second of England, they supported William of Orange against his tyranny. In the fierce struggle that ensued they seemed to have been forgotten by their English ally, who in truth had all on hand he could attend to at home, so the oppressed refugees were obliged to intrench themselves within the walls of Old Londonderry. Then followed that siege which forms one of the most stirring chapters of famine, torture and fortitude that history records, until, when it was almost too late, relief came.

Soon after the closing scene in this drama of warfare, in 1689, or within twenty-five years, these oppressed people began to come to New England. Obtaining a grant of New Hampshire ten miles square, which they named Londonderry, they rapidly settled that section and pushed into the adjoining towns. From that vicinity came the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Hillsborough and adjacent towns.

This in brief is the story of the ancestries of the early settlers of Hillsborough, and who were now ready to unite in forming a church society and building a meeting house. The first actual move made with that object in view was the formation of a Congregational society in 1769. No doubt the disturbing influences of the brooding Revolution to a considerable extent delayed decisive action, as the coming war interfered with the building of the church.

#### CHURCH AND STATE.

The colonists of Hillsborough and their children, while not as rigid in their religious views as the Pilgrims and Puritans, were still zealous adherents to the tenets of the church and lived devoutly Christian lives, feeling the influence of their religion upon the working days as well as upon the Sabbath. As has been remarked by far the largest percentage of them preferred the ancient Congregational mode of church government and



discipline. Out of respect, however, to the minority the leaders consented to what was known as "Half Way Covenant," a modified form of the Congregational faith. Faded and time-eaten sheets of an old record book contains all that comes to us of the written words of that important occasion, as follows:

"IN HILLSBOROUGH.

"A Covenant was signed & a Church imbodyed October 12th 1769.

CHURCH COVENANT.

"Whereas it hath pleased the great & glorious God of his free & rich grace to call & except us sincere & unworthy creatures into covenant with his majesty in christ: we do therefore in a deep sense of out unworthiness & and with an humble dependance on divine grace for assistance & acceptance; solemnly professing our firm belief of the christian faith according to the Doctrine of the holy Scripture, avering that God whose Name alone is JEHOVAH, father son and Holy Ghost, to be our God and the God of our seed.

"Particularly we profess the Doctrine of the (not legible) & guilt brought upon all the Natural Posterity of the first Adam by his sin in eating the forbidden fruit & of the Doctrine of free justification & salvation of all if are chosen to salv, by union to save thro his merits, meditation & interoeption without any merits of their own.

"Also the Doctrine of the Church Membership of the infant Seed of Visabl Believers & their Right thro. the gracious grant of God to ordances of Baptism & of Baptism by sprinkling is sufficient & Natural & that it is ye Duty of all persons who expect Salv by Christ to be subject to him & to wak in all his commandents & Ordinances Blaimless We do therefore make afirm Covenant with God & Christ acknowledging the Lord Jesus Christ to be our Prophet Priest & King promising by his gracious assistance, to submit to his government; to all his Holy Laws & ordinances, to shun all errors with al ungodlyness & unrighteousness; to keep up & practice Religion in our families, to bring up out Children in his fear & service, & to Walk before him all things according to his word.

"We also promis to walk together as a Congregational Church in the faith & order & fellowship of this Gospel in mutual Love & watchfulness for the regular carrying on of worship & ordinances of God; according to his instruxion & promoting our mutual edification in faith & holiness according to the Rules of Government & Discipline mentioned in the Cambridge Platform."

There is no list of members appended to this document, and nothing to indicate of whom or how many it was composed, nor is there any record of any church meeting for more than three





Photograph by MANAHAN.

OLD TOWN HOUSE AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HILLSBOROUGH CENTRE.

years, when the call was made for Mr. Barnes to preach. However, John Mead, had been chosen to the office of Deacon, and in 1775, May 15, Tristram Cheney was chosen to the same office.

Col. John Hill, who had so generously aided and encouraged the upbuilding of the religious interest and construction of the meeting house for the first party of pioneers, was no less friendly to this second band. Unfortunately for some of these settlers, as well as for himself, he had met with financial reverses so that he was unable to lend the assistance he would otherwise have given. As it was, he donated, or set apart from his reserve of land, about two hundred and fifty acres for the benefit of the first settled minister. He also gave the inhabitants a ten-acre plot of land for a building lot and yard as a suitable site for the forthcoming meeting house.

The meeting house lot was situated on the summit of a commanding elevation of ground nearly three-eighths of a mile southeast of the exact centre of the town, but geographically as well located for the people as could be secured. As far as its natural attractions were concerned, a happier location could not have been selected. Rising over five hundred feet above the banks of the Contoocook River which appeared here and there through the rifts in the forest like links of silver on the green mantle of the wildwood, the view westward was stopped only by the dividing ridge of highlands running parallel with the Connecticut valley; on the south the beholder saw grand old Monadnock at his best, while swinging towards the east and round to the north the panorama embraced "the hundred hills" of the Merrimack valley and the cordon of highlands and mountains more than fifty miles away. Small wonder if "Meeting House Hill," as it became known, won a wider reputation than local circles, and "beautiful for situation was the joy of Hillsborough."

It was ten years, however, after the coming of Daniel McMurphy and his good wife to lay the foundation for the second settlement before the inhabitants felt equal to building a house. During the interval services were held with as much regularity as is possible with one or another of the families. When the weather would permit, the meetings were called in some one's barn, where a greater space for the audience could be obtained, the women

being allowed seats in the center. In the colder or stormy seasons the worshippers met in one of the dwelling houses. There was no settled minister, and the names of only a few of those who ministered to the spiritual welfare of the people have been preserved. Among these were the names of Rev. Jonathan Barnes of Amherst.

In order to accomplish the permanent establishment of a religious society and build a meeting house, it was almost necessary to effect an organization and to incorporate a township. This matter began to be seriously discussed in 1771, and definite action was taken the following year, as has been described elsewhere.

November 9, 1772, Mr. Isaac Baldwin,, who had been selected by Governor John Wentworth to lead in the organization of the new town, issued the warrant for the first town meeting, fixing the date as November 24th, in the house of Capt. Samuel Bradford, innholder.

Simultaneously with this call there seems to have been another for the inhabitants to convene at an earlier hour to consider the proper course to pursue relative to settling a minister. The records of this meeting, dated 5 years after, read as follows:

Hillsborough, November 24th, 1777.

At a Church meeting it was, voted unanimously that Mr. Jonathan Barnes take the Charge and oversight of the Church and flock of Christ in this Town aforesaid and that he settle with us in the work of the gospell Menestry according to the platform of Church disipline Comanly Called Cambridge platform, so far as it agrees with the word of God or the sacred Scripture.

Voted: that They will give him thirty pounds Lawfull money by way of settlement, and that they will give him thirty five pounds Lawful a year for the next four year, and then forty pounds a year untill there be 70 famelys in Town, and when there is seventy famelys in Town, he is to be intitled to fifty pounds a year wether sooner or Later, and is to be fifty pounds a year from the time of 70 famelys Coming in to the Town till there be 90 families, and after there is 90 families, it is to be sixty pounds a year untill there is won hundred and ten famelles in Town, and after there is 110 famelies in Town it is to be sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and fore pence aneuely so long as he shall continue in the minestry among us, and forthermore that we will alow him two or three sabbaths in a year to visit his frinds.

The same day Directly after the Church meeting the Town meet and Concoured with the Church in giving Mr. Jonathan Barns, a Call to settle with them in the work of the Gospell Menestry and would Give him a Settlement as Salerey above mentioned and there was Not one opposing

Timothy Wilkins

Joseph Clark

Bejn Lovjoy

John Mead

George Booth

Isaac Andrews

Joshua Estey

the  
Congregation

Willm Pope  
Saml Bradford Junr  
Timothy Bradford  
willm Jons  
andrew wilkins  
Samll Bradford 3d  
Isaac Baldwin  
John Sargent  
Nehemiah wilkins  
Anthony morin  
Willm Williams  
archable Taggart  
Jonathan Durant  
Baxter how

Sam<sup>l</sup> Bradford

Isaac Andrews

Isaac Baldwin

Chose as a Committy to  
present there Call to  
The person Elect

The church meeting dissolved the town meeting was called to order by the moderator, Mr. Isaac Baldwin, at ten o'clock, the same place and day, when the provisions of the Governor in granting the town charter were considered and accepted. After disposing of the first three articles in the warrant, which related to the charter and election of a board of officers for the ensuing year, action was taken upon the 4th article, viz.:

To se if the Town Will Confirm and Establish what they done with Regard to settling Mr. Jonathan Barns in the work of the Gospel Ministry

Voted on the 4th article to Renew the Call to Mr. Jonathan Barns to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry

Voted that Capt Samll Bradford should keep the Counsel at the ordination

The town meeting then adjourned to a date in December, when the newly elected board of town officials were sworn to their duties.

The preliminaries must have been attended to and Mr. Barnes been prepared for the call, as the ordination took place the day following the first town meeting. It must have been an uncommon event, in more ways than one, for the newly fledged town, probably the most noteworthy the community had ever

known. In those days, when ministers were in many instances the only publicly educated men in a community, they were esteemed as among the elect. Not infrequently they wore magnificent wigs and were distinguished for their faultless, if not courtly, attire. In many cases, where it was possible, a candidate going to the place of ordination was escorted by a large procession led by a band playing martial music in military spirit, till the marching column had reached the meeting house or the scene where the exercises were to take place. Sometimes the newly-elected minister preached the ordination sermon, but when convenient another divine performed this part of the service.

Only traditions of that faraway day in 1772 come down to us of the manner in which the young minister from Amherst was inducted into his noble office, but these are sufficient to show us the elaborate preparations that were made for the solemn, yet happy, occasion. In order to accomodate the crowd, for every able-bodied person within a radius of at least ten miles—and many from a longer distance—was expected to be present, Lieut. Samuel Bradford's commodious barn at his homestead on Bible Hill was made ready for the meeting. The home made brooms in dexterous hands swept the floors clean, and when the dust had settled the beams and walls were decorated with vines and ever-green gathered by the young people eager to do their part, until the roughness of the interior of the building was concealed beneath the festoons and mantles of foliage. Benches were arranged to accomodate the congregation, there being reserved seats in the center for the women, while at the upper end was a raised dais for the ministers and deacons who were to assist in the induction of the young pastor into his new pastorate.

While this work was being done Captain Bradford had sent a proper escort to accompany the candidate to receive his honors, and when the young minister came upon the scene you may be assured he was received with proper decorum that did not depreciate the glad welcome of one and all. It was noticed that he appeared somewhat nervous, as if shrinking from the publicity of the ordeal, but his handsome features, pale as a student fresh from his studies, denoted a firmness of character that won the confidence of all.

The Rev. James Scales of Hopkinton seems to have preached the ordination sermon, but beyond this meagre fact we get no particulars. But nothing marred the even tenor of the promising ceremonies, and with great expectations on the part of his parishioners Rev. Jonathan Barnes, on that gray November day in 1772, came to the pastorate at the call of the church and town, the first settled minister in Hillsborough.

He was a graduate of Harvard College, a young man with the spirit and vigor of twenty-three years, earnest and full of promise for the future. He had already taken unto himself a wife, who was a fit companion and helpmeet for such a man. His induction into the ministry here had been on Wednesday, and that very week the household goods of the young couple were moved hither from Amherst over the road that has since become a noted highway of travel. Its condition at that time may be understood when it is known that it required three men to maintain the equilibrium of the vehicle bearing the household goods of the new minister, and it may be easily imagined these were not very abundant.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes moved into a house which had been provided for them, in 1774, and he took possession of the 260 acres of land Colonel Hill had so generously allotted the first minister, so in case his salary should not prove adequate to support his family he could be farmer as well as minister, which he proved himself capable of becoming. He was fortunate in that respect, as the salary allowed him, of necessity was meagre and curiously hedged in with conditions and expectations, as witness the quaint language of the vote as recorded in the Town's book.

Mr. Barnes possessed "a generous, sympathetic heart, and an open hand; need and sorrow found in him a ready helper. Earnest and impressive in the pulpit, he was of an unsectarian liberality of view, and of a Christian catholicity of feeling towards those who could not believe as he did, quite uncommon in his day. As a citizen he exerted a commanding influence in maintaining social order, preserving unanimity of feeling, and otherwise advancing prosperity of the town." The benefit of the service of such a person under the situation of that trying period cannot be over-estimated.



Winter was now close at hand, and the religious services held by the new minister were of necessity given in a dwelling house, most of the time in that of Captain Bradford on Bible Hill.

It was nothing unusual to hold religious services in barns, the weather permitting, and no more earnest audiences have ever been found under more attractive environments. But the inhabitants of Hillsborough had no intention of letting the situation rest under these conditions. During the winter plans were discussed relative to building a house of worship the following summer. So in the warrant for the town meeting called for March 25th, 1773, the following articles appear as the real object of the occasion:

2ly, to see if the town will agree to build a meeting house for the Publick worship of God in said town.

3ly. to see where the town will agree to set said house, and also to give the Dementions how Large to build, and Chuse a Comety to build said house. see where it shall be built.

Action, for some reason not indicated, was unfavorable, as it was—

Voted the article Concerning bulding meeting house be Dismissed for this time

As far as related to the ministry in the town the voters were unanimous in their support:

Voted, and hereby Do Ratfy Establish and Confirm all and every artele, voted, the 24th of Noumbr Last past as mentioned in this warrent Relative to the Revd Mr. Jonathan Barnes as now upon record

The meeting was finally adjourned to the 15th of the following April, but that date falling upon Fast Day another adjournment was made to the 4th of May, at which time definite action was taken relative to the matter.

Voted 2ly to build a meeting house this year—the Length 35 feet Bredth 30 feet and, 9 feet stud

Voted to set the meeting house on the Land Colln Hill Gave for that purpose

Voted. to Chuse a Commitee for Carying on the work of bulding the above said house

	Isaac Andrews	
Voted	John McCalley	the Cometty
	Timothy wilkins	

Voted to alow Captt Samll Bradford his account for keeping the Counsel at the ordination of the Revd mr. Jonathn Barnes which account was 9—9—8 Lawfull money

Voted to alow the Settlement of the Rvd Jonathan Barnes: which was 30—0—0

At last definite action had been taken in regard to building the proposed meeting house and the site fixed by the gift of Colonel Hill ratified. The records do not show that any opposition to the selection was made by the voters, though it is possible there were those who would have preferred to have had the new edifice built on Bible Hill, as they readily foresaw that once the church was established elsewhere it would lose its chief attraction. Still very little, if any, selfishness was displayed in the matter. As Mr. Densmore, to whom I am indebted for considerable of my information, says: "To them Meeting House Hill was in anticipation the Mount Zion, to which their hearts at once began to turn, and of which they were ready to say with the Psalmist, 'Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion' . . . 'and I was glad when they said unto me, come, let us go up into the house of the Lord.' For years to come nearly all of the tribes of the town *did* go up, some on horseback, more on foot, coming from the most distant parts of the town, sometimes following the few roads scarcely yet begun, to be rendered passable only in coming years, oftener finding their way through dense forests in paths marked by blazed trees."

During the interval that had elapsed between the ratification of the town charter and the official selection of the site for the meeting house, the selectmen had laid out three roads and eight more followed with the location of the church edifice in some way connected with their destination. Not always was this clearly defined to him unfamiliar with the topography of the country, but not to be mistaken by those who had the situation fixed in their hearts.

There does not seem to have been any unnecessary loss of time in beginning work upon the new meeting house and before fall the frame was raised. But funds were lacking to carry on the work, and at a special meeting held November 1, 1773, it was—

Voted, to Raise 30 pounds Lawfull towards bulding the meeting House

Work evidently continued on the structure, and at the annual town meeting held at the house of Mr. Baxter How, innholder, on March 31, 1774, the 9th article in the warrant read,

“To see if the town will impower the Committee Chosen for Carying on the work of the Meeting House to sell the pew ground except one for Mr. barns and Dispose of the Efekts towards finishing the House.”

The matter was dismissed at this time, but a special meeting was called for April 27, when it was given full consideration. It was then—

Voted—the Comittee to sell the pew Ground at Publick Vandew and Dispose of the effects for the use of the House

Voted the Reverand Mr. Barnes have the improvement of the town's Land at the meeting House this year

Voted to Vew the Ground at the Meeting House spot for a burying place

Voted: Timothy wilkins Daniel McNeal the Committe to Vew the Ground for a burying and make Return to the town at the Next meeting

Isaac Andrews Town Clerk

At the annual meeting it was voted to “set the Pound as near to the meeting house as would be convenient.”

The warrant for the next special meeting called for November 14, 1774, contained an interesting item in the notice “ to Meet at the Meeting House in said town.” Though there is no record to prove it in existence it is probable that religious services had already been held in the house, while it was still unfinished. It was so occupied whenever the weather would permit, and generally the town meetings were held here. It must have been far from rain proof, as it is related that on one occasion while Mr. Barnes was preaching through a shower his boots were filled with water and he was severely drenched.

At this meeting on the 14th of November for the first time the designation of "dollar" is given in reckoning the currency of the day. Hitherto the currency in circulation had been in the English denomination of pounds, shillings and pence. After this date the accounts of the country were still computed in English form.

It had now been over eighteen months since the first vote had been taken relative to building a meeting house, and the structure was still far from completion. As slow as the progress had been thus far, it moved yet slower in the years to come. That was in truth a period when there was a dullness in business everywhere. Ominous signs and indications predicted the coming of an earnest struggle the real depth and breadth of which no man could foresee. The annual meeting for 1775 contained no mention of the meeting house.

A subtle hint at the stringent situation of the day is shown in the following record expressed in the quaint language of the times:

August ye 17th 1775

Hillborough. . this may Sertiphy that Considering the exteronary diffecoltys that we now labor under I do give to the six dollars as a free gift out of the present years Sallory

In confirmation of the above I hereunto set my Hand

Jona Barnes

This was exactly two months after the Battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Barnes' generosity did not end with this gift, for he gave freely of his meagre pittance, notwithstanding the straitened condition of his own family. Mrs. Barnes, who proved herself worthy of so noble a man, in later years told the grandmother of Mr. Lyman W. Densmore that "their circumstances were so narrow that when ministers from abroad were expected as guests of her husband, she was compelled to hide her loaves of brown bread, the best she could afford, to keep her hungry children from picking at them between meals, and making them unrepresentable at the table! At another time it took the entire amount of Mr. Barnes' salary, as fixed by contract, to buy a pig, with the depreciated currency then in use."

The previous winter had been unusually severe, and at the March town meeting a vote was taken to see if the church meetings should not be held in the dwelling of Deacon John Mead. But the motion did not prevail, and the meetings were continued in the unfinished meeting house.

At a special meeting held April 22, 1776, George Booth, Samuel Bradford, Jr., and Thomas Murdough were chosen a committee "to finish the meeting house."

Capt. Samuel Bradford, who had been very active in the affairs of the church, had died since March and his son and namesake now came forward to take his place.

September 23, 1776, at a special meeting, a committee consisting of Lt. Daniel McNeil, William Jones, and Ens. Timothy Bradford was chosen to see how accounts stood in regard to finishing the meeting house. At this same meeting it was meant to hold the meetings in the meeting house by refusing to have preaching at the house of Capt. Joseph Symonds. At this time Lieut. Daniel McNeil, Lieut. Samuel Bradford, and William Pope were selected as a Committee to settle with the first committee to build the meeting house.

Here, as far as the records show, the matter rested for this year. The gravity of the situation was increasing rather than growing more hopeful. With less than fifty rateable polls, the number of able-bodied men was considerable less, while from among these at one time or another more than a majority were in the army. The expense incurred in carrying on the war amounted to more than five times as much as the cost of maintaining affairs at home. This burden was more than trebled by a depreciated currency and the almost total absence of gold. In addition to this there were roads to lay out, build or repair, and bridges to construct, all of which meant much hard work and more or less financial outlay. With all of this there were the duties of home, the improvements on the rocky farms, the upkeep of the buildings and the ministration to the needs of the family, if simple not to be overlooked.

Despite the cares and anxieties of the perplexing affairs of the world, the interest in spiritual matters continued to absorb to a considerable extent the minds of the people. Somehow, if not by official report (the records show none) the actual condi-

tions regarding the meeting house was understood and "Votted to Chuse John McClintock, Nathanel Cooledge and Samuel Preston for a committee to finish the meeting house."

It will be noticed that these were new men for the task, but that does not signify that the previous members had been derelict in their duties, for they were now in the army.

May 28, 1777, another committee was chosen to look into the situation in connection with the building of the meeting house, the board consisting this time of Lt. Daniel McNiel, Lt. Samuel Bradford and William Pope "to Settlet with the first meeting house committee."

Votted to Raise twenty four Pounds to be Laid out on the meeting house

The committee chosen at this meeting to investigate the account of the building committee reported very promptly, as follows:

the Committee Chosen to Settle with the first meeting house Report that they find in their hands as follows Viz money four pounds four teen shillings and one penny Double tens one thousand, Linseed oil one Gallon white Lead four pounds, Spanish white fourteen Pounds, board nails Six hundred

Hillsborough June ye 25, 1777

Daniel McNeal  
William Pope  
Daniel Bradford  
Committe

A true Copy  
Attest

William Pope town Clerk

The work on the meeting house was now happily nearing its completion. On the third article in the warrant for a special meeting held on September 29, 1778,

3ly to be if the Towne Will Chouse one man and Impour him to look up the former meeting house glass which Coln Hill gave to this town which glass has been Sant out in Severall Places and Impower Him to Prousecute as needs be.

3ly Isaac Andrews Esq Chosen to Loock up the former Meeting house glass and So the meeting Desolved

It will be remembered that the glass to the windows of the early meeting house built in 1739 was buried for safety when the house was burned. Upon the beginning of the second settlement this had evidently been recovered and kept all of this time for possible use.

At the annual meeting hold on March 25, 1779, a request from Mr. Barnes for permission to fence and improve the cleared land south of the meeting house, leaving room for a highway, for some reason was denied.

March 25, and again April 20, of the same year, it was voted to sell the pew grounds at public auction. September 4, 1780, the selectmen were impowered to glaze the windows of the meeting house. At the annual town meeting March 29, 1781, it was—

Voted to allow Isaac Andrews and Nathaniel Coolidge 14 times as their accounts stands at where the work was done by them to finish the meeting house.

This wide margin was allowed on account of the great shrinkage in the purchasing power of the currency of that day.

With this vote the accounts of the first church on Meeting House Hill closes as far as the town records are concerned in its construction. No doubt it was a source of an honest pride to its builders, and the hardships its construction had incurred were forgotten. Better yet peace had come to the country, and where had flashed the soldier's sword the ploughshare now glistened under the guidance of the hands of the husbandman, and peaceful industry and prosperity went hand in hand. A new form of government was established and under its benign influence Hillsborough, like other New England towns increased in population and expanded in religious as well as political liberty.

For nearly twenty years, considering the first meeting held within its unfinished walls to the closing of its doors in 1794, the old meeting house received the sober worshippers at its shrine Sabbath after Sabbath, while the town's people gathered here to conduct the civil affairs of the community. But in all that long period it had no facility for heating, and when the weather became too severe for the devout listeners to withstand the cold through two long sermons and singing and praying to match in corresponding length of time, they would adjourn to the pastor's

house. Finally the day came when the audiences had outgrown the capacity of the old building, and it may be a pride in something more attractive if not more holy gradually discounted the virtues of the old house of refuge.

The historian of the church that was to follow, and from whom I have already quoted quite liberally, remarking upon the situation says: "it was a commanding elevation something more than a quarter of a mile southeast of the geographical centre of the town, early designated as the most suitable location for public business and divine worship, elevated more than 500 feet above the Main street in the Bridge village, commanding a view to the eastward, beyond the Merrimack valley, southward nearly to the Massachusetts line, including grand old Monadnock in all its majesty of proportion, westward to the height of land between Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, only limited as to the northern outlook by the Bradford hills, it was and is 'beautiful for situation, the joy of the sons of Hillsborough' scattered over the face of the earth."

The first meeting house at the Centre was replaced by the larger house in 1794. An outcast now the smaller building by vote of the town was sold at "vendue" April 28, 1795, Benjamin Pierce, Esq., being the highest bidder at twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, became its owner. The stipulation was that it should be removed before the last day of the following June, but for some reason the owner failed to carry out his condition, so the town granted him further time, and on September 3, at a special meeting it was voted "that the purchasers of the old meeting house be permitted to remove the same partly into the grave yard and east near the wall," this being the southeast corner of the "grave yard." Here the building was fitted up for a "Noon House," as it was called. This means that arrangements had been made to warm the house on extremely inclement weather in winter, and other accommodations made for the comfort and convenience for those who cared to improve the opportunity. This innovation was hailed with joy by those who were obliged to ride in open vehicles for several miles over the hills in cold or stormy weather, while they were glad to eat their lunch during the noon intermission, after their journey hither and listening to a two-



hour sermon with the knowledge that another siege of the same kind was ahead of them for the afternoon. Their tin "foot stoves" were filled from the coals of the fire in the big fireplace and taken back to the church to keep them measureably warm while listening to the discourse of the minister. A stove was not put into the meeting house until the fall of 1823.

In 1797 the town voted that William Taggard and Jacob Spaulding be allowed the privilege of building a house on the common for the benefit of their families on Sundays. This house stood where the school house now at the Centre stands. There does not seem to be any records to show when the old meeting house, now a "Noon House," was destroyed or removed. But this was probably about the time a stove was put into the house that replaced it and it was torn down. So, its history replete with good action and story of the first active church in Hillsborough has been handed down to us in fragments and is the foundation upon which the religious history of the town stands.

## CHAPTER XI.

### "THE OLD MEETING HOUSE."

Story of the Third Meeting House—Need of the "New" House on Meeting House Hill—First Action by the Town—Plan Accepted—The Building of the House—The Symonds Gift—Provisions for the Raising—An Event in Town History—Description of the Inside of the House—The Symonds Monument—Particulars of the Symonds Farm—Sale of Meeting House Pews—Plan of Pews—Location of House—Horse sheds—Officers to Look after Dogs—Rev. Jonathan Barnes—The Church and State—Rev. Seth Chapin—Not as Liberal as Mr. Barnes in His Religious Teaching—His Way Became more Thorny—Separation of Church and State—Regime of Rev. John Lawton—Many New Members Added to the Church—First Sunday School in Town—Another "New" Meeting House at the Centre—The Old Church Becomes a "Town House"—Methodists Hold Services in It—Work of Destruction Begun—Abandonment of the "Old" Building as a Town House—Becomes the Prey of "Relic" Hunters—Extent of Ruin—Effort Made to Preserve the Wreck—Final Fate of the "Old Meeting House."

Commonly referred to as the "Old Meeting House at the Centre" we now come to the history of what was really known in its earlier days as the "New Meeting House," and which was the second building of the kind on "Meeting House Hill," and the third in town. Though there are no definite figures to show what the increase in population had been during the existence of the house of worship, the return of the rateable polls indicate that it must have trebled.

The tax list for 1776, the first made, contains 49 names, most of them heads of families. At the close of the war the number had increased to over one hundred, so that the capacity of the first meeting house was crowded to its utmost. However, as is usually the case, the matter had to be discussed and considered for a few years before the result could be reached. In the warrant for a special meeting called for November 4, 1788, Articles 2, 3 and 4 ran as follows:

"2<sup>d</sup> to see if the town will Build, board and shingle a Meeting house in said town in Eighteen Months from the Date; on certain proposels that shall be exhibited in said Meeting—or any other way that the town shall think more proper

3<sup>d</sup>—To Draft a plan for said house or Chuse a Committe for that purpose

4<sup>d</sup>—to Prescribe Methods for Building sd house and act accordingly thereon."

At this meeting is was voted:

2<sup>d</sup> voted to Build a Meeting house within Eighteen Months agreeable to the proposels made by Deacon Joseph Symonds—

3<sup>d</sup>—Voted to choose a committee to Draft a plan for said house  
Voted the Committee consist of five Men (Viz)—Rvd Jona Barnes Daries Abbot John Dutton Benjamin Pierce Isaac Andrews Junr—Committee—

4<sup>d</sup>—Voted to Build said house Sixty two feet in length and fifty in wedth with three porches.

Voted when the plan of said house is drawn to sell the Pew ground for the purpose of purchasing Nails, timber of every kind for said house Boards Shingles and stones for underpining of said house, and that a purchaser of each pew pay Eighteen shillings in cash at a Certain time which shall hereafter be affixed by a Committee, and if the above mentioned Meterials are not procured at the time that shall be set them by the Committee, then the cash to be paid the Committee for the purpose of purchasing said Meterials and in case the Pew grounds Does not more than purchase the Meterials which have been Mentioned—then the purchasers of said pews to turn in Neat Stock or grain to pay of the workmen.

Voted to Chooose a Committee to carry on the work of said house.

Voted the Committee consist of five men (viz)—Major Benj Pierce Isaac Andrews Junr John Dutton W<sup>m</sup> Taggart Paul Cooledge—Committee

At an adjourned meeting held November 13 the Plan submitted by the committee was accepted, and new members added to the board to help carry on the work. The new names were—Daries Abbot, Otis How, John McCalley, Calvin Stevens. Among other things decided it was voted to lessen the number of porches by one, and that the house should be "set fronting to the South." The omission of a porch as voted was from this side of the building.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

INTERIOR, OLD TOWN HOUSE.



Other meetings were held to consider the details of building the house, and the work seems to have progressed as rapidly as could have been expected. The winter season was at hand, when the farmers have most leisure. First of all the timber had to be cut and hauled to the mill, such of it as was to be sawed, some of the larger timbers such as sills and posts being hewn by the men adept in that kind of work. It is said the first stick of timber was hauled to the mill by a pair of steers, owned and driven by John Hartwell, a boy of fourteen, accompanied and assisted by two of the boys of Rev. Mr. Barnes. Dea. Ephraim Barker of Amherst was the "master workman," who superintended the framing of its massive oaken timbers, though there is no record who his immediate assistants were. It is probable that nearly every man in town had a hand in its building, for in those days most men were adept in the use of carpenter's tools.

#### THE SYMONDS GIFT.

The following are the proposals alluded to in the warrant for the meeting on November 4, and upon which generous proposition the town voted to build the meeting house:

I Joseph Symonds of Hillsborough in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, Do now give the home farm of Samuel Symonds Late of Hillsborough Deceased with all the priviledges and appurtenances thereto belonging, as a free gift, agreeable to the desire of his Son Deceased, provided that this town Build Board and Shingles a Meeting house in Said town in Eighteen Months from the Date of this Meeting caled to hear and act upon said proposals; said house to be set upon the Land that had been appropriated for that use by Col: Hill and Likewise in finishing sd House that they Build a Convenient seat in the forepart of the front Gallery and always reserveing that the town bind and obligate themselves in case the said Samuel Symonds other Lands together with his effects Do not pay his Debts and funeral Charges the town shall cause the same to be paid —Likewise that the town free me the sd Joseph Symonds My Heirs and assigns forever from any suit or suits at Law which may hereafter arise by Reason of any Land Titles which the sd Samuel Symonds either gave or Received provided sd Suit or suits at Law Do do not amount to more than the value of the said home farm, and also that I the said Joseph Symonds Do engage for myself my heir and assigns to bear an equal proportion according to what I have received out of

the said Samuel Symond's Estate—furthermore it is always to be remembered the improvement of the said farm until the Eighteen Months above mentioned are expired, and also reserving the boards upon the back side Roof of the barn and also some loose boards and plank on sd farm otherwise the town pay the same, These proposals agreed to and Ratified by said town to remain in full force and virtue otherwise to be void and of none effect.

Given under my hand this fourth Day of November A. D. 1788.

Attest Isaac Andrews

Joseph Symonds

John Dutton

A special town meeting was called for Aug. 31, 1789 "to see what provision and in what way and Manner they will provide for the Raising of the Meeting house proposed to be Built in said town" at which it was "Voted there be provision Made on the Spot near the Meeting house for spectators as those employed in Raising said house." It was also "Voted to Raise sixty pounds for the purpose of Raising said Meeting house in said town in produce as follows (vis) Beef and Mutton at twenty shillings per hundred, Merchantable Rey at four shillings per bushels, indian corn three shillings per bushel." (This vote was reconsidered at a later special meeting held Dec. 6 the same year.) "Voted the Committee appointed to carry on the work of said house be a Committee for the Raising said house." The "Raising" was accomplished Sept. 17, 1789. The reason for the preceeding votes of the town is accounted for not only by the fact that the undertaking required the united assistance of all, or nearly all, the able-bodied men in town to accomplish it, but the further fact that it being a matter of universal interest it would call together the families of those engaged in the labor, as well as people from adjoining towns, hence the necessity of providing a vantage ground of observation and for their "Creature Comforts" as well. Tradition informs us that four bbls. of N. E. Rum were provided for the occasion. The following description of the inside of the house is taken from "A Memoir, Hillsborough Old Meeting House" by L. W. Densmore: "The house is sixty-four feet eight inches in length, and forty-eight feet, six inches in width. Height to ceiling inside twenty-eight feet, height to gallery ten feet and a half, paneled and moulded front five feet high, panels showing 24×54 inches. The southern

entrance with double doors, is four feet ten inches, by nine feet. East and west entrances three feet four inches by six feet five inches, doors to audience three feet nine inches by six feet seven inches. The aisles separating the body pews from those next the walls were elevated 7 1-2 inches above the central aisles a similar ascent leading into the wall pews. Pew doors 22 inches wide, height of pews 40 1-2 inches of plain paneled work, surmounted by a rail. Most of the pews had seats on three sides, some having seats on all sides, elevated 17 inches above the floor and hinged to allow of being raised while their occupants stood during prayer and the singing service. The pulpit was reached by a flight of steps with an abrupt ascent to a landing whence a couple more of steps lead to the platform. The reading desk was semi-octagonal in form. Over it hung the antique board, at an elevation of 7 feet above the platform, octagonal in shape 5 ft. 9 in across and 13 ft 4 1-2 in below the ceiling. Under the pulpit were two receptacles, closed by sash and glass, one of which contained the vessels used in the communion service, the other filled with a small library of religious books including several volumes of sermons, from which, on the Sabbath when the society were without regular preaching, sermons were read by different persons appointed by the deacons. Above the pulpit was placed a tablet commemorating the generous gift made by Mr. Samuel Symonds which bore the following inscription:

## THIS MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF

Mr. Samuel Symonds,

who departed this life 2<sup>d</sup> of October A. D. 1788. in the 34th year of his age. Who gave £120 towards building this House, which was finished July 1794.

*His hands while they his Gift  
bestowed  
His glory's future harvest sow'd.*

*This sweet remembrance, it is just  
Should flourish while he sleeps in  
dust.*

The east and west porches were 14 feet long and 14 1-2 feet wide each having entrances at the end and on the South face and a flight of stairs nearly four feet in width with landing and return



to reach the galleries in the body of the house. The gallery fronts were supported on columns, each turned out of a solid piece of timber. \* \* \* The Choir occupied the front of the South gallery, facing the pulpit. \* \* \* "A detailed account of subsequent action on the part of the town for the "Finishing of the Meeting house" is not necessary for a full understanding by the general reader. A summary will suffice. At a special town meeting April 26, 1790, "Revd Jona. Barnes and John Dutton" were chosen Agents to "Dispose of the Donation or farm" bequeathed the town by Mr. Samuel Symonds. (This farm is on the west side of the river on the "beard Road." now (1904) owned by heirs of the late A. B. Kimball.) At the annual meeting in March 1791 it was "Voted the Committe appointed to Build and finish the meet- ing house in said town be dismissed and one other Committee be Chosen in Lieu of them." This Committee consisted of John Dutton, Isaac Andrews, jr., and William Taggart. At the same meeting it was "Voted to raise 40 pounds for the use of finishing the Meeting house," and at a special meeting June 25, 1792, one hundred pounds more was voted for the same purpose, but it was not until July, 1794, that the house was finished as attested by the Symonds tablet, the only official declaraion of the fact.

According to the original plan the ground floor contained 54 pews besides reserving space covering four pews in front of the pulpit for aged persons. (These seats were subsequently taken out and pews made in their place.) Pew No. 1 was reserved for "the parsonage pew." Forty nine of them were sold at "public vendue" on Nov. 20, 1788, ranging in price from £13 for the highest to £8. The remaining pews in the gallery were sold June 17, 1794. The combined amount of the sales was £656 5 shillings; to which add the Symonds bequest £120 and the £140 appropriated by the town and we find that the total cost of the house £916 5 shillings. Many of the pews changed owners in after years at reduced prices, although some of them brought more than the original cost. There is one instance on record when the owner mortgaged his pew for thirty five dollars.

This house was located a few rods in front of the first described one, just outside the limits of the graveyard, upon a nearly level spot, the foundation being a solid ledge sloping slightly towards the east. At the entrance of the east porch was

a large flat-topped granite boulder raised to a sufficient height to serve as an imperishable horse-block upon and from which the women folk could conveniently dismount and mount from saddle and pillion before the days of carriages.

An appendage of much importance for the protection and comfort of animals in stormy or inclement weather, were horse-sheds. At the annual meeting March, 1795, it was "Voted that Joseph Symonds, Isaac Andrews John Dutton, William Taggard & Thomas Kerr be a committee to Examine the Common and report where Horsesheds Shall be Built:

"The committee reported That Horse Sheds May be set east of those on the east of the Meeting House West from the Graveyard gate as near The Corner of the wall as can be convenient for the road, and also from the Southeast corner of the pound and west of the Meeting House by the side of the Hill."

In the Warrant for March meeting, 1797, was an article to see if "in addition to the customary Town officers, the Town think proper to choose a man or men whose office it shall be to keep the Meeting house Clear from dogs on Sundays the insuing year by killing the same if found in the meeting house"—Voted to dismiss.

In the absence of Church records as before stated, we are obliged to rely upon other authorities for a period of 25 years.

In 1803 the Rev. Mr. Barnes, while riding on horse back was prostrated by a stroke of lightning which so paralyzed his energies as to disqualify him for the discharge of his pastoral duties, consequently he resigned them and he was dismissed. He survived two years and died August 3, 1805. Mr. Charles J. Smith in "Annals of Hillsborough" says of him:

"He was a man of very respectable talents, possessed a vigorous and discriminating mind and a lively and well cultivated imagination. He had a strong, sonorous voice, and an emphatic delivery. His manners were eminently dignified, polished and agreeable, a model of clerical urbanity. He was a charitable man with the sons and daughters of need, he was familiarly acquainted, making it an object to seek out the children of sorrow, and administered to their necessities, and by such he was regarded with the warmest affection. As a citizen, he exerted a commanding influence, in maintaining social order, preserving unanimity of feeling, and otherwise advancing the

prosperity of the town. In his religious belief he is supposed to have been, what was at that time styled an Arminian, that is a man of liberal views. He was not a rigid sectarian, but cherished a truly catholic and liberal spirit toward those who differed from him in sentiment."

As the inhabitants became more numerous and found greater leisure for study and mingle more freely with their fellowmen a growing dissatisfaction was manifest among them in regard to the jurisdiction of the state over the church. While a majority still believed it was eminently proper for the state to maintain its guardianship and sustain it, the growing minority, holding different religious tenets, chafed under the obligation to help support a church not wholly in harmony with their ideas of worship. Though they climbed the selfsame hills their fathers had trod, singly or together, they began to discover new paths by which to ascend the height of Calvary.

Before the beginning of the 19th century this feeling of rebellion began to make itself manifest, and as early as 1790 several claimed exemption from the minister's tax which had hitherto been assigned by the town and directly for the dominating religion. Article 10, in the warrant June 27, read as follows: "to see if they (the town) will abate the minister tax for the present year of persons hereafter mentioned or any one of them (viz) Moses Steel, Robert Patten, John McClary, John McClintock, Alexander McClintock, Thomas Murdough, Joseph Taggart, John Bibson, James McCalley, Elijah Fiske, John Bixbee, David Goodel, Jedidiah Preston, Ezekiel Little."

This article was dismissed, but one similar was inserted in each succeeding warrant regularly, always meeting with the same fate, until some of the parties resisted the payment of such tax, to test the validity of this action. A committee was appointed to defend these suits and reported a settlement, but carefully withheld the methods or extent of settlement. We get an inkling of the result obtained from the fact that henceforth an ever-increasing number of tax payers were exempted from the "minister's tax."

At the time of the settlement of Rev. Seth Chapin in 1805 as minister over the Congregational Church a decided opposition was shown in the vote at the annual town meeting which stood

107 in the affirmative and 69 in the negative. The opposition was very active too. At this time the Universalist society had become quite strong, and was probably the most energetic of those seeking a share of the town support, declaring with an indisputable truth that one division of the church people deserved assistance from the public treasury in equal proportion with another. Besides this society were the Baptist and Christian denominations.

It will be noticed that the names protesting against paying the minister's tax were largely Scotch-Irish, and would have been expected to be Presbyterians, yet this society never asserted itself distinctly in Hillsborough. The denomination had a strong society in Antrim, and probably some of the same belief in Hillsborough were affiliated with this organization.

In speaking of the churches the word Christian is given in the calculation of the denominations. As early as 1781 an effort was made to abolish the religious test for office, and to substitute in the Sixth Article of the Bill of Rights the word "Christian" for "Protestant," hence the derivation of the term. It was not until 1877 the religious test was removed, when Roman Catholics were allowed for the first time to hold office legally.

Upon taking a vote the town chose a committee of some of its leading citizens, headed by Hon. Benjamin Pierce, to confer with the dissatisfied ones and bring about harmony if possible. A protest was made signed by a goodly number of townsmen and filed with the clerk. This article contained the names of such influential citizens as Timothy Wyman, James Alcock, John Eaton, Benjamin Bradford, Amos Hartwell, and others.

Added to this growing sentiment Mr. Chapin's rigid views of orthodoxy following Mr. Barnes' more liberal teachings, to say nothing of the widely different personal bearing of the two men, was like heaping coals of fire upon the slumbering embers of the religious altar. It should not have taken a minister with more far-seeing gaze than that of this Puritanic disciple to read the signs on the church wall.

During the ministry of Mr. Barnes the "half way covenant," as already mentioned, was practiced. This meant that the children of those who were not members of the church could be admitted to the rite of baptism. Nor did the society stop here,

for eventually persons were admitted to the church with no particular confession of faith. It is easy to see that the discipline of the church was endangered, and the doctrines of the Unitarian faith promised to supplant the more rigid teachings of the Calvinists. Only a man of Mr. Barnes' ability and clerical urbanity could have carried this matter so far without disintegrating the church. A man of good talents, of fine physique, a vigorous mind, well-stocked from the best in literature, a vivid imagination, a clear voice with emphatic enunciation, and a pleasing address he was peculiarly fitted to maintain any line of work that interested him.

Though incapacitated from active work following the attack to his physical being, Mr. Barnes continued to hold his position nominally during an interval when several clergymen preached here as candidates or supplies. Among the former was a Rev. Josiah Moulton, and an effort was made to settle him. There being 54 members against him to 57 in favor, the attempt was abandoned.

In June, 1805, town and church concurring, the Rev. Stephen Chapin was accepted and ordained June 18, 1805, at a salary of \$400.00, and allowed four Sabbaths. The ordination sermon was delivered by Rev. Nathaniel Emmons of Medway, Mass.

Mr. Chapin proved the very opposite of Mr. Barnes in his administration of the church affairs. The plan of the half covenant was abandoned, and an experimental acquaintance with religion demanded as a qualification for admission, while an Orthodox confession of faith and covenant was adopted. As might be expected this awakened a vigorous opposition from those who had been faithful adherents of the policy of the previous pastor. The result was that the talented but erratic Mr. Chapin had a stormy pastorate until his dismissal July 30, 1809. The number added to the church during his pastorate was 38, and though not large was an important acquisition. It was generally acknowledged that he was a minister of able qualities and good morals. No doubt the troubles engendered during his brief pastorate were due as much to the liberal ideas fostered by the previous administration as to his more rigid doctrines.

After leaving Hillsborough he filled half a dozen pastorates

in different New England towns, and then received the appointment of President of the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., being inaugurated in that office March 11, 1829, filling the important position for several years with distinguished ability.

A committee of compromise was chosen to attempt to unite the members of the church which was partially successful, insofar as to patch up the differences and allow the situation to remain with little change. Following the dismissal of Mr. Chapin in 1809 it was impossible to unite the diverging sentiments enough to settle a permanent pastor over any denomination.

After three years without a regular minister an invitation was extended to Rev. Seth Chapin of Mendon, Mass., no relative, except in name to his predecessor. He accepted and was ordained January 1, 1812. The exercises upon this occasion consisted of an introductory prayer by Rev. Moses Sawyer of Hopkinton; sermon by Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford of New Boston; ordaining prayer and charge by Rev. Reed Paige of Hancock; the Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. John M. Whiton of Antrim; concluding prayer by Rev. Lemuel Bliss of Bradford. The church affairs moved in an even tenor until Mr. Chapin was dismissed June 26, 1816.

At the annual Meeting March 8, 1814, the matter of allowing the different religious denominations a proportionate share of money and privileges in the use of the meeting house was acted upon, and a committee chosen to consider the situation. This board consisted of Hon. Benjamin Pierce, Calvin Stevens, Esqr., Messrs. George Little, James Wilson, Samuel Ellinwood, Dr. Paul Cooledge, and Mr. Benjamin Smith. This was an influential board of arbitrators, but the volcano was too near the surface to allow of suffocating much longer. Two years later, 1816, out of 373 persons assessed for taxes 153, nearly one-half, were exempt from a minister's tax. And this was the last time any reference was made to the matter in the town records. At last the church and the state had been separated, and the salary of the preacher was raised by subscription. Following the dismissal of this second Chapin, in the language of Rev. Harry Brickett in writing of the situation, "the church lived from hand to mouth; licentiates from seminaries came and went."

Finally, in 1820, Rev. John Lawton settled here and preached regularly here a year, when he was ordained in November, 1821. He held a very successful pastorate here for fourteen years, adding 150 members to the church. Then he incurred the enmity of several of his parishioners by his earnest advocacy of temperance, a question at that time beginning to agitate the minds of men. He was dismissed at his own request in 1834. He had married in February 9, 1826, Abigail, only daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Jonathan Barnes. He was reluctantly dismissed and his wife dying about this time, he left town to become the principal of an academy in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., soon after seeking new fields of endeavor.

The summer preceding Mr. Lawton's removal the first Sunday School in town was conducted by Frank W. Symonds, his sister Sarah and Maria Johnson.

Rev. Milton Ward was the next settled minister to preach in the old meeting house, but his stay was short, as he was dismissed at his own desire, he having changed his religious belief.

Next came the most promising of them all, Rev. Seth Farnsworth, ordained in November, 1836, but falling a victim to lung fever the following March, "in the full tide of his usefulness, abundant in labors, with bright prospects for the future."

His successor was Rev. Samuel G. Tenney, ordained July 4, 1838, just as a crisis in the history of the "Old Meeting House" was apparent. The time had come when the territory about the Centre no longer furnished a majority of the worshippers, and the members living in or near the hamlet at the falls demanded a division of the church, so they could have a house at Bridge Village. All this ultimately obtained, as is described in another chapter.

As if the honest old structure had not received sufficient opposition, in 1859 a new and smaller house of worship was built a little southeast of the "Mother Church." This was a neat and elegant house, constructed of wood, painted white, with green Venetian window blinds, the building surmounted by a beautiful tower.

In this tower was placed a fine-toned bell, which could be distinctly heard in any part of the town. One of the donors of this bell was Enoch Train of Boston, formerly of Hillsborough, who had not lost interest in his native hamlet upon moving away.

The bell was considered an important adjunct to the country meeting house. It will be remembered that Colonel Hill presented the first house, the one built by the original settlers of the town then "Old Number Seven," with such a useful adornment, but it never got any nearer its destination than Groton, Mass., where it rendered excellent service for many years. The first house at the Centre had a bell, but its successor did not have one.

Isolated as the early settlers were and time pieces not as common as they are to-day when a clock can be bought for a small sum, it was perfectly natural the people should desire to have a meeting house bell. There is no music sweeter or filled with a higher cadence than the notes of a church bell pealing forth His morning messages over hill and valley upon a New England Sabbath. What more beautiful picture can be imagined than the sight of its humble followers coming from every quarter with sedate countenance and quiet steps towards the open door of the sacred edifice the central magnet of all points of the compass.

For the following twenty years the "Old Meeting House" was simply a town house, where the voters of the town congregated to settle their political differences with very little regard for any religious obligation.

Eventually the new house was without a pastor, when a struggling Methodist society obtained permission to hold its meeting there in 1860. This served to awaken the lagging interest of the Congregationalists, who rallied to the support of a minister. Without a house of their own, the Methodists held their meetings in the old house.

Soon it came about that the Methodists had secured a very promising young preacher, who demurred at occupying the high, old-fashioned pulpit, declaring he felt too much as if he were in a box! Immediately the permission of the selectmen was obtained, and carpenters (spare the term) "with a strange lack of appreciation of the fitness of things, proceeded to cut away the



reading desk, to suit the whim of a stranger to the associations connected with the hallowed spot, from which the gospel had been proclaimed to hundreds of worshippers in the preceding century, scarcely one of whom was then living to rebuke the unseemly act."

This work of despoilation was followed by one equally, if not more reprehensible in the course of a few years. The Congregational Society being about to give an entertainment in the old building, some of the young folks thought it would be a great improvement to cut away some of the pews, so as to give more floor space. That night a party of men entered the sacred precinct and demolished the pews north of the east and west central aisle.

The changes in population as the years passed brought prejudices against the building. Perhaps not as much against the hallowed structure as against its location, which had once been selected with great equanimity. The enterprises at Bridge Village, with ever-increasing number of inhabitants, made the old house an undesirable place for them to go even once a year to the annual town meetings. At the March meeting in 1872 an attempt was made to remove the town meetings to the factory village.

The persons working for this end failed to get a majority this time, but two years later, in 1874, it was voted to abandon the "Old Town House," as it was now known, and to hold the town meetings at Bridge Village, where certain enterprising individuals had agreed to furnish a suitable hall free of expense to the town for ten years.

So after four-score years the house built with so much of sacrifice, generosity and pride was abandoned, a lonely landmark of the changes of time. Almost immediately it became the victim of vandals, men, women and children who seemed to have forgotten the dignity and sanctity of the ancient building and improved every opportunity to cut away and carry off "relics" of the time-honored structure. I do not know what the punishment will be, but somewhere and sometime, if there is a retributive justice, not a few persons will have to answer for the sins committed under that innocent term, "Relics!" Save the mark!\*

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\*L. W. Densmore.

Seeing there would soon be nothing left of the old building but its walls, a movement was started by some of the more patriotic citizens to see if something couldn't be done to save the structure in a manner "which would be alike creditable and profitable to the town." This was in 1883, and a committee was chosen consisting of William H. Manahan, James M. Wilkins, Jacob B. Whittemore, Walter P. Straw and Charles W. Conn, to investigate and report as to what might be done.

This committee apparently was not very active, as there is nothing to show what they did until a report was rendered at the annual meeting in March, 1886, when it was voted to accept the return and to raise the sum of eight hundred dollars "to repair the town house at the centre, and that the selectmen act as a committee to carry out the vote in regard to repairing the same."

Evidently the Selectmen were not in accord with the vote, or public sentiment was too strongly opposed to such action, for nothing further was done to save the building, not even to raise the money to preserve it.

In 1889 an article in the warrant "to see if the town will take any action on repairing or disposing of the old town house" was dismissed. The following year, however, the town voted to raise the money to repair the house.

Just what action would have followed this vote cannot be told, for soon after, an unexpected denouement most interesting and possibly most important closed the chapter in the history of the town. On the morning of June 19, 1892, it was discovered to be in flames, and despite the desperate efforts that were made to save it, the venerable meeting house perished in the tempest of its own flames. So the old structure went out in a halo of its own light, the torch of its burning timbers, leaping high towards the sky, seen for more than fifty miles.

This fire was supposed to have been set by an incendiary, but, if so, the culprit was never apprehended. And this was the fate of the "venerable house to which one hundred years ago our ancestors gladly thronged to hear the word of God; where their children were baptised, from whence their young men and maidens set out on the journey of life, and through whose doors so many have passed to the narrow house appointed to all men. Its walls in years gone by echoed to the tread of future chief

magistrates, senators, jurists, soldiers of distinction, missionaries who spent their lives in foreign lands, men of action in the busy affairs of life, most of whom have passed away." What a centennial!

The "Old Meeting House," as it was most commonly designated, was a spacious structure without steeple or bell. The exterior of the building, when in a state of good repair, was painted white, while the roof was red. Standing upon its lofty site, it was seen at a great distance from the surrounding towns, and presented a good specimen of the style of church architecture prevailing in New England at the time.

## CHAPTER XII.

### AN OLDTIME TOWN MEETING.

A New England Institution—Immigrants from 1630 to 1650—Country Gentlemen—Contrast of Character as to the Virginians—Original Townships—Early Meeting Houses—"Old Centres"—First Town Meeting in New England—Selectmen—Freemen—Clerks—Constables—"Vandue" of Taxes—Other Officials—Meaning of Term "Town"—Society Land—Early New Hampshire Government—A Town Meeting Held in the Meeting House at the Centre in 1779—The Warrant—Leading Citizens—The Man who Was Always First—"Little Dan" Kellom—Captain Symonds—Major Andrews—Lieutenant Bradford—Daniel Gibson—Robert Taggard—Thaddeus Monroe—McClintocks—And Others—Spirit of '76—Meeting Opened with Prayer by Parson Barnes—Town Clerk's Record—Voting without a Checklist—Economies in Salaries—Committee of Safety—Constable—Treasurer—Titling Man—Hayward—Field Driver or Hog Reeve—Cattle Marks—Deer Reeve—When the Meeting Place Was Changed to Bridge Village—Fairs and Public Markets—Warning Strangers Out of Town.

The town meeting is peculiarly a New England institution, and marks the establishment of a government by the people for the people. It is true it had its example to a certain extent advanced in the mother land, but the men who came here between 1630 and 1660 were the fathers of local government in its highest degree. The Pilgrims, strictly speaking, and we are relating to those who came in 1620 and immediately after, the men and women who had fled from Nottinghamshire, Eng., to Holland, and those closely associated with them, said nothing of civil government, but fled the country to escape religious persecution, and in their earnest endeavors to secure church freedom ignored personal liberty.

Thus this accomplishment was left to those who came later from Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Dorset, Devonshire, Yorkshire and adjoining sections mainly between 1630 and 1650, their paths made easier and clearer by the pioneers in their faith who

had so far asserted themselves as to be already felt as a power. These leaders were mostly country gentlemen of considerable means, and with good education and high ambition. They belonged largely to the class of Hampden and Cromwell. Their followers, the rank and file of the New England colonists, were intelligent and ambitious to improve their social and financial condition. And, let it be said to their credit, they came with little or no bitterness towards the mother-land. There were few, if any, dependents or vicious-minded among them; no idle, nor shiftless, nor disorderly persons. With these sturdy, God-fearing men came their wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts to soften the rougher elements in their rugged characters. All of this was in direct opposition to the colonists of Virginia, made up mainly of outcasts, adventurers and prison birds, without a woman to leaven the loaf, until she was sent without her wish to be bidden off at auction by the lawless seekers for wives as you would buy cattle. Let it be said to her credit, she surrendered gracefully, and by her influence established good society.

It is not surprising that we find the New England colonists immediately uniting in the formation of religious society and asserting the principles of a democratic government. For the accommodation of the first a meeting house was erected as soon as might be, and for the convenience of the second this same house of worship became the hall for these town meetings which were at once the wonder and the making of New England.

Patterning somewhat after the old country the territory was first divided into certain dimensions called townships, these being usually about six miles square, though many of the earlier districts were considerably larger, sometimes being ten miles square. Usually about the centre of this territory a meeting house—mind you it was not called a “church” in those days—was erected, and this attraction generally drew the people here until a village of considerable size, in many cases, sprang into existence. In the changes of the rolling years few of these “Old Centres” are to-day invested with the life they knew and were a part of a century ago. The site did not always prove advantageous to continued growth, when the town and the church were divorced and the husbandman lost his prestige as the



Photograph by MANAHAN.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.



dominating figure of industry. Some waterfall in a remote quarter of the town, which gave an impetus to manufacture, or a railroad station became the scene of traffic, either of which was a disturbing factor in rural life and created new centres of population.

As early as 1635 a warrant for the first town meeting was posted and the good people gathered at the meeting house to provide suitable rules and regulations to shape the conduct of public affairs. It was originally intended to hold these meetings monthly, but this soon proved too great a demand upon the time of a busy class of citizens, and the meetings were called less and less frequently. This could be safely done as a board of officers known as "Select Men," usually consisting of five of the most prominent men in the community, were chosen to look after matters in the intervals. Finally these came to be elected for a year, and the meetings were made annual, unless some uncommon subject demanded a special meeting, and March, the least busy period of all the year for the tillers of the soil, was selected as the month in which to hold these gatherings. Soon the Selectmen became known as "The Fathers of the Town," a very apt term, considering that they were in truth masters of the situation and lawmakers as well as lawgivers.

At first only "Freemen" were allowed to vote at town meetings, and by this term, we must understand that the person had been admitted on account of his influence and standing in the community to take part in the affairs of the church, but before the end of the 17th century this rule was abolished by the Provinces of Massachusetts and Connecticut, while no other province ever accepted this rule.

The next officer of importance to the Selectmen, and we are not unmindful of the Moderator, who must have been the oldest official, was the person who was intrusted with the keeping of the records, the Clerk. He was understood to be a person of more than average education and a good penman, though we must confess that many of them fell far short of these acquirements. There had to be men to keep the peace, and the restrictions were very rigid in those days, and these officers were called "Constables." As soon as the time came when money was needed to



finance the public business taxes had to be assessed, which called for "Assessors," though the Selectmen usually performed this duty, and do until this day in most country towns. In order to obtain these taxes, men had to go out and collect them, for even then money was not paid over until called for, and this duty was performed for a time by the Constable. Eventually the collection of taxes was bid off by some reliable person at a public "vendue," an old term for auction, the lowest bidder carrying off the prize, which frequently proved anything than what the name indicates. As highways were laid out and bridges built it became necessary to look after these, so "Highway Surveyors" were chosen. As schools were established men were required to look after these, hire the teachers, care for the houses, and see to the general welfare of these institutions, so "Prudential School Committees" were chosen. As the system of education broadened "Superintendents of Schools" were chosen or appointed by the Selectmen. As eventually the poor came among others, "Overseers of the Poor" were elected to look after these. So, one by one, as the system of public government widened and the towns became more populous, other officials came into existence, while, on the other hand, with the change that followed certain offices became obsolete.

It is only in New England that we find the town system complete. It is true there are copies of it to be found in the South and West, but there considerable of the county is mixed with the purely local community government. The designation "Town" meant originally an inclosure within a hedge, or an area that was set apart by some dividing line. The word "Common" used to denote a plot of land frequently found in or near the centre of a hamlet comes from the custom of cultivating land in common; that is, where a community works together towards its support, and the unit is swallowed up in the general management of neighborhood affairs. This condition prevailed largely through the reign of the Norman kings of Great Britain, and the theory became current that in every township the waste or common land, that is, the ungranted land, belonged to the lord overruling that district, and the landholders were the lord's tenants. Something of this right was exemplified in New England where the

granting power—the Governor—held unto himself and his advisors certain lots or tracts of land. This may roughly apply to the Society-Land of which mention has been made.

In the preservation of local self-government lies the maintenance of national government. It is true a stage is reached when the simpler form of town government must yield to broader forms of city control, but there is a danger underlying this, when the power of the people becomes vested in the hands of a few; when the individual surrenders his unalienable rights to the political baron holding in the hollow of his hand the fortunes of the many. There were other barons in the days of old which the town meeting sought to overthrow, just as there are political barons to-day trying to trample under feet the high ideals of the New England town meeting of yesterday.

Until 1641 the early settlements of New Hampshire had no general government, when at their own request the inhabitants of New Hampshire were admitted to the protection and jurisdiction of Massachusetts, being made a part of Old Norfolk County. This arrangement afforded satisfaction to all concerned inasmuch as the welfare of four independence communities consisting of Dover, Portsmouth, Hampton, and Exeter comprised the extent of the inhabited portions of the province. Finally, as the population increased, and scattered homes were being founded elsewhere, discontent began to appear, and in the hope of quieting this New Hampshire was made a separate royal province. Richard Waldron was made Deputy President, and the government of this province was intrusted to a deputy or lieutenant Governor, until the administration of Governor Belcher, who was the last one to hold administration over both provinces, with his lieutenants looking after the interests of New Hampshire. It was under this government that Col. John Hill secured his grant of the territory comprising old Number Seven.

While a separate province it must not be forgotten that the government of New Hampshire in every branch was subject to the whim and caprice of the mother country, until July 1, 1774. Before this time, on May 24, of the same year, it had been voted that a committee of seven responsible men, who were among the leaders of the day, should investigate and formulate some form

of government that should make the province into a state that it might better control its civil and industrial affairs. The result of the action of this committee was a call for an election of delegates from the several towns to meet at Exeter on the 21st of July. This became known as the Provincial Congress. Hillsborough had not reached that stage in which she felt like taking an active part, and sent no delegate. This convention, as it was more frequently called then, was succeeded by four others, the fifth or last convening Dec. 21, 1775, and on the 5th day of the following January it resolved itself into a House of Representatives and adopted a constitution. This act marks the beginning of the government of New Hampshire as an independent state.

We cannot better illustrate the workings of an oldtime town meeting than by following somewhat closely one held in the "Old Meeting House" at Hillsborough Centre on March 25, 1779, with occasional glimpses of other meetings held at various times. The cloud of the Revolution still hung over the meeting, which was very real in its actions as in its intentions. The warrant was laboriously drawn by the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, who, according to the custom of those days, was also Town Clerk, so that officer was indeed an important dignitary in the community. The entire document is reproduced here in its original and quaint wording, as nearly as may be in type:

#### WARRANT FOR TOWN MEETING MARCH 25, 1779.

State of Nuhapshear	to nehemiah Wilkins Constabel of the
County of Hillborough Ss	town of Hillboroug greatten
Sel	In the name of the government and People of this
	State you are Hearby Requiered forth with to warn
	all the freeholders and outhur inHabetence of the
Town of Hillboroug qualifyde to Vote in town meetens to meet at the	
meetten house in sd town on thursday the Twenty fifth Day of March	
next at Ten oclock in the forenone than and thare to act as foloers	
viz	
first to Chuse a moderator to Regulate Said meetten. . .	
2ly to See if the Town will alow the Seelectmen and Town Clark	
Resenable Pay for thair Sarves this Prastnt year. . .	
3ly to Chouse Town Clark Select men Committey of Safety and all	
other Common and ordenary Town ofises . . .	

- 4ly to See if the town will make additton to the Reverent mr Barneses Salery this Pryear and How much . . .
- 5ly to See if the town will agree to Buld a bridg over Contucook rever so Called this Prasent year  
if agree to build a bridge to See if the Town will Chouse a Com-  
mittey to Look out a Plase to buld Said Bridge & to oversee and  
Cary out Sd work—
- 6ly to See how much money the Town will Rase to Clear and Repair the Hiwayes this prasint year and How much thay will allow a man per Day and How much for a yoke of oxen with ample-  
ments fit to work at the wayes . . .
- 7ly to See if the town will give the revrnt Mr. barns the Prevlege of fancing and improving the Cleared Land South of the meetten hous this Prasint year with his leaving Proper roomes for the hi-  
way. . .
- 8ly to See what the town will Du with the Pue ground in the metten house
- 9ly to See if the town will give mr barns the Pue wast of the pulpit which is allredy bult . . .
- 10ly to See what the town will Du with the fary this Prasint year.
- 11ly to See How much money the town will rase to Defray town Charges the Prasint year
- 12ly to hear the town aCompts  
Hear of fale not and make Du retorn of this warint with your Duings to us at or before Sd Day given Timt Bradford  
under our hands and Seall this twenty Daniel mcneall Select  
Sixth Day of february A D 1779 . . . Samuel Bradford Men

Persuant to orders I have worned the Inhabetence of the town of Hillborough to meat at time and Plase

Nehemiah Wilkins Corstabel

atest . . . . . Timothy Bradford Town Clark

Though the fury of March weather was nearly spent, it being then in the last week of the month, we can still imagine that the snow had not yet melted away in the shaded places, and that there were deep snow drifts on the road leading up to the Centre from Concord End, as well as places of deep mud, as witness the hale and hearty greeting of Dea. John Hartwell: "Zounds, boys! 'tween the snow and the mud I thought mebbe I'd never get here. Couldn't get a hoss through to save your neck."

Good traveling or bad the steady-going voters of the town, to a man, always managed to get there on time, save a few who

were compelled to tarry at home a little longer than their neighbors to finish the chores. If the men were busy, so were the women, for this was as much their day as that of the men. While their liege lords were at town meeting mingling votes with gossip, they were visiting friends plying tongues that never seemed to tire any more than the knitting needles that kept time to their words with an incessant clicking.

The meeting was warned at ten o'clock, and as early as nine the men began to gather in front of the old town house, as it was on this day, though only two days since it was "the meeting house," when good Parson Barnes preached his double sermons that reached into the tenthly, etc.

The first man on the grounds, and he proudly claimed that he had not missed the honor since the earliest town meeting had been held in November, 1772, was Daniel Kellom, "Little Dan," as he was generally known. Having as far to come as any person there, and not known to have any ambition for an office, with little to say or do after he had reached the goal, no one really ever understood just why Dan possessed this single ambition. After all we cannot help having a high regard for Dan Kellom, for it is the prompt man who usually wins out. At any rate he was on hand early this particular March election, with a cheery greeting for those who came after him.

Capt. Joseph Symonds, tall and erect of carriage, his neck decked in the high dickey and cravat of his day, was another early comer. He was deacon of the church, and was expecting to be re-elected Moderator for this meeting. With his courteous address and deep, sonorous voice, that made him a telling speaker at a prayer meeting, he presented a commanding figure as a presiding officer. In fact, when you come to think of it, Hillsborough may be proud of her long list of Moderators, thirty-two in her 144 years of political life, and not a weak official among them. Where can one find a more illustrious group than the following names selected at random: Capt. Joseph Symonds, Maj. Isaac Andrews, Gov. Benjamin Pierce, who held the office over twenty years, Hon. John Burnam (eight years), Dr. Reuben Hatch (three years), Hon. Franklin Pierce (since President of the United States), Col. Hiram Monroe, the Wilsons, father and

son, Hon. Henry D. Pierce, Hon. Cornelius Coolidge, not to mention those who are living but whose modesty forbids me from calling?

Another early comer was Maj. Isaac Andrews, tall, slim and straight as an arrow, dignified and courteous to a marked degree, and whose every step and movement told of his military training that made him dignified to the border of austerity.

Behind him, and almost his opposite in appearance and deportment came Lt. Samuel Bradford, shorter, stouter, florid-faced, and with a merry twinkle in his blue eyes, and a hearty "how'd-ye-do" on his lips. He, too, had been on the firing line, and never flinched where duty called him.

Another of the pioneers was Thaddeus Monroe, tall, broad-shouldered, stern and firm as the rock-ribbed hills of Concord End, as well he might be coming of a long lineage of warriors and defenders of the faith running back to the dark days of the Scottish Chiefs and down through the Cromwellian era to New England's Lexington and Bennington. A man of few words he was always to be counted upon where a good man was needed.

Ha! here comes James McColley, who has walked up from the Contoocook village, an early name for the hamlet since called "Bridge Village," and who can truly claim he is the only person present who was among the original pioneers of Old Number Seven, he having come in the arms of his parents when he was three years old, and returned upon the re-establishment of the colony in the town in 1763. He was a respected citizen.

Side by side with the last came Daniel Gibson, son of the leader of the men of '39, he himself having come as a child with his mother the following autumn. He was not given to an overabundance of speech, but when he did speak men listened.

Next came Robert Taggard and four others by his name, all from Taggard's Farm, a name once covering considerable of the territory of Bridge Village. The Taggarts, as the name is spelled now, were of Scotch-Irish lineage, a fact borne out by their speech and appearance, and the unshakeable manner in which they always stood together upon any question that arose from a dog fight to the question of personal liberty.

Another Scotch-Irish family, four strong, were the McClintocks, always eager for an argument, but never ready to give up. They were a stalwart race, though not as tall as the Monroes or as slim as the Andrews. The Gammells, living near by, found it no great task to be promptly on hand, though never seeking an office. Another nearby representative was Benjamin Kimball, hale and hearty for his years, walking as erect almost as in the days of his youth.

There were James Karr, Thomas and William Murdough, and young Thomas, George and William Booth; Lot Jennison;—they are coming too fast to even call them by name now. Word has been given out that Parson Barnes is about to open the meeting, after true New England style, with a prayer, and we know that his prayer will be broad enough to include all mankind, so with the rest we will enter the sacred sanctuary not desecrated a bit by this worldly meeting pervaded with the spirit of the Holy communion of the Sabbath. Again a spirit of solemnity hangs over the scene from the fact that of the eighty persons who could claim the right of franchise more than twenty would not be present to claim the privilege, for the reason that they were in the American army fighting the battles of the country. So slowly did the news travel in those days that the sufferings of Valley Forge was still a topic of conversation, and for all they knew Washington and his troops may have been swallowed up by the enemies. Is it a wonder if it was a sober, sedate crowd that filed into the town house and took seats on the sides or stood in the broad aisle as their inclinations determined, while the Chairman of the Selectmen rapped for order, and Rev. Mr. Barnes began his prayer, every listener bowing an uncovered head?

The following is the Clerk's record of this particular

#### TOWN MEETING.

Att a legale meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Hillborough held at the meeting house in Said town on thursday the 25th Day of march 1779

- 1ly Capt Joseph Symonds Moderator of Sd meeting
- 2ly Voted to adjon the Meeting to the house of the Reverent Mr Barnes
- 3ly Voted Not to allow the Selectmen Pay for their Sarveses this Present year

- 4ly Samuel Bradford Ju Chose fo town Clurk Votted
- 5ly Samuel Bradford Ju Leiut Ammi Andrews Capt James McCalley  
Chouse Selectmen Voted
- 6ly Capt Joseph Symonds William Jones Nathaneil Colidge Chose  
Committee of Safety Voted
- 7ly John McClintock Chouse Constebel Voted
- 8ly Capt Joseph Symonds Chouse town treshuer Voted
- 9ly William Hutchston Lt Samuel Bradford Lt William Poop thomas  
Murdough Thedas Munrow John Nichols Samuel Symonds Wil-  
liam Booth Chouse Savars Voted
10. Timothy Bradford William Pope Chouse tything men
- 11ly Samuel Jones James Jones Haywards Voted
- 12ly Lt William Pope Chouse Seler of Lather Voted
- 13ly Jacob Flint Jadiah Preston Willa Booth Chouse feild Drivers  
Voted
- 14ly Jadiah Preston Chouse Severe of Lumber Voted
- 15ly the Selectmen Chouse Prisers of Damages and fance vuers and  
assorses Voted
- 16ly Capt Joseph Symonds Chouse Clark of the Market Voted
- 17ly Voted to Dismiss the 4th Artickel in the warrant
- 18ly Voted to Buld a Brige over the River this Present year
- 19ly Voted to Chouse a Committe to Look out a place to Buld Sd  
Bridge to over see and Carey on Said wor
- 20 LtMcNeill Samuel Bradford Ju Archibald taggart Nathaniel how-  
ard thadeus Munrow Chouse a Committe to Look out a Place to  
Buld Said Bridge and to over See and Carey on Said work Voted
- 21 Voted to Rais Six hundred Pounds to Clear and Repair highways  
this Present year.
- 22 Voted three Pounds pr Day for aman and the Same for a yoke  
of oxen with Emplements fit to work
- 23 Voted to Dismiss the 7th artickel in the warrant
- 24 Voted to Seet the Pue ground in the meeting house
- 25 Voted that the Selectmen take Care of the ferrey the Present year
- 26 Voted to Rais one hundred and Eighty Pounds to Defray towns  
Charges the Present year
- 27 Heard the town a Counts & So the Meeting Dissolved  
atst Samuel Bradford T Clark

It must be remembered that this meeting was held in the original meeting house at the Centre, and second house of worship in the town. This was somewhat smaller than that other building, which was standing within the memory of many now living, and which was somewhat wrongfully designated as "The Old Meeting House." It will be noticed that Captain Symonds was chosen



Moderator for a second term, and as far as we know without a dissenting vote. By the way, it is interesting to know that in those elections the check list was not in use, every man voting on his honor. There is no record of any complaint of the abuse of this privilege. There was very little, if any, political intrigue; in truth, politics was not then a known quantity.

June 23, 1813, the legislature passed an act requiring towns to prepare a checklist for voting purposes, and the names made up from this afforded the foundation for the tax list. Previous to this every man voted "upon his honor" his name recorded as he voted, and this making the foundation for the tax list.

There was an adjournment to the house of Mr. Barnes for the reason there was no stove in the meeting house, and no doubt it was chilly standing round. It is very likely the balance of the meeting took place in this house. While noted as a hardy race no people enjoyed to a greater extent the comforts of the chimney corner than our ancestors, and seated in the great armed chair with a mug of cider flip handy many an evening, when Old Boreas reigned without with a furious whip, was whiled away in peaceful contentment.

In Art. 3 it was "Voted not to allow the Selectmen Pay for their Sarveses this Present year." This action was not uncommon, and it was the rule rather than the exception that these important officials serve without remuneration. In the early days of town government strictest economy was—in some instances had to be—practiced. We can imagine the protest that was raised by a few, and how Timothy Bradford, the chairman and Clerk of the town, arose in his brusque manner and few words entered a dissent against serving for nothing again. The records are silent in regard to his salary as Clerk, and probably he received a blank sum for this also. At any rate, he was not re-elected to either office. A few years later, when the towns came to elect Representatives to the General Court each man had to bear his own expense, and hence only men of means could afford the honor. In some instances the town paid the bill, and when the little commonwealth felt too poor to do so, it "voted not to send." To remedy this the state finally came to rescue, though it was not until 1800 the cost of the legislation was borne in a moderate way by the state.

The records do not say how many ballots were required to secure a board of Selectmen, but finally three of the strongest men in town were chosen, and with or without salary it was safe to suppose that the affairs would be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The Committee of Safety, an important office in those trying days, was filled by three strong men of undoubted patriotism.

John McClintock was chosen Constable, the most important office in town. It was not only his duty to maintain peace, but he performed the functions of sheriff and collector of taxes. No town meeting could be called without his signature to the warrant, and altogether it was the most difficult office to fill. Not infrequently persons chosen to the positions refused to serve, and the Selectmen had to find some one willing to fill the vacancy. Sometimes the man elected was compelled to find a substitute. The reward for filling the round of arduous duties was slight.

Captain Symonds was the first Town Treasurer, and he served for a long time in that capacity, though not in consecutive order. Eight surveyors of roads were chosen, but their duties could not have been onerous according to the records, for not much activity was displayed in opening new highways, or even in keeping the old ones in repair. There was neither time nor money, nor a great amount of travel to call for this.

The office of Tithing Man was created early in the conduct of religious affairs in New England, and the duties of the office were decidedly of a religious character. For this reason generally the best men in the community were chosen to the position. Their duty was to maintain order and decorum in the meetings, to see that the Sabbath, which began at six o'clock Saturday evening and ended at the same hour Sunday, was strictly observed not only in the matter of attending divine worship by the people of the locality but to see that no stranger infringed upon the sacredness of the "Lord's Day." It is related that a certain man living not far from this town house was discovered to be riding on the Sabbath, and he was quickly stopped by the nearest Tithing Man, who demanded why he was abroad on this holy day and what his errand might be. He declared that he was out of

grain, and having nothing upon which to feed his family; he had set out for the nearest mill hoping to get a supply. The Tithing Man, with a spark of humanity as well as the authority of his office, pointed out to him the sinfulness of his action and bade the other to tarry with him until sundown. Then he let the man have some of his own corn, gave him a generous swig of New England rum to keep up his spirits while riding homeward, and saw him started on his return trip. Another man, living in Hopkinton, thought to visit a friend living in Hillsborough, but he failed to escape the watchful eye of one of Henniker's Tithing Men, so he was haled on the road and compelled to remain there until dark, when it was too late to make his journey and went back to his home a disappointed if not a wiser man. In the course of time the power of the office was somewhat abused, and a special act of the legislature in 1814, when party spirit ran high, caused many over-zealous officers to overstep the bounds of their good intentions. The law remained upon the statutes until 1834, but was a dead letter for many years. In fact, with the separation of church from public affairs, the office ceased to be filled. The badge of the official was a stick a yard long tipped with brass or pewter.

The next officer chosen was "Hayward." This term, sometimes given as "Haywarden," is found among the old English records in association with "Hedge-ward," "Fence-ward," and similar terms. It was there, as it became among the New England colonists, the official title of a town officer whose duty it was to impound stray cattle and field them until they were redeemed by their owners. In a few years these officers came to be known as "pound-keepers," and the old stone inclosure at the Centre is still standing as a reminder of the days when cattle, horses, sheep and hogs wandering at will were seized and imprisoned here. See list of pound-keepers for further particulars.

Art. 13 records the election of three good citizens as "field-drivers," a title which soon was substituted by that of hog-reeves. These officials were in close touch with the haywardens or pound-keepers, as it was their duty to see that no animals were found loitering or feeding by the roadside or in any inclosure not belonging to the owner. At this day it seems preposterous that

the duty could have been very irksome, but this was often the case. There is not a record of a town meeting down to a comparatively recent date where this subject did not vex the action of the voters. About the time this office began to fall into disuse, through some suggestion never explained, as far as the writer knows, it became the custom to bestow this office upon the newly married men of the town, as if they did not have sufficient to harass them without it, as witness the vote taken in Antrim under date of March 9, 1813: "Voted Alexander Witherspoon, James Jameson, James Campbell, *and all other newly married men* be hog reeves." There is no record of a vote of this kind in Hillsborough, but there is no doubt of its intent being carried out. This idea generally prevailed in the different towns until the office was abolished some twenty-five years ago, more or less.\*

In addition to the pound, which was sometimes known as "cow pen," or "wolf pen," was an inclosed tract of larger size known as "the night pasture," where stray animals could be turned loose without allowing them to wander.

Occupied as the farmers were in those days in tilling the few acres under cultivation, increasing these and improving their habitations, they found little time to build fences, even had there been inviting grazing plots to inclose, which there were not. The places affording the sweetest grasses for the cattle were about the buildings and along the roads, so it was the rule to make the most of these localities. Prone as these creatures are to wander, knowing no bounds, it became a matter of little wonder if the trespass of a neighbor's neat stock did not become an affair to be voted upon at town meeting, and steps were frequently taken to mitigate the evil. The writer has in the mind a town that received its name from the fact that it had become the pasture for cattle whose owners lived five or six—yes, ten miles—away in another township.

In order for each owner to recognize and prove his property it became the custom for him to place his peculiar mark upon such sheep, cattle and horses he possessed, and to publish the character

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\*Reeve comes from an old English syllable reve, and affixed to shire-reve becomes in modern English "sheriff." Hence hog-reeve becomes "hog-riff" and meant "one to look after hogs."

of these distinguishing marks in the Town's Book. The following are some of these entries:

"A Record of the artificial mak of Cattle and sheep of this town:

"Isaac Andrews mark a slant of the under side of Left ear

"William Uitchson mark a Swallow taill in the right ear.

"Abraham Andrews' Sheep mark a crop off from the left ear & a swallow tail in the right ear.

"Eliphalet Bradford's Sheep & cattle marked with a half crop from the right ear.

"March 3<sup>d</sup> 1799.

"True Coppy as directed

"Calvin Stevens T. C

"William Parker's Sheep marked with a slit in the off ear and a half penny from the Near ear.

"As directed Calvin Stevens T C"

Though the records of Hillsborough do not show any action of the kind, most of the towns chose annually a "deer reeve," whose duty it was to see that those animals were not wantonly slaughtered "out of season." This was not done purely out of any humane feeling, but venison was looked upon with favor by the early settlers, and very often it came in handy when domestic meat was not abundant. So to kill deer in the warm months was looked upon as a waste of provision that might be needed in the future.

Lt. William Pope was chosen sealer of leather, and as considerable tanning was done here in those days this was a position of considerable importance. In fact, there was not an office in the entire list that did not require good business tact and a constant attendance to its duty, as useless as most of them seem to-day. At this meeting the first consideration was given the matter of bridging the Contoocook River, which is treated fully elsewhere. Hitherto the river was forded or crossed by ferry, which was located just below the rapids, and this ferry was of sufficient importance to demand the watchful attention of the Selectmen. It is only fair to say that in estimating the amount of money raised for town charges, that the currency of the day had greatly depreciated, so that sums of good size in reality proved very small when considered in their true value.

Town meetings were held at the Centre for over a hundred years—a long period—and then the gravity of population had so changed that it was no longer a convenient meeting place for the citizens of the town. After three or four years of agitation, at the annual election held March 9, 1874, it was recorded. . .

Art. 10th. Voted that the elections be held hereafter at the Bridge Village in accordance with the following agreement:

#### AGREEMENT

If the town of Hillsborough will vote to hold hereafter their town meeting and elections at the Bridge Village in said town we the undersigned hereby jointly and severally agree that we will see that a suitable place for holding such meeting and elections is provided and furnished at said Bridge Village free of expense to said town for the term of ten years next following said vote.

Hillsborough, N. H., March 9, 1874.

James S. Butler	W. B. Prichard	I. S. Wilkins
George W. Cook	Charles Kimball	Brooks K. Webber
George D. Peaslee	James Newman	O. Abbott
H. Marcy	Edward Grace	D. W. C. Newman
Edward S. Kendall	S. McNeil	Edwin B. Morse
R. F. Lovering	Ephraim Dutton	D. D. Bailey
J. F. Grimes	W. H. Bean	Francis Grimes
S. Dow Wyman	J. C. Campbell	C. F. Greenleaf
Orlando Sargent	Albert O. Cutter	Charles Wyman
R. E. Lovering	Levi W. Bixby	J. B. Whittemore
Eli L. Smith	Dr. Israel B. Chase	Walter P. Straw
George A. Nichols	Baxter Codman	Cyrus P. McAdams
B. F. Upton	George H. Stewart	B. F. Burt
Norman Robbins	G. F. Sleeper	L. S. Eaton
S. O. Bowers	S. A. Brown	William B. Whittemore
J. H. Lovering	Edward Kellom	Warren W. Hill
James H. Forsaith	Charles F. McClary	John F. Glawson
	O. P. Greenleaf	

The conditions of this agreement were satisfactorily filled, and without any bitterness of feeling on the part of those who had lost in the part taken, the town meetings began to be held at the Bridge Village, and so continue to this day.

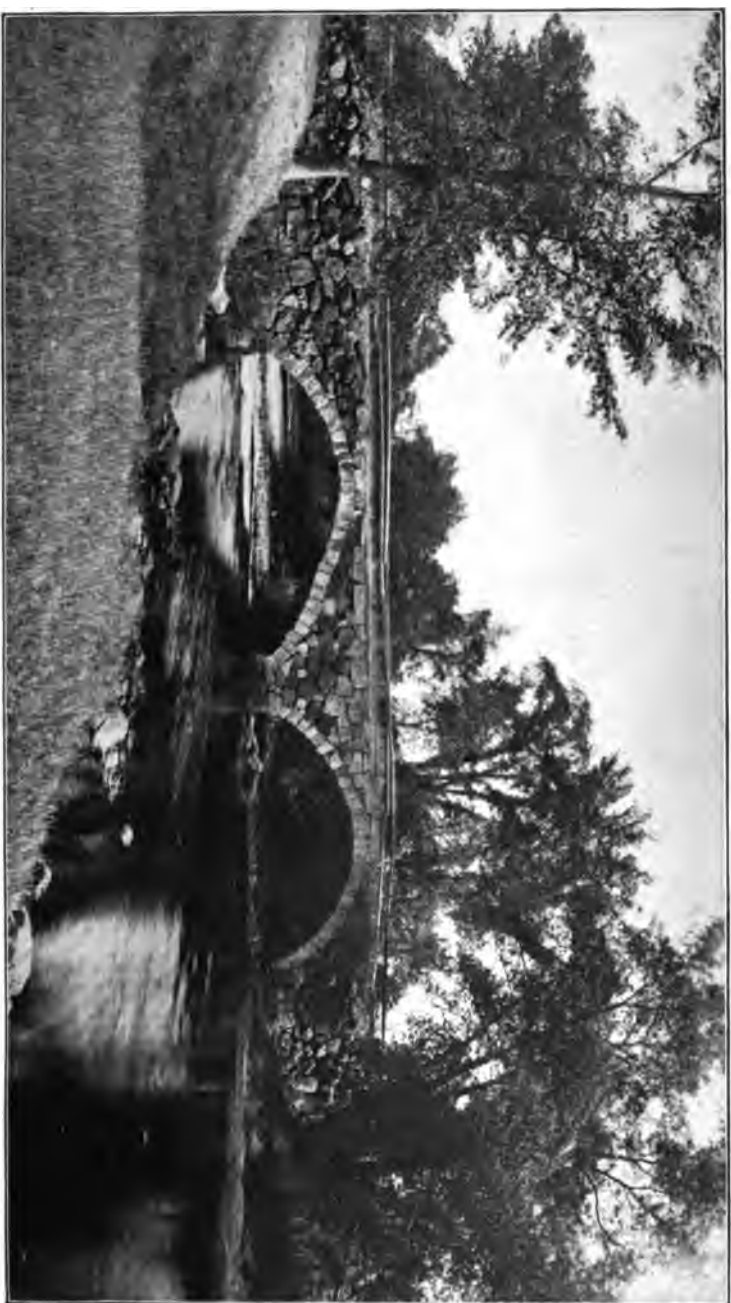
### CLERK OF THE MARKET.

Among the ideas and customs that the early settlers of New England brought with them from the old country was the provision made in most of the original charters for a fair to be held once or twice a year, as soon as "fifty families resident and settled in town." In England and Ireland this practice had obtained a firm hold, which the years since have not entirely obliterated. These fairs were intended as a season for trade, traffic, the exchange of commodities by the inhabitants, and in a measure occupied the place more recently filled by the local merchant. There is no record to show that these fairs were held in Hillsborough, though many of its pioneers had come from Londonderry, which was the "mother of fairs" in this state.

Another feature in close association with this was the provision for a weekly market day, and of course had its origin in the same source as the other. This action made it necessary to have an official whose duty it should be to regulate affairs connected with it, and to see that proper order was maintained; hence there was elected annually a "Clerk of Market." Hillsborough carried out this part of the schedule until about 1800, but I have not seen any record to show that market day was ever observed in Hillsborough, though it may have been. In considering these civil and social functions and their performance it must always be borne in mind that with the New England colonists there was ever a disturbing factor—the Indians, wars, and minor difficulties that always arise in the settlement of a new country—to pervert, if not change, the policy of a people.

### WARNING OUT OF TOWN.

Early in the history of colonization of New England the inhabitants showed their utter contempt for a lazy or indigent person. Owing either to personal shiftlessness or an overruling destiny that they could not apparently combat, the numbers of indigent persons had increased so far that a law was enacted in 1692-3, by which towns were ordered to warn by public proclamation all strangers to leave the town within three months. It will be noticed a certain degree of respect was shown to those against



Photograph by MAXHAM.

TWIN BRIDGES.





whom this was directed. Not only in Massachusetts but in New Hampshire this law was enforced, and many towns in the latter province have on their records notices where sundry persons were asked to "move on" lest they become a burden to the community.

I have not found such a vote on Hillsborough record books.

Not always did the persons thus warned out of town really leave, nor was it expected of them, but the measure was a means of legal safety to escape the support of any strangers that might come into town unable to provide for themselves, and the town from which they had come were held responsible for their keeping.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### MILITARY HISTORY, 1781 TO 1860.

The Military Spirit That Follows War—Military Leaders in Hillsborough—Organization of the Militia—Previous Code Had Been Indian Tactics—First Cavalry Troops—The Twenty-Sixth—Roll of First Artillery Company—War of 1812—Scenes at the Front—Dark Days of '14—Victories on the Sea—The Alarm at Portsmouth—Chippewa and Niagara—"I Will Try, Sir"—Close of the War—Roll of Hillsborough Men—Florida War—Colonel Pierce in the Florida Campaign—Death of Lieut. J. W. S. McNiel—Letter Lieutenant McNiel—Reorganization of Militia in 1840—Hillsborough's Officers—The Mexican War—General Pierce and Major Steele—A Trying Campaign—The Gallant Ninth—Cork Musters—Carter Guards—Smith Rifles.

During the French and Indian War the colonists of New England had met the allied forces in tactics based upon Indian warfare. This system while seeming to lack all form of military training, according to Old World ideas, yet required a rigid discipline peculiarly its own, and succeeded where the best soldiers of England failed miserably. Out of this strategic system evolved the crude form of militia law which existed before the Revolution. Not finding this sufficiently strong the Provincial Congress, in 1774, enacted a statute providing that no able-bodied man should be exempted from military duty. It was ordered that troops should be organized in each locality under competent officials and to be called out at least four times a year for training and exercise. Any attempt to evade the law meant serious consequence to the delinquent.

The Revolutionary War was fought by the men and the sons of the men who had fought the Indian wars without special or organized training, and vanquished the best soldiery of Europe! Though victorious the survivors of that struggle at the close of the war felt that the time had come when it was necessary to train men in the militia, and this became an important element in everyday life. The militia laws of the state, passed in 1792 and remodeled in 1808, remained without essential alteration for

nearly forty years. Colonel Potter, in his work upon Military History of the State says very aptly: "Our militia was never better organized or in a more flourishing condition."

With such military leaders in the field, from time to time, as the Andrews, Baldwins, Bradfords, McNiels and others of not less prestige, it would seem strange if Hillsborough did not stand among the foremost in military tactics. Here, men were at its head who had had experience in former wars, and carried out the maxim of "in time of peace prepare for war."

The militia was arranged into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions. In 1796 the militia was organized and twenty-seven regiments formed, and Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough was made Lieutenant-Colonel and commandant of the twenty-sixth. This regiment, which became quite noted among the militia of the state included men from the towns of Henniker, Hillsborough, Antrim, Deering and Campbell's Gore (now Windsor), as First Battalion; with Hancock, Lyneborough, Francestown, Greenfield, and Society Land (now Bennington), Second Battalion, the combined battalions making the regiment complete.

In the military organization of the State of 1812, Lieut.-Colonel David McClure of this town was made commandant. Not satisfied with the good name already won, in the summer of 1806 a movement was started to organize a company of cavalry to augment this regiment, and the following action taken:

Henniker, July 8, 1806

We the subscribers Voluntarily enlist in the Company of Cavalry annexed to the twenty-sixth regiment of the State of New Hampshire commanded by Sam<sup>l</sup> Wilson of said Henniker promising to equip ourselves according to Law with Arms and Accoutourments, also to Uneform ourselves with a scarlet Red Coat faced with yellow buff, gilt Buttons, other trimmings and fustion the same as the former coats we have worn, also to have a white Feather about nine inches long with about two inches of red on top and a Red sash round our caps instead of Green—the other uniforms the same as we in the Company have lately worn, to have this new Uniform by the first day of September next.

And we Also promise to obey the orders of the above named commanding officer and all the Officers in subordination to him in said

Company To have Bridles with ornaments, with Yellow Saddle Cloth Leather Valance Please to take notice the above mentioned uniform is appointed by the Governor himself.

Samuel Barnes	David McCalley
David Goodale, Jr.	Solomon Hopkinson
John Mead	Zacheus Dustin
Joseph Chapman	William Booth
Stephen Chapman	Ebeneser Goodhul
Benjamin Farrar	Jonathan Car
Silas Marshall	Eli Wheeler
Benjamin Alcock	Samuel Sargent
Jonathan Sargent	Luther Fuller
Abraham Andrews	Josiah Cunningham
Joseph Dickey	William Jones
Sutherick Weston	Justin Houston
John Caldwell	Thomas Wilson

Lieut. Joseph Curt Barnes—Hillsborough

The cavalry or "troop" of the 26th Regiment was usually mustered at Cork Plain, West Deering, and became known as one of the finest drilled body of men in the state. It was at its zenith during the command of Capt. John C. Proctor of Henniker, a superior drill officer.

Not only was Hillsborough interested in the infantry and cavalry of the 26th, but the town had also active supporters of the artillery as witness the following action taken by some of the leading citizens.

#### ROLL BOOK

Of the First Artillery Company in Hillsborough:

##### Sergeants:

John Goodale, 1st  
B. F. Leonard, 2nd  
C. A. Priest, 3rd  
B. P. Moor, 4th

##### Officers:

F. B. Dutton, Capt.  
S. C. Barnes, Lieut.

C. A. Priest	S. Murdough	A. Sargent
G. Clement	John Johnson	F. Robbins
H. Bigelow	Harvey Jones	W. Cooledge
C. Eaton	Eben Jones	H. Murdough
H. Hartwell	E. Baxter	T. Murdough
M. Cooledge	George Taylor	J. Powers
A. Heath	J. Murdough	F. Means
H. Killom	J. Breed	

So the breaking out of the War of 1812 found the militia of the state in a flourishing condition. Men were at its head who had had experience in the Revolution.

The questions leading up to this war were a bone of contention at home as well as abroad, and many in this country considered its beginning unnecessary. At this late day—and long ago for that matter—it has been clearly shown that the war was inevitable. While England was fairly whipped upon land in the Revolution, she had not been conquered at sea, and it was still her boast that she was “mistress of the ocean,” and the world. Believing she was now capable of subduing the poorly united colonies, she seemed to improve every opportunity to injure and insult the American government. Finally her manner had become so insolent that an extra session of Congress was called in November, 1811, by President Madison, who recommended in his message that preparations for war be commenced at once. It was six months later, June 18, 1812, however, when war against Great Britain was declared.

As has been shown elsewhere New Hampshire, as far as her militia was concerned, was well prepared for action, and no town in the state better equipped than Hillsborough. So, while her record in the War for Independence is an exceedingly bright one, that for the Second War with Great Britain shines with equal brilliancy, while on the field of mars glistens the stars of two distinguished officers.\* Unfortunately the records of this war are not found complete, and beyond doubt the following roll for Hillsborough is lacking several names:

#### MEN IN WAR OF 1812.

Baldwin, Isaac, Jr., Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814 for 60 days.  
Bixby, Sergt. Ransom. Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 mos.

Bradford, Capt. Benjamin. Service at Portsmouth, Apr. 1, 1813, 60 days; also in the Northern Army.

While the records are not available this officer saw considerable service during the war, as witness an excerpt from a letter written to his wife then living at Hillsborough.

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\*See Chapter on Political History for a more comprehensive meaning.—Author.

Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Mary Bradford,  
Hillsborough, N. H.

I recd your letter as I came to Plattsburg I was very glad to get it you mentioned something respect hardships at the time I wrote you before I knew nothing about hardships but if I could see you now I could tell you something about them the latter part of our Campaign has been very fatiguing we were so situated when twenty five miles advanced in the enemy's Country in the Low province of Canada we was obliged to go eight days on four days ration in the hardest fatigue no sleep to our eyes nor slumber to our eyelids was allowed us for seventy two hours continual alarms and some hand firing the tommy hawk Company beating about our camps especially in the nite at the expiration of this time there was a Council of war held with the general and field officers and was promulgated to us a retrograde movement into the U S in consequence of Gen Wilkinsons not coming down the river St. Lawrence as was expected since that we have returned to Chataugee from thence to Shasey from thence to Plattsburg to winter quarters for my part I have been at Burlington three weeks on account of being out of health I left the main army at Plattsburg I have had a severe turn of the jaundice but am getting better. Gen Wilks army winters at the franch Mills sixty miles west of Hampton's at Plattsburg. Gen Harrison's at Sacket's Harbour. I think I rote you that I should not be at holme untill my time was expired you must not think strange if I dont for no furlow is allowed here nor leaves of absence dont think strange however if you see me in ten days for I some expect to be at holm on the recruiting service soon.

I will further state in respects to our hardships we only count ourselves eating the pleasant end of the cucumber that our fathers bit the bitter end off in the year seventy five thank God as we have not eat it all I dont know but I shall feast upon it another year tell my friends that have relations with me that I have not a man sick in the hospital neither have I lost a man since I left new hampshire my health was very good through the campaign except a little tutch of the rumitism our loss at Armstown Battle was from seventy to eighty men something of a number of officers was wounded and men the British loss not asertained we have about one hundred British prisoners here which are the greatest society for the peace party but in consequence of the bad treatment towards our prisoners in Canada the former is this day ordered into Close Confinement Gen Hampton is very unpopular here Gen Wilkin verry much to the reverce. nothing more at present.

Dec 11, 1813.

Verry respectfully your  
Benj. Bradford  
U S Infantry at Burlington

Carter, James, Jr. Capt. William Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814, 60 days.  
 Carter, Nathan. Capt. William Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814, 60 days at  
 Portsmouth. Soon after removed to Henniker.

Dascomb, George. Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 mos.

Ellinwood, Daniel—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 13, 1814, 60 days.  
 Enlisted as Allenwood—was legal voter in 1814. Previously in  
 Capt. Ben. Bradford's Co., Apr. 1, 1813—60 days.

Farrar, Isaac—Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 mon. Pre-  
 viously in Capt. Ben. Bradford's Co., Apr. 1, 1813 for 60 days.

Farrar, Noah—Capt. Ben. Bradford's Co., Apr. 1, 1813 for 60 days.

Flint, Ebenezer—Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 months.

Green David, Name not on check list; but he is credited with service.

Hatch, Martin(?)—Lieut. V. R. Goodrich's Co., Feb. 18, 1813 for 3  
 years.

Heartley, Samuel(?)—Lieut. V. R. Goodrich's Co., Feb. 18, 1813—  
 5 years.

Huntley, Elisha—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814 for 60 days.

Hutchinson, Cyrus—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814 for 60 days.

Jones, Simeon (?) Lieut. V. R. Goodrich's Co. Feb. 18, 1813 for 5 years,

McClintock, Moses—Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3  
 months, died Nov. 4, 1814.

Merrill Samuel, Lieut.—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814 for  
 60 days.

McNiel, Daniel, Sergt.—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814 for  
 60 days.

McNiel, John, Capt.—Among her military heroes Gen. John McNiel  
 holds an honored and distinguished position. Entering the service  
 as Captain in the Eleventh Regiment of infantry March 12, 1812,  
 he was promoted to the rank of Major, August 15, 1813, breveted  
 a Lieut. Colonel July 5, 1814 "for his intrepid behavior on the 5th  
 day of July in the battle of Chippewa," receiving a second brevet  
 as Colonel, July 25, 1814 "for his distinguished valor as com-  
 mander of the Eleventh regiment of infantry on the 25th of July  
 in the battle of Niagara," was rapid rising in the ranks. Retained  
 in the Peace establishment as Major of the 5th infantry to rank  
 15th of August, 1813, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.  
 Colonel 1st regiment of infantry February 24, 1818, he was pro-  
 moted to the rank of Colonel April 28, 1824, and breveted Brigadier  
 General July 25th, 1824, for ten years faithful service in the  
 grade of brevet Colonel. He was appointed Surveyor of the Port of  
 Boston in April, 1830, and resigned and retired from service.



**Pierce, Benjamin K.**—Major Benjamin Kendrick Pierce was the eldest son of Gov. Benjamin Pierce, and was born at H., Aug. 29, 1790. He pursued his preparatory studies at Philip's Exeter Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1807, and continued in that institution for three years, when he commenced the study of the law with David Starrett, Esq., of H. He continued in Starrett's office until the commencement of the war with Great Britain, when he entered the regular army as lieutenant of artillery. In August, 1813, he was appointed to a captaincy; in June 1836, he was promoted to Major of the First Regiment of Artillery, and ordered to Florida. Oct. 15, 1836, he was made "Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, for distinguished services in the affair of Fort Drane;" and, the same month, was appointed by Gov. Call, of Florida, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel of the regiment of Creeks attached to his army. In consequence of his arduous duties and the sickly climate, Col. Pierce's health became greatly impaired, and he was ordered North for duty. He was stationed at Plattsburg with his regiment, and subsequently at Houlton, and New York City. Subsequent to his return North in 1838, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eight Regiment of the Infantry, and his appointment confirmed by the Senate; but he declined the appointment, preferring the arm of service in which he had served so long. Change of climate, however, did not improve his health; and he died of disease of the brain, at New York, in 1849, aged fifty-nine years.—Potter's Military History of New Hampshire.

**Pierce, Merrill**—Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 months.

**Richardson, Stephen**—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27 1814 for 60 days.

**Robbins, Caleb**—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814 for 60 days.

**Robbins, Curtis**—Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 months.

**Robbins, John**—Capt. Ben. Bradford's Co., April 1, 1813 for 60 days.

**Robbins, Lyman**—Capt. Ben. Bradford, April 1, 1813 for 60 days. Also

Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 months.

**Rumrill, Wm.**—Capt. Ben. Bradford's Co., April 21, 1814 for 1 year or during the war.

**Smith, David.** Served under Capt. Benjamin Bradford until the close of the war.

**Straw, James**—Capt. Wm. Gregg's Co., Sept. 27, 1814 for 60 days.

**Taggart, James(?)**—Capt. Ben. Bradford's Co., April 1, 1813 for 60 days.

**Templeton, David(?)**

**Templeton, Daniel**, Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 months.

**Templeton, Matthew(?)**

**Wheeler, Reuben**, Corp.—Capt. Hugh Moore's Co., Sept. 13, 1814 for 3 months.

**Wilkins, Ira.** In Capt. Hugh Moore's Co. He also served on transport from Tampico to New Orleans during Mexican war.





From a painting by CHAPPEL.

MCNIEL LEADING HIS MEN AT CHIPPEWA.

Owing to the lack of defense along the sea coast, Portsmouth was early fortified and garrisoned by troops under Major Bassett and later by very large levies from the militia of the state. So anxious was the situation here that an alarm at one time of the landing of the enemy at Rye, threw the staid old town into consternation.

The campaign of 1814 opened with disastrous results to the American army, due to the repulse of General Wilkinson's division at the stone mill on the La Colle River, in Canada, this was the part of the national forces. So the campaign waned until into July. On the first of that month General Brown crossed the Niagara and took possession of Fort Erie without any determined resistance from the British army which was entrenched only a few miles away at Chippewa, where they had resolved to make a stand. The site of this place, destined to be an important battlefield was upon a peninsular formed by the Chippewa and Niagara Rivers and a smaller stream called Sweet's Creek. General Scott in command of the brigade consisting of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Twenty-fifth Regiments was ordered by Brown to advance from Fort Erie to the Chippewa where he would join him later with further forces. After a considerable maneuvering on the part of the rival forces, the entire British forces finally formed a battle line on the south bank of the river.

In the midst of a furious fire from the enemy, Scott was ordered to advance with his brigade and Towson artillery to meet the foe. Colonel Potter in his description of the fight says:

"Major Leavenworth, at the head of the Ninth and Twenty-second, led the column; Colonel Campbell, in command of the Eleventh, occupied the centre; and the Twenty-fifth, under command of Major Jessup, brought up the rear of the column. Upon crossing, Major Leavenworth took position in front of the enemy's left by an advance down the river; Colonel Campbell, with the Eleventh, advanced to form at his left and nearly opposite the enemy's centre; and Major Jessup, with the Twenty-fifth, advanced by an oblique movement through the wood, to form upon the left of the line and attack the enemy's right.

"Soon after crossing the bridge, Colonel Campbell, in command of the Eleventh, fell, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Major McNiel, who took the head of his regiment

with alacrity. The Ninth formed with precision, and, advancing, received and returned the fire of the enemy with spirit. The Eleventh formed on their left under the command of Major McNiel, and advanced at Shoulder arms and with quick step, leaving the Ninth to the right and in the rear, until it was within fifteen rods of the enemy's line, receiving a heavy fire from the foe, during the entire advance, without wavering or breaking. The Eleventh then opened a most destructive fire upon the British line, and at the same time were supported by a deadly fire from the Twenty-fifth, under Major Jessup, who had obtained an advanced position.

"The enemy stood this fire for a moment, when they rushed on to charge the Ninth, which was in their front, and not yet up to the line with the Eleventh Regiment. This movement of the enemy would have carried them directly past the Eleventh, but, as they were executing it, Major McNiel, seizing his advantage, gave the command:

"'Eleventh form line to the front on the right platoon.'

"The order was executed immediately, and the regiment poured a deadly flank fire into the ranks of the charging enemy. Thus hotly pressed in flank and front, the British column wavered, broke, and fled, and the utmost efforts of their officers could not rally them. The rout became general; and the enemy did not stop in their precipitous flight until they had gained the protection of their fortifications, and their batteries had checked the ardent pursuit of the American troops.

"In this important battle there cannot be a doubt of the fact that the flank movement of the Eleventh Regiment, under the command of the gallant McNiel, turned the fortune of the day, and gave the victory to the Americans. This decisive victory greatly revived the spirits of the American people; and another that soon followed convinced them that all our soldiers wanted was leaders, to make us as successful upon land as upon ocean."

While victorious at Chippewa, the situation of the American troops was anything but favorable. The American fleet upon the lake was expected to lend assistance, but the Commodore was ill with fever, and the promised re-inforcement failed to materialize. In this dilemma General Brown, the American commander, fell

back upon the Chippewa River. At this critical period the enemy appeared in considerable numbers at Queenstown, while the British fleet of four vessels had come to anchor near Fort Niagara. General Scott was immediately ordered to hasten with the First Brigade, Towson's Artillery and all the dragoons and mounted men to the relief of Queenstown. Upon reaching the Falls the Americans found the enemy under General Riall drawn up in line of battle upon a ridge of land about a mile below known as Lundy's Lane. General Scott decided upon an immediate and furious attack.

Major McNiel, at the head of the gallant Eleventh, had the honor of leading the brigade into action. The British outnumbered the Americans, and were thus enabled to extend their lines farther and to make flank attacks. To meet this advantage our troops fought in detachments and charged in column. For a considerable time, until General Brown was able to come up with the remainder of the forces, the commanding officers each fought upon his own responsibility, striking wherever he could and with all the force at his command. Throughout the battle the strife was bitter and dearly paid for with the loss of life. The British were driven at every point by the impetuous Americans, and yet their batteries were working with deadly effects. In the midst of the fighting, while covered with smoke and wild with excitement of the awful scene, the Americans were greeted with a tremendous cheer, which was answered and reiterated with glad acclaim. Ripley's Brigade had formed for evening parade beyond the Niagara, three miles away, when the booming of cannon warned them that Scott had found the enemy. General Brown at once ordered the brigade to hasten to the front, and followed himself with Porter's Brigade. Ripley's Brigade started at quick step, but the ardor and enthusiasm of the troops was such that the quick step quickened into a rush and they actually ran the three miles between the camp and the battlefield. It was this brigade that answered cheer for cheer and raised the drooping spirits of the men in the death grapple. Thus re-inforced the Americans renewed the battle, but the battery upon the hill made tremendous havoc among them.

In the midst of this terrific scene the horse of Major McNiel was killed under him by a cannon ball, while he was wounded in

the leg by a cannister shot, a six-ounce ball passing through his right knee, shattering the bone and nearly carrying away the entire limb. But even this wound, causing him intense pain, could not drive the hero of Chippewa from the field, and he led his men on to "distinguished valor," until weak from loss of blood his condition was discovered by others and he was borne from the field, having added fresh honor to his name.

In the meantime General Brown had taken command in person, and he saw that the British battery must be carried in order to secure success. Wheeling about, he shouted to Colonel Miller:

"Colonel Miller, take your regiment and storm that work and take it!"

Probably the general was unaware of the fact that the doughty officer had under him at that moment less than three hundred, but the reply was to his liking, brief and laconic:

"I will try, sir."

Colonel James Miller was born in Temple, and he owed his advancement in the army to Gen. Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough, who had foreseen in the courtly Captain Miller the making of an officer of high rank and did not rest until he had seen the gallant young officer started on his way to future glory. On this day, at Lundy's Lane, Colonel Miller was to prove the adeptness of his superior's judgment.

At the head of his handful of men Miller advanced against the open mouths of those deadly pieces of cannon, to what seemed certain death. Good fortune seemed to abide with this small body of New Hampshire troops, and as a rail fence had done good service for Stark and his men at Bunker Hill, so Miller and his men approached the enemy under cover of the shrubbery overgrowing an old fence, undiscovered by the British gunners until they had got within two rods of the cannon's mouth. Halting his men, and ordering them to rest their firearms upon the fence, and take certain aim, he gave the signal to fire. Not a man was left at the British guns, and before others could rally to turn the cannon upon them Miller led his little band over the fence into the centre of their park. Reaching this position a line of British

soldiery opened a furious flank fire, but despite the fact that many of the Americans, in proportion to their number, were killed the works were finally carried, and the battle won.

These battles, with some sharp fighting that followed, in which New Hampshire men played so prominent a part, crushed the hopes of the British in this vicinity. It is to be regretted the names of Hillsborough men who figured in this campaign, with two leaders from this section, cannot be given.

#### THE DARK DAYS OF '14.

There follows in the wake of every war its dark days, and these came in the War of 1812 during the year 1814. The culminating crisis centered about the latter half of this period, sending desperation bordering upon despair to the stout heart of Jefferson, more than any other man the hope and guide of the dominant party responsible to a considerable extent for the struggle then rending the country and threatening the very existence of our national liberties! In every direction lay darkness and apparent futility of hope. The towns along the New England coast had been ravaged and despoiled, exposed to hostile invasions by the British naval forces. From the south came news of British victories, and the west trembled beneath the iron heel of the invader. The national capital lay in ashes. Everywhere the country was groaning under the burden of excessive taxation, and the depreciation of values to a vanishing point.

In its dilemma the national government had been forced to withdraw all support to the protection of individual states, so each was obliged to raise bodies of troops to protect itself, guard the imperilled towns and prepare for the defense when the great crisis should come. Besides obliging the states to support their own militia, they were forced to support their own men in the national service. All this was done at a sacrifice never paralleled in the darkest days of the Revolution. Small wonder if even those towns where the liberties for which one war had been waged to preserve, should begin to hesitate and to talk openly of state's rights. During that period were laid the seeds of secession which sprang into life and fomented the great civil war half a century later.



To add to the uncertainties and gloom of the situation, Great Britain, with the same arrogance that had thrust the war upon the country, believing that she held her young rival by the neck, would not give satisfactory terms in the peace negotiations then being promulgated. And it truly seemed that the war, which in the course of two years and a half had cost the United States nearly fifty thousand lives and more than a hundred million dollars—large sums for those days—had been fought in vain.

Hillsborough, in sympathy with the national government, and with two of her sons occupying prominent and responsible positions at the front remained loyal to her views. Among the leading spirits in town were Andrew Sargent, James Wilson, Samuel Gibson, George Dascomb, Nehemiah Jones, David Steele, Thaddeus Monroe, Benjamin Pierce, Elijah Beard and Calvin Stevens.

November 9, 1814, the town voted to pay the soldiers twelve dollar a month for their service in addition to what the government paid.

This period proved to be the darkness that preceded the dawn. If the warfare on land had proved, on the whole, discouraging to the Americans, that on the sea had been correspondingly bright. Everywhere American ships, privateers as well as government war ships, had been successful and Great Britain awoke to the fact that she was no longer "mistress of the sea."\*

A treaty of peace pending at Ghent was brought to a rather sudden conclusion through this result and was signed before the war was really won on the continent. But the end was in sight, for while the important document was on its way General Jackson met the enemy at New Orleans and won the most splendid victory of the war. The rejoicing over this triumph was doubled by the glad news of the signing of the peace treaty at Ghent in December, and everywhere joy reigned triumphant.

New Hampshire's sea history has never been fittingly told but

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\*In the war with Tripoli a few years previous, United States ships had shown their superiority over the English warships, very much to the surprise of the lordly Briton, who had for more than a hundred years considered himself master of the high seas. Encouraged by their success in the prior struggle, upon the breaking out of this second war the soldiers of the sea entered the contest with a vim and not only did the government vessels by their brilliant maneuvers sustain the national character for skill and courage, but the numerous privateers mostly putting out from New England ports hovering over every sea, added vastly to the nautical fame of the country. And so her victories won by her naval forces, crowned with Jackson's victory at New Orleans, won the respect and fear of Europe, if these were not gained by the treaty.

when it is we shall find a brilliant chapter of heroic service. On the sea it was equally as bright as the records of the days of '76. Hillsborough furnished her share of men in this service.

"Thus ended," says Ramsay, "the first considerable war in which the nation had been engaged since the adoption of that constitution which secured to them the blessing of a mild and comparatively efficient form of government, and promised by its impartial influence to render them a united and happy people."

List of veterans of the War of 1812 who lie buried in the cemeteries in town:

Simon Robbins, Eli Wheeler, Jonathan Danforth, David Livermore, Luke G. Hosley, Capt. Ransom Bigsbee, Captain Dickey, Stephen Richardson, William Pope, Benjamin Putney, John Adkins, David Roach, William Burrill, George Dascomb, William H. Heath, Richard Gould, Harvey Hubbard, Isaac Murdough.

A military spirit pervaded the country following the close of the war and everywhere drills and musters were of common occurrence. According to the organization of the state militia in 1820, there were thirty-eight regiments, and Solomon McNiell of Hillsborough was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th. A re-organization in 1830 resulted in a promotion for Col. McNiell, when he was appointed Brigadier-General of the Third Division, Fourth Brigade. (For sketch see Volume II.)

Little of general interest, as far as the history of the town was concerned occurred until the breaking out of what was denominated in the North as the Florida War, but which was known in the South as the Seminole War, for reasons that will be obvious. That was a period when Indian troubles came thick and fast, and one of the worst Indian wars in the country raged for thirteen years, 1835 to 1848, costing many lives and the destruction of considerable property. It was against the Seminole Indians, and the darkest feature of the whole affair was the fact that the government was the more or less to blame for the causes which led to it.

Hillsborough is especially interested in the long-drawn out affair for the reason she had two sons belonging to prominent families in town connected with it.

One of these was the oldest son of Governor Pierce, Major Benjamin Kendrick Pierce, of the artillery who was connected with the regular army. At the beginning of the war he had been ordered from Fort Mitchell to the command of Fort Micanopy, in the interior of Florida, in the summer of 1836.

For a year or more the army had been waging an unequal fight where military science and skill were of little account against a foe upon their own soil, and that soil producing spontaneously for their subsistence, while every bush was covert, every hummock a natural earth work and every everglade a natural fortification. "In such a war," says one of its historians, "few laurels were to be won, yet its hardships, its labors, its risks and responsibilities, were far greater than those of the legitimate wars of civilized life."

When the tide of war was at low ebb Major Pierce arrived upon the scene, and soon after, learning that the dusky enemy was growing bolder and more numerous ordered an attack upon Fort Drane, about ten miles from his station. So adroitly was this campaign planned the redmen were taken by surprise, and though commanded by their astute leader, the noted Osceola, and outnumbering the whites, they were put to rout. This victory, won with small loss of life gave renewed hopes to our troops in Florida, and was received with joy throughout the country. It proved over again that an energetic and skilled commander could succeed where weaker leaders would inevitably fail. The receipt of the news of this battle brought from the commander in chief the following letter of appreciation:

"Tallahassee, Sept. 6, 1836.

"Sir,—I have received through Col. Crane a copy of your official report of the battle of Fort Drane. Your conduct and that of the officers and men in under your command, on that occasion, reflects on you and upon them the highest credit. To have beaten Powell (Osceola) with one third of his force was a proud achievement; and I take this occasion to tender my acknowledgements to you and to your command for this gallant service.

"I am, sir, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,  
R. K. Call,  
Commander-in-chief."

"Maj. B. K. Pierce, United States Army."



Photograph by MANAHAN.

FIRE STATION.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

BAKER'S BLOCK.



The head-quarters of the army at Washington made this action a general order of congratulation in the following terms:

"Headquarters of the Army, Adjt.-General's Office,

"Washington, Sept. 16, 1836.

"General Order No. 61.

"I. The Major General Commanding-in-Chief has received the official account of the attack made on the 21st of August, by Maj. Pierce, of the First Regiment of Artillery, on a large body of Indians collected on the site of the old Fort Drane, in which, with the force of only 110 men, he completely surprised and routed about 300 warriors, and killed and wounded a considerable number of them.

"II. The conduct of officers and men engaged in this enterprise, like those who attacked a superior force at Micanopy under the gallant and much-lamented Lieut.-Col. Heileman, is deserving of the highest praise.

"III. "It is with much satisfaction that the Major-General recurs to the conduct on all occasions of the troops of the regular army who have been serving in Florida against the Seminoles. Wherever they have had an opportunity of meeting the enemy, they have acted with a spirit of gallantry worthy of a nobler field; and the Major-General cannot, without deep sensibility, contemplate the sacrifices and sufferings which they have experienced in the arduous duties imposed on them; all which they have borne with a fortitude and submission to discipline which reflect honor on the character of the American army, and entitle them to the approbation and regard of their government and country.

"By order of

"Maj.-Gen. Macomb,

"Major-General Commanding-in-chief.

" S. Cooper, Acting Adjutant-General."

Following the advantage gained at Fort Drane General Call ordered an expedition into the Indian country from the Suwanee River, and Major Pierce was appointed Quartermaster-General, with 1,400 mounted men from Tennessee and Florida. In order to undertake this expedition it was necessary certain provisions then at Battle Creek, sixty-five miles away should be brought to Fort Drane as soon as possible. This was on the fourth of October, and starting at midnight with his train of provision the task was accomplished before the eve of the sixth.

In order to make the surprise of the Indians complete a new route was taken, Major Pierce at the head of two hundred men, cutting a road through the Florida forest for fifty miles, and,

despite the fatigue of the men, surprised the Indians on the morning of the 12th and routed them. Major Pierce was made Colonel of the regiment for this feat of war.

This victory was followed by the campaign of Wahoo Swamp, where Colonel Pierce was also successful, and received great praise for his skill and bravery.

The Florida War cost Hillsborough the life of one of her most promising sons, Lieut. John W. S. McNiel, the oldest son of Gen. John McNiel, who was mortally wounded while leading an attack upon an Indian camp in Florida on the morning of September 10, 1837. He was an officer of great promise, and had he been spared would undoubtedly have risen high in military honors. With a nature susceptible to every noble and generous impulse he was a universal favorite with all who knew him.

He died September 11, 1837, from the effects of a wound received the preceding day in a skirmish with the Indians under the noted Seminole chief Euchee Billy. As Lieut. McNiel advanced at the head of his men to charge the Indians, Euchee Billy levelled his rifle at him and before young McNiel could discharge his pistol, the bullet of his enemy passed through his right hand, lodging in his abdomen. But he remained upon the field during the battle and was then removed to camp on a litter.

The following day the command started for St. Augustine, but McNiel died on the way at 10 o'clock on Monday night. The body was taken to St. Augustine, and buried with the honor of war.

The following letter written a short time before his untimely death possesses a pathetic interest:

Garreys ferry Florida

January 16th 10 oclock at night

Dear Father

We arrived here this morning & found orders to proceed to Volusia to join the Army. We start to-morrow. I saw William, Uncle Benjamin's boy, when we landed. Col. Pierce has gone to Savannah for the benefit of his health, it is expected he will return in the course of 2 or 3 weeks. I have packed everything that I shall carry with me into a pair of saddle bags. I shall leave my trunk here or send it to Charlestown. I am in fine health. If you do not hear from me again in a month, do not feel at all alarmed for it is impossible for us to carry any writing material with us, but I shall

write every opportunity & if anything happens I shall get somebody to write immediately. As for Florida it is the last place on the face of the Globe. I had not the least conception of its being such a place as it is, & from the accounts of others, I have not seen any of it yet. You can write if you choose & direct your letters to Whitesville, but it is doubtful whether I get them. As soon as we join Gen. Jessup we shall be on the tramp all over Florida. It is thought here that the War will not be closed in less than a year if it is then. In haste. Love to all. Your aff. son

J. W. S. McNiel

Genl. John McNiel

Lieut. John W. S. McNiel was the son of Gen. John McNiel and was born on the Island of Macinaw February 17, 1817. He was educated at West Point and commenced the study of law at Hillsborough in the office of his uncle Hon. Franklin Pierce, June 8, 1836. At the breaking out of the Indian disturbances in the South that year he was appointed second lieutenant in the Second Regiment United States Dragoons, and was stationed at Carbondale, Penn., on recruiting service through the summer. In the winter he was ordered to join his regiment in Florida.

He was in several skirmishes during the summer of 1837, in command of his company.

#### COMMENDATION OF LIEUTENANT McNIEL.

The following letter announcing the death and commending the service of Lieutenant McNiel was received by his parents at Hillsborough.

To

Gen. John McNiel:

My dear Sir,

It has become my duty to communicate the painful intelligence of the death of your brave and gallant son Lieut. John W. S. McNiel.

He expired on the evening of the 11th Instant, between the hours of nine and ten. Early on the morning of the previous day, while leading a charge at the head of his company against a body of hostile Indians, he received a mortal wound from the rifle of their chief the celebrated *Buckee Billy*.

Lieut. McNiel with his company of Dragoons constituted a part of an attachment of about 170 men composed of regular troops and militia—the whole under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Hernandez. This force marched from the vicinity of St. Augustine on the 7th Instant—and on the morning of the 9th succeeded without loss in capturing a body of Indians and negroes near Dun Lawton Sixty



miles from this city. From the captured party information was obtained of another body of Indians with *Euchee Billy* and the well known chief Philip at their head. This party was distant about ten miles, and sheltered within the covert of swamps and of a scrub almost impenetrable—These obstacles however, by the guidance of one of the captured party were passed in the course of the night, through narrow cut ways which had previously been made by the Indians for their own ingress and egress—and at the dawn of the next morning, being the 10th Instant, the attack was made in two columns, one of which was led by your son, with great success, and this whole party, with the exception of a single Indian, was also captured without loss or injury, save alone the unfortunate and fatal wound of your son—As he was advancing, he saw *Euchee Billy* levelling his rifle against him, and at the moment of raising his own pistol was struck by the ball of the savage, which passing through his right hand lodged in his right breast.

The wound was not supposed to be dangerous, and your son returned with the detachment to within 20 miles of this place, where all encamped for the night. At the time of encamping no one I am told anticipated danger, or at least not immediate danger from the wound—and he himself appeared to entertain no fears on account of it. His mind seemed to be occupied with care for the welfare and safety of his men, and he expressed himself anxiously in regard to them, but a very short time he ceased to breathe. It was on Sunday morning that he received the wound—and on Monday evening, the 11th Instant, at about half past nine he expired.

His remains were brought to this city, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon interred with military honours in the Protestant Church yard. The funeral escort composed of the returned detachment and of Capt. Webster's company of U. S. Artillery formed in front of the dwelling house of Gen. Hernandez where the body was received for the purpose of yielding to it the last sad tribute of military honour.

What more, my dear friend, can I say, I have this moment returned from the funeral of your son and I find your letter of the 30th Ultimo upon my table filled with affectionate paternal inquiries concerning him . . . I may indeed add that which should soothe your feelings, and cause both you and Mrs. Mc Niel, while grieving for him, to be proud of, and to exult in his memory. All concur in hearing testimony in his favor—all say that he was brave and intrepid—faithful in the discharge of his military duties, and moral and correct in his conduct and deportment. He was beloved by his men, and esteemed by his fellow officers.

To lose such a son, in the very morning of his life I know must be grievous to his parents—but that he was *such* a son should be to them, while memory lasts, a most heartfelt consolation.

Mrs. Smith unites with me, in tending both to you and to Mrs. McNiel expressions of sincere sympathy and condolence for your loss, and I need not add, that in anything in respect to the remains of your son or of his memory you may at all times command me.

I remain Dear Sir

Truly yours,

Joseph L. Smith.

In 1840 there was another revision of the statutes and Hillsborough was classed with Antrim, Deering, Hancock, Frances-town, Greenfield, Bennington, and Windsor in making up the 26th regiment. Hillsborough was very much interested in this re-organization, as the town was well represented. Among the Aides to the Commander-in-Chief His Excellency Henry Hubbard was Henry Dearborn Pierce, a son of Governor Benjamin Pierce, ranking Colonel. He had been appointed Lieutenant of a company of cavalry in the 26th regiment January 27, 1836, and promoted to Captain December 8, 1838, Colonel Pierce represented the town in legislature in 1841 and 1842, and was annually elected Moderator of the town for nineteen years.

Samuel Andrews was Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade; Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., Brigadier Inspector; and Benjamin P. McNiel was Brigade Charter Master, all of Hillsborough.

General Andrews was born in Hillsborough October 9, 1813. He was appointed Ensign of the First Company of Infantry in the 26th Regiment, January 23, 1836; Lieutenant, January 11, 1837; and Captain, March 2, 1838. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 26th Regiment June 27, 1839; Colonel, July 2, 1840. He was appointed Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade July 18, 1842; and Major-General June 30, 1845.

General Tuttle was born in Hillsborough April 27, 1811, and for several years he was Deputy Sheriff for Hillsborough and adjacent counties. He was Brigade Inspector on General Andrew's staff in 1842 and 1843. He represented the town in the legislature in 1856 and 1857.

Maj. Benjamin Pierce McNiel was a son of Gen. John McNiel of the United States Army, and was born at Hillsborough, Jan. 20, 1825. He was appointed as Brigade Quartermaster upon General Andrew's staff, Aug. 11, 1842; Major of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment, Dec. 15, 1843; and Division-Inspector

of Third Division, Aug. 26, 1845. He read law with George Barstow, Esq., at Hillsborough, and Hon. Ira Perley, of Concord. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Third United States Artillery, March 8, 1847; and First Lieutenant in same, December 4, 1847. He died at Boston, June 19, 1853, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR.

Difficulties which had existed for several years between the American and Mexican governments reached a crisis in 1846, and war was declared between the countries in the spring of the year. Like all wars this was not popular with the people. New Hampshire, situated so far from the scene of strife, furnished but few troops. These belonged mainly to two companies, "C" and "H," recruited mostly from this state, and were joined to the Ninth regiment.

While Hillsborough did not furnish a man in the ranks as enlisted from this town, she was represented by one of the foremost commanding officers. February 16, 1847, Franklin Pierce, son of Ex-governor Benjamin Pierce, was appointed Colonel of the Ninth United States Infantry, and when ten regiments had been raised he was made Brigadier-General, March 3, 1847.

General Pierce and his troops saw some arduous marches and trying experiences, while bravely fighting the enemy in their guerilla warfare, this being no more hazardous or deadly than the combats fought out individually with the grim fiend disease that infests a tropical clime.

The campaign of the early fall in 1847 was deeply overshadowed with gloom. It is true General Scott had won recent victories, but they had cost two thousand lives, and the enemy still retained possession of one of the keys to the situation, the city and heights of Chapultepec. In the siege of this important position the men from New Hampshire and her commander played a conspicuous part.

The bombardment began on September 12, and continued through the day with but little result to show for the action. General Pierce during this bombardment was at the head of the First and Third Brigades of the division, and gallantly held in

check a large body of lancers on the left. In the afternoon General Pillow rode up to where the Ninth regiment was resting from a furious attack it had met a few minutes before. Raising his right arm and pointing with his sword towards the heights they were storming, he exclaimed:

"To-morrow, if you say it, the star spangled banner floats up yonder. If New England would place her name on the bright page of history, now is the time. You of the Ninth, if you will, shall lead the charge, but none need volunteer who will not enter that castle yonder, or die in the attempt."

Few there were in the gallant Ninth who did not instantly volunteer. The order for the charge came, and in half an hour the starry flag floated in triumph over the castle walls. As soon as the castle had surrendered, finding that the enemy was making a desperate stand at the city gate, the triumphant Americans pushed forward, to carry the day after a stubborn fight. In the midst of the firing night settled upon the scene, the sentinel stars looking down upon the closing scene of one of the bloodiest battles fought in the war. The gallant Ninth had paid for the part it had done in this victory with the lives of one hundred and twenty of her men, numbering among them its commanding officer, Col. Trueman Ransom, who fell about half way up the heights shot through the head with a musket ball. On the 14th the stars and stripes floated in triumph over the national Palace. Colonel Potter in closing his account of the war says:

"And after this wise was it that the American army gained possession of the 'Venice of Mexico,' and dictated terms of peace in the 'halls of Montezuma.'"

If this town had no enlisted man at the front, a former citizen of hers was fighting manfully up from the ranks to become a Major in his regiment. And the record of these two officers, Gen. Franklin Pierce and Major David Steele comprises the part Hillsborough furnished in the Mexican War. Besides this couple, while not in active fighting, Ira Wilkins of Hillsborough was doing duty on a transport running between Tampico and New Orleans during the war.

No military history of the town would be complete without mention of the oldtime musters, and especially a particular account of one of those musters held on Cork Plain, West Deering.

#### CORK MUSTER.

And then the musters in the fall,  
When all the shows assembled,  
When bugles blowed, when fiddles squeaked,  
And air with frolic trembled.

—Old Song.

The musters were an event in the local affairs of a community. If a heritage of war, coming at a period when holidays were far less frequent than in these days, it readily and naturally became the one great pastime of the year.

For days, ay, for weeks before the day set for the demonstration preparations were made to attend from far and near. Every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 years was supposed to be enrolled and liable to be called upon to do duty, unless exempted by law. Each company was required to "train" on the third Tuesday of May each year, and again for inspection and drill upon order of the Captain, "armed and equipped as the law directs." The annual regimental muster occurred in the fall, usually in September. "The call or order for these affairs declared that "each enrolled man should be armed with a flint lock, two spare flints, with steel or iron ramrod, a bayonet, scabbard and belt, a priming wire and brush, a knapsack and canteen, and a cartridge box that contains twenty-four cartridges."

The muster about to be described, the last I think ever held on Cork Plain, had awakened uncommon interest, which was shown at a preliminary meeting held at the tavern of J. M. Appleton, Esq., West Deering. Over forty persons were present, every one of them noted for their military spirit in past years. Among them were found Gen. Samuel Andrews, General Michael McCoy, Col. J. R. Dane, Col. Samuel Densmore, Col. Henry D. Pierce, Col. H. Gove, Maj. James M. Appleton, Capt. John P. Richardson, Capt. H. Chase, Francis N. Blood, and others.

# MUSTER DAY AS AN OLD-TIME ARTIST SAW IT.



The accompanying cut is a somewhat exaggerated idea of an old-time muster drill. It was reproduced from a picture which hangs in the Third regiment band room at Concord.

The original picture bears the date of 1862, and the date of the muster drill is supposed to have been many years previous to that date. The picture was entered according to the act of Congress

by D. C. Johnson in the clerk's office in the district of Columbia. It is a caricature of the old-time militia drills were unique affairs. There was an entire lack of uniforms as a general thing, but the command

officer if tradition has not erred usually by more resplendent trappings. The lack of muskets for drilling purposes, runnins handed down also asserted the dragoon state soldier. The picture shows the militia with corn stalks, pickforks and

brooches as easily as the modern militia men with their Springfield. The picture is a caricature of the militia of the State or what company of house guards the cartoonist gathered his ideas from. The picture was entered to the Third regiment band by a Mr. Cummings.



Colonel Pierce was called to the chair and Francis N. Blood was appointed secretary. Reports were made through delegates from more than twenty towns, which were so favorable that it was voted unanimously to hold an "old-fashioned Cork Muster" on Tuesday, October 12, 1858.

The day dawned auspiciously and the crowd began to gather early in the morning. In fact many had appeared on the spot the day before. Hillsborough had sent one hundred men dressed as Indians and mounted on horses. Antrim sent a company of seventy men in citizen's dress, under Captain McIlvin. Bennington sent a company of fifty men; Francestown a company of "Indians," and Stoddard the same number in citizen's clothes. Artillery companies came from New Boston, Hancock and Lyndeborough. Bradford, Henniker, Goffstown, Washington and Windsor were well represented, while a fire company and a cornet band came from Manchester.

The troops were reviewed by General Andrews. In the afternoon an "old-fashioned sham fight" took place between the Indians of Hillsborough and other towns led by their Chief, Colonel Pierce, and "white" troops under Col. Lewis Richardson of Greenfield. Before the battle was over it threatened to be anything but a "sham" fight, and it is certain not a little blood was shed. However, each side took it good-naturedly, as far as might be, and when the smoke of battle had cleared, the Indians having proved the winner, a reconciliation took place between the "enemies." All then partook of a hearty spread of food, following which speeches were made, Francis N. Blood speaking for the Indians, and Doctor Richards of Greenfield and William H. White offering mingled praise and consolation for the vanquished warriors. Other forms of festivities followed each other in rapid succession, until the westering sun brought the day's semi-military proceedings to a close. No doubt many went home happy that night, even if their token was a blackened eye. That was beyond doubt the most famous, as well as the last muster, ever held on Cork Plain, the county's famous muster ground.

The heyday of the muster had already passed. From 1820 to 1850 the militia of the state was at its best, numbering annually upwards of thirty thousand well organized and disciplined soldiers, but from the latter date its deterioration was rapid, so



upon the breaking out of the Civil War it could muster only one regiment, the First, and twelve independent companies! A deplorable condition at the opening of the greatest struggle the country had ever known.

Hillsborough, which has ever seemed the natural parade ground of military bodies, has had several military and semi-military organizations, among these the most ambitious was the Carter Guards formed in 1879. At a meeting of the company September 12, 1883, it was voted to change its name to that of Smith Rifles. This was done out of deference to the assistance given by Gov. John B. Smith. On June 19, 1884, he presented the organization with fifty very fine fatigue coats. The officers commanding the company at this time were Orlando S. Burt, Emmons C. Newman, and James F. Adams. In more recent years it became known as Co. K, 2nd Reg., N. H. N. G.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### HILLSBOROUGH IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Hillsborough's Record in Previous Wars—Actions of the Town—Opening of the War—First Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Roll—Second Regiment—Roll—Third Regiment—Roll—Fourth Regiment—Roll—Fifth Regiment—Roll—Sixth Regiment—Roll—Seventh Regiment—Roll—Eighth Regiment—Roll—Ninth Regiment—Roll—Tenth Regiment—Roll—Eleventh Regiment—Roll—Thirteenth Regiment—Roll—Fourteenth Regiment—Roll—Sixteenth Regiment—Roll—Seventeenth Regiment—Roll—Eighteenth Regiment—Roll—Other Branches of the Army—Veteran Reserve Corps—United States Colored Troops—Dartmouth Cavalry—United States Navy—Men Who Served in Other States—Summary of Service—Moral Results of War.

As she had in preceding wars Hillsborough did fully her share in the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, and her soldiers, sent promptly to the front, fought bravely on all of the principal battle-fields of the sanguinary struggle. None were more loyal; none were more brave than her sons who offered freely their lives on many a hard-fought field. Rev. Harry Brickett, in an excellent article on this town, well said: "In all the wars in which the nation has been involved Hillsborough has had a full part; her men have fought in the field, their blood has been shed and lives have been sacrificed. Hillsborough has furnished a full share of brave officers who led "to victory or death."

The resume of this valor and the part Hillsborough acted in the Civil War has been so well expressed by one of her sons, Col. James F. Grimes, that I shall include his eloquent words as most appropriate: "In the lapse of years there came, and has gone, a greater war than the Revolution—that for the Union. In the latter struggle Hillsborough did not, through remissness, blur her fair record of achievement in the former. The spirit of the Fathers still moved the sons nobly to do and dare as in the older days. Her men were in nearly every regiment of volunteers sent from New Hampshire to the 'ensanguined field,' as well as in other branches of the service, including the regular. They fought

as well in this war as had an Andrews, a Bradford, or a McNiel in the other, and Merrill, Reed, Templeton, and Wilson died as nobly as had Baldwin."

While filling her quotas of men promptly, as they were called for the citizens, men and women, at home were equally loyal to each and every duty.

November 15, 1861, town voted to adopt the act to aid the parents and families of volunteers or members of the enrolled militia of the state.

August 12, 1862, town voted to pay each volunteer \$150 until quota from town was filled.

March 10, 1863, it was voted to raise \$1000 in addition to that already raised to benefit families of volunteers.

In 1864 the town voted unanimously to give the Selectmen unlimited power to help "cary on the war to a successful termination at whatever cost."

#### OPENING OF THE WAR.

The beginning of hostilities was sudden and to the people quite unexpected. On the morning of April 12, 1861, Confederate forces under General Beauregard, numbering several thousand men, opened fire upon Fort Sumter, defending Charleston harbor, S. C., at the time commanded by Major Robert Anderson with about seventy United States soldiers under him. Major Anderson could do no better than to capitulate the next day, and the impending crisis had developed into a civil war the magnitude of which, few, North or South, realized in its stern reality.

President Lincoln acted promptly, and April 15, he issued his memorable proclamation which called for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the short service of three months, as it was hopefully believed that within that brief period peace could be established. New Hampshire's assignment was one regiment. The names of the men who enlisted for this service, as well as those who joined the succeeding regiments are given in the following lists, together with a brief record of each soldier.

## FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

New Hampshire responded to the call of President Lincoln with a readiness unsurpassed by any other state, and between April 17 and 30th 2,004 men were enlisted. The balance, after filling the First Regiment, were given their choice to enlist in the prospective Second Regiment or serve three months at Fort Constitution at Portsmouth harbor. Four hundred and ninety-six chose the first alternative, while the remainder went to Portsmouth.

The First Regiment rendezvoused on the Fair Grounds at Concord, the place being christened "Camp Union." So rapidly was the equipment effected that on May 28th, at 1.30 o'clock a. m., the regiment arrived in Washington and immediately marched to Camp Cameron. Reviewed from the porch of the White House by President Lincoln, he was so pleased at its appearance he sent a messenger to the colonel informing him that his was the best appointed regiment which had so far come into Washington.

While the First Regiment was not called upon to do any fighting, except the exchange of shots at Conrad's Ferry, it did its duty as faithfully as any, and possibly as much good. Not less than five hundred of these soldiers re-enlisted in succeeding regiments.

## ROLL.

Mustered into service at Concord May 1 to 7, 1861; mustered out August 9, 1861, every man a volunteer for three months.

ANDREWS, CHARLES J., priv. Co. C.; b. H., age 19; res. Manchester; enl. Apr. 20, must. in May 2, '61; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 3 N. H. V.

GREEN, GILMAN. priv. Co. D.; b. in H.; age 28; res. Wilmot; enl. Apr. 22, '61; must. May 2; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 5 and 10 N. H. V.

PUTNEY, JOHN L. priv. Co. D.; b. H.; age 44; res. Greenfield; enl. May 22, '61; must. in May 23, '61; app. sergt. May 23; must. out Aug. 9, '61. See 8 N. H. V.

## SECOND REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

A considerable number of this regiment was made up of the recruits who enlisted in the First Regiment of three months' men. The order had come to stop taking men for the short period, so those who re-enlisted, as well as the new volunteers, were mustered in for three years or during the war. Early in May the regiment went into camp at Portsmouth, but left here the first of June and

arrived in Washington on the 23d of June. It was immediately attached to Second Brigade of Hunter's division, its commander being Col. Ambrose E. Burnside. This regiment saw active service almost at once, for on July 21st it was engaged in the furious battle of Bull Run, where 7 were killed, 56 wounded, 46 missing. Among the second class was Col. Gilman Marston, who was severely injured. With this energetic beginning the Second saw its share of fighting being in 22 battles including Bull Run, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Dreury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, excepting Gettysburg, all in Virginia. The organization was completed June 10th, 1861, and the recruits and re-enlisted men were mustered out December 19th, 1865, at City Point, Va.

#### ROLL.

- ARCHER, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. A; b. in England; age 28; cred. to H.; enl. Nov. 16, '63; must. in Dec. 2, '63; des. Apr. 7, 1864, Pt Look-out, Md.
- ANDREWS, JAMES H.** Priv. Co. H; b. in H.; age 18; res. H.; enl. May 16, '61; must. in June 5, '61; app. Corp. Nov. 1, '68; reenl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; cred. to Portsmouth; app. Sergt. Jan. 1, '64; 1st Sergt. July 1, '64; 2d Lieut. Co. E, June 1, '65; res. Oct. 26, '65.
- BAUER, ALBERT.** Priv. Co. A; b. in New York; age 19; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; disch. June 29, '65, Norfolk, Va.
- BROWN, JOHN.** Priv. Co. D; b. in Germany; age 29; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; tr. to U. S. navy Apr. 30, '64 as an Ord. Seaman; served on U. S. S. "State of Georgia," "A. D. Vance," "Potomac," and "Arthur"; disch. Oct. 13, '65, N. Y.
- BROWN, JAMES** Priv. Co. C; b. in North Carolina; age 26; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; des. at Williamsburg, Va., Apr. 24, '64.
- BROWN, JOHN.** Priv. Co. A; b. England; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 28, '64, as a Seaman; served on the U. S. S. "Florida," "Quaker City," and "O. H. Lee"; disch. on reduction of naval force Aug. 18, '65, from receiving ship Philadelphia, Pa.
- CLARK, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. D; b.: New York; age 22; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; des. near Petersburg, Va., July 9, '64.
- CLINTON, CHARLES.** Priv. Co. B; b. England; age 20; sub. for William Merrill; enl. and must. in Dec. 3, '64; des. upon reaching Boston, Dec. 10, '63.
- COOLEGE, WILLIAM P.** Band; b. in H.; age 23; res. in Peterborough; enl. July 23, '61; must. in Aug. 7, '61; as 2d class Musc.; must. out as 1st class Musc. Aug. 8, '62, near Harrison's Landing, Va.

- DANFORTH, CHARLES H. Priv. Co. B; b. Weare; age 26; res. in H; enl. and must. in Aug. 9, '63; disch. at Fort Monroe, Va., June 6, '65.
- DASCOMB, EDMUND. Corp. Co. G; b. in H; age 23; res. in Greenfield; enl. May 15, '61; must. in June 5, '61; app. 2d Lieut. Sept. 1, '62; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; d. of wda. July 13, '63.
- DAY, FREEMAN. Priv. Co. D; cred. to H; must. in Nov. 14, '63; dea. from hospital Sept. 6, '64.
- GRANDLEY, JOHN. Priv. Co. D; b. in Halifax; age 22; cred. to H; sub- for Horace J. Clark; enl. and must. in Dec. 2, '64; dea. at Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, '64.
- GRAPER, FREDERICK. Priv. Co. D; b. in Germany; age 20; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 30, '64; as an Ord. Seaman; des. from U. S. S. "Calypso" Nov. 11, '64.
- HALL, FREDERICK. Priv. Co. E; b. in England; age 21; cred. to H; dea. at New York July 20, '64.
- HARPELL, JOHN. Priv. Co. B; b. in Nova Scotia; age 19; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; dea. while on a furlough Mar. 1, '65.
- HOYT, HUGH. Priv. Co. H; b. and res. in H; age 22; enl. May 7, '61, for 3 mos.; not must. in; re-enl. for 3 yrs. May 9, '61; must. in June 5, '61; disch. at Blandensburg, Md., disab., Sept. 20, '61.
- JUSTICE, ROBERT. Enl. but not assigned. See 3 N. H. V.
- KELLEY, JOHN. Priv. Co. A; cred. to H; must. Sept. 8, '64. See 10th N. H. V.
- LANTOS, DALLIS. Priv. Co. F; b. in Canada; age 18; res. in Canada; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; must. out Dec. 19, '65. Last known was living in Attleborough, Mass.
- LONG, CHARLES. Priv. Co. D; b. New Jersey; age 31; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; dea. at Lookout Point, Md.; Dec. 4, '63.
- MCDONALD, JOHN. Priv. Co. K; b. in Ireland; age 24; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; no further record.
- McEVoy, JOHN. Priv. Co. F; b. in Ireland; age 21; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; killed at Petersburg May 14, '64.
- McMILLAN, THOMAS. Priv. Co. F; b. in Ireland; age 33; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 30, '64, as Ord. Seaman served on U. S. S. "Calypso"; dea. Dec. 23, '64.
- McPHERSON, JOHN. Priv. Co. F; b. in Nova Scotia; age 33; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; captured by enemy Oct. 28, '64; released; d. at Annapolis, Md., Mar. 4, '65.
- MILLER, JOHN. Priv. Co. F; b. in England; age 21; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; must. out Dec. 5, 1865.
- MORIENY, CORNELIUS. Priv. Co. G; complete record see 10th regiment.
- PARKER, GEORGE. Priv. Co. A; b. in England; age 38; cred. to H; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 28, '64, as a Sea- man; served on U. S. S. "State of Georgia" and "A. D. Vance"; disch. for disab. at Norfolk, Va., Apr. 24, '65.

- RILEY, JOHN.** Priv. Co. H; b. in Ireland; age 29; cred. to H.; sub. for Edgar Hazen; enl. and must. in Dec. 5, '64; disch. at Concord Dec. 19, '66.
- SANFORD, JOHN F.** Priv. Co. I; b. in Canada; age 29; cred. to H.; sub S. G. Blanchard; enl. and must. in Dec. 6, '64; must. out Dec. 19, '65.
- SMITH, WILLIAM G.** Priv. Co. G; b. in H.; age 44; cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 25, '62; must. in Sept. 3, '63; disch. for disab. Dec. 25, '64.
- WENDELL, HENRY.** Priv. Co. G. See record 10th Reg.
- WILSON, STEPHEN D.** Priv. Co. G; b. Lyndeborough; age 18; res. in H.; enl. May 18 '61; for 3 mos.; not must. in; re-enlisted May 15 for 3 yrs.; must. in June 5, '61; disch. disb. Aug. 3, '61, at Washington, D. C. Supposed to be the soldier by same name in Co. I, 5th Reg. N. H. V.
- WYLIE, EDWARD.** Priv. Co. H; b. New York; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; app. Corp. Jan. 1, '65; sergt. Sept. 1, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65.

### THIRD REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized and mustered in August, 1861, at Concord, and was made up largely of men from other parts of the state rather than from the vicinity of Hillsborough, hence very few of its citizens were enrolled in its ranks. In 1864 this regiment was mounted and designated as "Third New Hampshire Mounted Infantry." Sent to Florida in April, later a portion was ordered to Virginia in May. Counting the recruits and additions, 1,769 men belonged some time during the war to this regiment. It served throughout the Fort Wagner assaults, the siege of Fort Sumter in 1863 and 1864, was at Dreury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, siege of Petersburg, and several other battles and campaigns.

#### ROLL.

- ANDREWS, CHARLES J.** Priv. Co. K; b. H.; age 19; res. in Manchester; enl. Aug. 12, '61; must. in Aug. 24, '61; app. Corp. Oct. 17, '61; resigned Dec. 1, '61; tr. to Co. B., 1st Art., U. S. A., Nov. 15, '62; re-enl. Feb., '64; des. Aug. 18, '65, Richmond, Va. See 1 N. H. V.
- BROWN, THOMAS H.** Priv. Co., sub. for J Danforth; b. in Ireland; age 23; cred. to H.; enl. Dec. 17, '64; must. in Dec. 17, '64; des. Mar. 20, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- CAMPBELL, NATHANIEL J.** Priv. Co. K; b. in H.; age 34; Res. Strafford; enl. Aug. 5, '61; must. in Aug. 24, '61, as Sergt.; reduced to ranks May 3, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 13, '64; killed May 13, '64, at Dreury's Bluff, Va.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

THE BROCKWAY HOMESTEAD.





- CARR, THOMAS M.** Priv. Co. H; b. in H.; age 20; res. in H.; enl. Aug. 14, '61; must. in Aug. 23, '61; wounded June 16, '62, Secessionville, S. C.; app. Corp. Nov. 1, '63; Sergt. Dec. 3, '63; re-enl. and must. in Mar. 17, '64; killed Oct. 27, '64, near Richmond, Va.
- BERNASCONI, ROBERT.** Priv. Co. F; sub. for W. B. Gould; b. in Switzerland; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. Dec. 15, '64; must. in Dec. 15, '64; app. must. Mar. 1, '65; must. out July 20, '65.
- FERRAGALLINO, CASTRION.** Priv. Co. F; sub. for George W. Burnham; b. in Italy; age 25; cred. to H.; enl. Dec. 17, '64; must. in Dec. 17, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
- HARITY RODMAN.** Priv. Co. C; sub. for David Kimball; must. in Dec. 17, '64; des. at Wilmington, N. C., or killed May 17, '65. (Ayling's Register does not contain his name.)
- KELLEY, PATRICK.** Priv. Co. H; sub. for \_\_\_\_\_; b. in Ireland; age 24; cred. to H.; enl. Dec. 14, '64; must. in Dec. 14 '64; wounded at Sugar Loaf Mountain, N. C., Feb. 11, '65; disch. at York, Pa., May 25, '65.
- MONAHAN, BARNEY.** Priv. Co. K; sub. for Edward Kimball; b. in Ireland; age 25; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Dec. 24, '64; des. at Wilmington, N. C., Mar. 8, '65.
- PUTNEY, JACOB A.** Priv. Co. B; b. in H.; age 43; res. H.; enl. July 27, '61; must. in Aug. 22, '61; tr. to Co. G, 11th V. R. C., May 31, '64; disch. Aug. 23, '64, Washington, D. C., tm. ex.
- WATSON FRANK.** Priv.; sub. for J. H. Fisher, cert. signed by Provost Marshall; must. in Dec. 19, '64. (Name not in Ayling's Register of New Hampshire Soldiers in the Rebellion.)

#### FOURTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Two hundred men were left over from the organization of the Third Regiment, and these were accepted to form the nucleus of another—the Fourth Regiment. This regiment was mustered into service at Manchester Sept. 18th, just two weeks after the Third had started for Washington. Nine days later this regiment was ordered to the national capital, and then to Hilton Head, thence on an expedition to the southern coast. This regiment was commanded by the gallant Col. Louis Bell, mortally wounded at Fort Fisher, where he died Jan. 16, 1865, and by Lieut.-Col. Francis W. Parker, since the war a noted educator. The men were mustered out at Concord August 23, 1865.

Among the battles were James Island, S. C., June 10, 1862; siege of Fort Wagner and Morris Island July 10 to September 6, 1863; Dreury's Bluff, Va., May 14-16, 20th, 1864; Bermuda

Hundred, Va., May 17-19, 21-28, 1864; siege of Petersburg, Va., June 23 to July 29, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., June 15, 1865.

#### ROLL.

- BEARD, GEORGE F.** Priv. Co. F; b. in H.; age 20; cred. to Goffstown; enl. Mar. 16, '65, for 1 year; must. in Mar. 16, '65; must. out Aug. 23, '65.
- BUMFORD, SOLOMON C.** Priv. Co. H; age 36; b. in Alexandria; cred. to H., where he lived; enl. Sept. 5, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; taken by the enemy at Jacksonville, Fla., Mar. 24, '62; par. Oct. 19, '62; exchanged, re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; app. Corp. Mar. 1, '65; must. out Aug. 23 '65; died June 26, '71, Bradford.
- DOWNEY, MURPHY.** Priv. Co. (unas'd); b. Ireland; age 24; sub. for J. C. Campbell; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Jan. 7, '65; no further record.
- DOWNING, HENRY J.** Priv. Co. H; b. in Boston; cred. to H.; age 18; res. in H.; enl. Sept. 12 and must. in Sept. 18, '61; tr. to Co. B., 1 Art. U. S. A., Nov. 1, '62; disch. Pt. of Rocks, Md., Sept. 5, '65.
- BOYDEN, GEORGE W.** Priv. Co. H; b. Grafton, Mass.; age 20; res. H.; enl. Sept. 8, and must. in Sept. 18, '61; tra. to 69th Co., 2 Batt'l, I. C., Dec. 10, '63; disch. Sept. 20, '64, Washington, D. C.
- FLOOD, FRANCIS.** Priv. Co. D; sub. for S. Dow Wyman; b. in Ireland; age 26; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Jan. 6, '65; des. at Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 15, '65; apph.; des. again at Raleigh, N. C., Apr. 18, '65.
- FRAZER, CHARLES.** Priv. Co. D; sub. ; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Jan. 6, '65; must out Aug. 23, '65.
- GEORGE, EDWIN M.** Priv. Co. C; b. in H.; age 20; res. in Bennington; enl. and must. in Sept. 18, '61; disch. for disab. Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 12, '62; d. in Bennington Mar. 3, '62.
- LEE, PATRICK.** (See Patrick McIntre.)
- MCALLISTER, JOSHUA H.** Priv. Co. H; b. in H.; res. in H.; age 41; enl. Aug. 28, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; disch. for disab. at Beaufort, S. C., Mar. 12, '63. See 1 N. H. Cavalry.
- MCINTRE, PATRICK,** alias Patrick Lee. Priv. Co. F; sub. for Judson W. Gould; b. in Ireland; age 21; enl. and must. in Jan. 2, '65; must out, Aug. 23, '65. Died at North Bridgewater, Mass., Mar. 7, '67.
- MCQUESTON, CHARLES A.** Priv. Co. H.; b. in Washington; age 23; res. in H.; enl. Aug 28, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; tr. to Co. H., 24, I. C., Dec. 10, '63; re-enl.; disch. Jan. 19, '66, at Washington, D. C.
- MULLER, AUGUST.** Priv. Co. F; sub. for George A. Gibson; b. in Germany; age 20; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Dec. 29, '64; disch. disab. July 20, '65.
- RICHARDSON, MILTON.** Priv. Co. C; b. in H.; age 36; res. in and cred. to Nashua; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Sept. 18, '61; disch. for disab. at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 26, '62. Died Feb. 11, '81, at Nashua.

**SANDERS, ANDREW.** Priv. Co. E; b. Liverpool, Eng.; cred. to H., sub. for D. Davis; enl. and must. in Dec. 21, '64; must. out Aug. 23, '65.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Fifth Regiment was organized at Concord, with men enlisted for three years. The regiment received its colors October 28, 1861, and the next day left for the front, arriving at Bladensburg, Md., the 31st. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Sumner's Division, Army of the Potomac, November 27, 1861. Edward E. Cross was appointed colonel, and an experienced Indian fighter, having seen service in Mexico, was of great assistance. "The Fighting Fifth" experienced more than its share of active campaigning, and was in about twenty-five bitter encounters, among them Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 15, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 1863.

#### ROLL.

**ATWOOD, SAMUEL H.** Priv. Co. K; b. in H.; res. in Antrim; age 18; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61; wd. at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, '62; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; re-enl. and must. in Jan. 1, '64; tr. to Co. I; wd. again at Dinwiddie Court House, Va., Mar. 31, '65; disch. for disab. at Washington, D. C., July 18, '65; res. in Henniker after the war.

**BAILEY, CHARLES H.** Priv. Co. K; b. Andover, Mass.; res. in H.; age 19; enl. Sept. 2, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61; died Nov. 14, '62.

**CARPENTER, WILLIAM R.** Priv. Co. K; b. in Lempster; res. in H.; age 20; enl. Sept. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61 wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; d. of wounds at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, '63.

**GREEN, GILMAN.** Sergt. Co. H; b. in H.; age 28; res. in Wilmot; enl. Sept. 10, '61; must. in Oct. 19, '61; app. Sergt.; wd at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; disch. disab. Dec. 20, '62, Philadelphia. See 1 and 10 N. H. V.

**WILSON, STEPHEN D.** Priv. Co. I; b. Lyndeborough; age 19; cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 15, '61; des. at Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, '63. Supposed to be identical with Stephen D. Wilson Co. G., 2d Reg. N. H. V., and who had previously enl. in 1st. Reg. for 3 mos.

**WILSON, BENJAMIN S.** Priv. Co. K; b. Pepperell, Mass.; age 19; res. H.; enl. Sept. 19, '61; must. in Oct. 12, '61; app. Sergt. Maj. Oct. 27, '63; disch. Apr. 20, '64, to accept promotion. See Misc. Organizations

## SIXTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Keene in November, 1861, and camped on Cheshire Fair Grounds, "Camp Brooks." Left Keene December 25, to reach Washington, D. C., January 6, 1862. The Sixth had a severe experience throughout its campaigning. At Bull Run on the afternoon of July 29 the First Brigade, to which it belonged, was ordered to attack the enemy posted in the woods. The Sixth with the Second Maryland on its right, made a gallant attack. But the Forty-Eighth Pennsylvania, on its right, failed to hold its position, which left the Sixth exposed to a murderous fire on its flank. The regiment was then compelled to fall back, but not until it had lost in killed, wounded or missing almost every second man of the 450 who went into the battle. During its term of service the Sixth served in seventeen different states, and its record added a brilliant chapter to the history of New Hampshire in the Civil War.

Its widely scattered battlefields of over a score in number, included Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 30, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 14 to July 4, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 20, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865.

## ROLL.

BECKWITH, BYRON A. Priv. Co. A; b. in Lempeter; res. in H.; age 30; enl. Oct 12, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61; wd. at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, '62; app. Sergt.; wd. and capt'd Sept. 30, '64, Poplar Springs, Va.; d. Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 26, '65.

BRIGHT, JOHN. Priv. Co. G.; enl. June 21, '61; tr. to 9th Reg., which sec.

HEBERT, JOSEPH. Priv. Co. K; sub. for C. Gibson; b. Canada; age 28; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in May 24, '64; taken pris. at Poplar Springs, Va., Sept. 30, '64; no further record.

JONES, THOMAS. Priv. Co. A; sub.; b. Canada; age 34; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in May 24, '64; must. out July 14, '65. Rem. to St. Johnsbury, Vt.

ROBBINS, AUGUSTUS. Priv. Co. A; b. Mason; age 34; res. in H.; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Dec. 6, '61; wd. at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, '62; dea. Apr. 7, '63, Lexington, Ky.; Apprh., and last reported July 17, '63, as absent in arrest.

**SERIALTS, AUGUST.** Priv. Co. K; sub.; b. in France; age 33; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; wd. at Battle of Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; no further record.

**TENNEY, HENRY A.** Priv. Co. E; b. in Lampeter; age 18; res. in H.; enl. Nov. 13, '61; must. in Nov. 28, '63; d. of dis. at Newport, Va., Sept. 8, '62.

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Seventh Regiment was raised and organized under conditions different from that of any other regiment. Credited to New Hampshire, and filled with New Hampshire men, all of the appointments were by order of the War Department at Washington, D. C., under date of September 2, 1861. The command was given to Joseph C. Abbott, who was and had been for some time Adj. General of the State. The state authorities were merely asked to pay the ten dollars bounty it had been paying other regiments, which it did. General Abbott waived his claim to the colonelcy on the condition that a West Point man be appointed, and Haldiman S. Putnam, considered to be the most accomplished soldier commissioned from New Hampshire, was given the command. The regiment camped for a month in Manchester, on the Fair Grounds, which is said to have inspired Walter Kittredge to write his immortal "Tenting on the Old Camp-Ground." Leaving Manchester on January 14, 1862, the regiment proceeded to New York, where it stayed a month, and then went on to the front. In some respects this regiment was favored, but on the whole performed its share. Three hundred and twenty men and twenty-two officers returned, but of these less than a hundred were among those who had left the state in '61. Of the original field and staff only one remained.

The regiment is indelibly associated with the sieges and assaults at Morris Island and Fort Wagner. It was at Dreury's Bluff, Va., May 13-16, 1864; fought at Bermuda Hundred May 18, 20, 21, June 2-4, 18, 1864; at the Siege of Petersburg, Va., August 24 to September 28, 1864, and in many other engagements.

#### ROLL.

**ADSETT, JOHN W.** Priv. Co. K; b. Saratoga, N. Y.; age 44; res. H.; enl. Sept. 14, '61; must. in Dec. 11, '61; d. of dis. at St. Augustine Fla., Oct. 8, '62.

- BARKER, DAVID G.** Priv. C. A; b. in H.; and res. in H.; age 22; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61; disch. for disab. at Ft. Jefferson, Fla., July 20, '62; d. at H. Sept. 8, '86.
- BURT, HARMON.** Priv. Co. A; b. in H.; age 36; res. in Hopkinton; enl. and must. in Nov. 12, '61; disch. for disab. Ft. Jefferson, Fla., July 17, '62; res. in Henniker.
- BURT, ORLANDO G.** Priv. Co. D; b. and res. in H.; age 20; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61; app. Corp. Nov. 14, '62; wd. at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 27, '63; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- CARR, EDWIN L.** Priv. Co. D; b. and res. in H.; age 18; enl. Sept. 24, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61; capt'd. at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, '64; released Mar. 1, '65, in Andersonville, Ga.; disch. May 8, '65, Concord, ex. of term.
- DUNFIELD, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. A; b. New Brunswick, N. S.; age 44; res. in H.; enl. Oct. 16, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61; disch. disab. New York City, Jan. 13, '63.
- FAUSETT, JOHN.** Priv. Co. I; sub.; b. in Ireland; age 36; res. in Grafton, Mass.; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; capt. at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, '64; d. of dis. at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 10, '64.
- EMERY, LEANDER.** Priv. Co. D; b. in H.; res. H.; enl. Oct. 10, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61; app. Corp. Mar. 28, '62; wd. at Ft. Wagner, S. C., July 18, '63; disch. disab. Jan. 27, '65, at Pt. of Rocks, Va. tm. ex.; rem. to Antrim.
- GAMMELL, PLENY F.** Priv. Co. A.; b. and res. in H.; age 19; enl. Oct. 25, '61; must. in Oct. 29, '61; wd. at Ft. Wagner, S. C., July 18, '63; re-enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; app. Corp. Dec. 17, '64; must. out July 20, '65.
- GREEN, DAVID.** Priv. Co. A; b. and res. in H.; age 24; enl. Oct. 14, '61; must. in Oct. 29; disch. for disab. at Beaufort, S. C., July 28, '62.
- HOYT, ALONZO C.** Priv. Co. D; b. and res. in H.; age 18; enl. Oct. 9, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61; wd. at Lempeter Hill, Va., May 10, '64; must. out Dec. 27, '64.
- LOVE, CHARLES.** Priv. Co. I; sub.; b. in Switzerland; age 22; sub.; enl. res. Boston, Mass.; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; des. Gloucester Point, Va., Apr. 28, '64; ret. Apr. 4, '65, and must. out July 20, '65.
- MARTIN, CHARLES.** Priv. Co. A.; sub.; b. in England; age 29; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63 app. Corp.; killed June 18, '64, near Bermuda Hundred, Va.
- MURPHY, PATRICK.** Priv. Co. A; sub.; b. Ireland; age 19; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; disch. for disab. at Pt. Lookout, Md., Nov. 22, '64.
- PATTEN, JAMES G.** Priv. unas'd; cred. to Concord by mistake; b. in Nashua; res. in H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 11, '62; disch. for disab. at St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 25, '62.

**REED, JOHN.** Pvt. C. D; b. in Nova Scotia; age 23; res. in H.; enl. Sept. 21, '61; must. in Nov. 6, '61; app. Sergt.; died of dis. at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 21, '62.

#### EIGHTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Eighth as well as the Seventh Regiment seemed to have been a favorite organization for the boys of Hillsborough, though if they had anticipated at the outset that almost the whole of its term of service was to be passed in an extreme southern state, making it exceedingly trying to a northern man, it might have been different. Enlistments began early in the month of September, 1861, and on the 9th of December its quota was full. It went into "Camp Currier," Manchester, and on January 25, 1862, it was transferred to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. This regiment destined for the "Butler Expedition," was sent south, and on March 18, 1862, after a very stormy voyage, the last of the regiment reached Ship Island in Mississippi Sound. On April 9 the regiment, with fourteen thousand troops was passing in review before General B. F. Butler commanding. Its action throughout the war was important, and it was not mustered out of service until at the expiration of three years, ten months, and nineteen days.

The most noteworthy of its battles and engagements were at Port Hudson, La., March 14, 1863; Siege of Port Hudson March 23 to July 9, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Monett's Ferry, La., April 23, 1863; Alexandria, La., April 26, 1863; and last at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864.

#### ROLL.

**ALEXANDER, CHARLES.** Priv. Co. E; sub.; b. in New Jersey; res. in New York; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '61; app. Corp.; des. at Carrollton, La., June 26, '64.

**ANDERSON, EDWIN P.** Priv. Co. H; sub.; b. in Ohio; age 20, res. in Michigan; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '61; tr. to Co. C., Vet. Battl., 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; des. Apr. 6, '65, while on a furlough.

**AVEY, GIBSON H.** Priv. Co. H.; sub.; b. in Strafford; age 24; res. in Strafford; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '61; des. at New Orleans, La., Aug. 3, '64.

**BARRY, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. B; b. in Ireland; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 5, '61; tr. to Co. B, Vet. Battl., 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out Oct. 28, '65.



- BLUM, MAX.** Priv. Co. B; b. in Prussia; age 24; cred. to Hillsborough; enl. and must. in Nov. 14, '63; des. at Franklin, La., Jan. 1, '64.
- BROWN, HUGH P.** Priv. Co. E; b. in Canada; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 5, '64; no further record.
- CASPER, ROBERT T.** Priv. Co. D; b. in New Castle; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 5, '64; no further record.
- CAVANAUGH, WILLIAM.** Unas'd; b. Canada; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 5, '64; no further record.
- DERINNEY, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. E; sub.; b. in Ireland; age 20; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; killed accidentally by being run over by a team at Cane River, La., Mar. 24, '64.
- GREENLOW, FREDERICK.** Priv. Co. H; sub.; b. in New Hampshire; age 22; res. Somersworth; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; des. at New Orleans, Mar. 1, '64.
- JONES, HENRY.** Priv. Co. F; b. New Castle, Del.; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 5, '64; del. to regimental headquarters Concord Aug. 29, '64, but no further record of him.
- LINCOLN, DANIEL A.** Sergt. Co. A; b. in H.; age 23; res. in H.; enl. Oct. 3, '61; must. in Aug. 25, '61, as Sergt.; died of dis. at Carrollton, La., Nov. 29, '62.
- RINE, or RINES, JOHN.** Priv. Co. K; sub.; b. in Italy; res. in New York; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; des. while on way to New Orleans.
- SCOTT, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. I sub.; b. in New York; age 20; res. in Willsborough, N. Y.; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 7, '63; tr. to Co. C, Vet. Battl., 8 N. H. V., Jan. 1, '65; must. out with a creditable record Oct. 8, '65.
- STORY, WILLIAM H.** Corp. Co. A; b. Croydon; age 22; res. at H.; enl. Sept. 17, '61; must. in Oct. 25, '61; disch. for disab. at Algiers, La., Mar. 6, '63. After receiving discharge he remained with the army before Port Hudson for several months as Citizen Clerk in the Dept. of Commissary of Subsistence in General Neal Dow's Brigade.
- SANDERS, CHARLES.** Priv. Co. F; b. in New Castle, Del.; age 24; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 5, '64; delivered at regimental recruiting depot Concord Aug. 29, '63, where all records end.
- MILLIKEN, NATHAN.** Priv. Co. H; sub.; b. in Waterford, Me.; age 22; res. Reading, Mass.; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 1, '63; drowned by foundering of transport North America Dec. 22, '64.
- PUTNEY, JOHN L.** Corp. Co. D; b. in H.; res. and cred. to Greenfield; age 45; enl. Oct. 2, '61; must. in Dec. 20, '61; as Corp.; killed at Labadieville, La., Oct. 27, '62. See 1 N. H. V.

## NINTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

"The record of the Ninth New Hampshire," says its historian, Sergt. George L. Wakefield, "is one of arduous campaigns, followed by comparative rest. It suffered in battle at Antietam and Fredericksburg, and in the mud at Falmouth; was cheered by the comforts of Newport News, and feasted in Kentucky; had its ranks depleted by disease in Mississippi, and returning to the Blue Grass region, recuperated for the hazardous march over the mountains of East Tennessee. At Annapolis it welcomed recruits and convalescents, in preparation for the bloody ordeals of Spottsylvania, the Mine and Poplar Springs Church, and for the wearisome waiting before Petersburg." Only four volunteers and one substitute joined this regiment from Hillsborough.

## ROLL.

- FORD, GEORGE A.** Priv. Co. G; b. in H.; res. in H.; age 18; enl. Aug. 11, '62; must. in Aug. 14, '62 must. out June 10, '65
- FOSTER, THATCHER B.** Priv. Co. G; b. in H.; age 18; res. H.; enl. Aug. 18, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62; Capt'd. July 30, '64, at Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va.; released; died of dis. at Annapolis, Md. Nov. 1, '64.
- HARDEN, CHARLES A.** Priv. Co. G; b. in Stoddard; age 23; res. in H.; app. 2d Lieut. Aug. 10, '62; must. in Aug. 19, '62; wd. Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; app. 1st Lieut. Co. E, Jan. 1, '63; disch. disab. July 29, '63; d. in H. Apr. 14, '73.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. I; sub. for George Jones; b. in Ohio; age 18; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in June 22, '64; des. Feb. 10, '65, at City Point, Va., while on way to regiment.
- WILKINS, ISAAC F.** Priv. Co. G; b. in H.; age 31; res. in and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 8, '62; must. in Aug. 18, '62; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; must. out June 10, '65. He was Captain in N. H. Militia, 1851-52.

## TENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Hillsborough has the credit of five men in this regiment.

## ROLL.

- GREEN, GILMAN.** Priv. Co. E; b. in H.; age 30; cred. to Wilmot; enl. Dec. 7, '63; must. in Aug. 14, '63; capt'd. Oct. 27, '64, Fair Oaks, Va.; confined at Richmond, Va.; sent Nov. 4, '64, to Salisbury, N. C. N. f. r. A. G. O. See 1 and 5 N. H. V.
- KELLEY, JOHN.** Priv. Co. H; b. St. John, N. B.; age 22; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 8, '64; tr. to Co. A, 2 N. H. V., June 21, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65.

**MORIETY, CORNELIUS.** Priv. Co. F; b. in Ireland; age 27; cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 6, '62; must. in Sept. 1, '62; tr. to Co. G., 2 N. H. V.; must. out Dec. 19, '65.

**STEIN, WILLIAM.** Priv. Co. H; b. Charleston, Vt.; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 7, '64; des. at Chaffin's Farm, Va., Nov. 9, '64.

**WENDELL, HENRY.** Priv. Co. E; sub.; b. Hingham, Mass.; age 44; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 19, '63; wd. sev. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.; tr. to Co. G, 2 N. H. V., June 21, '65; must. out Dec. 19, '65; died May 13, '86, Woburn, Mass.

#### ELEVENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Eleventh Regiment was recruited in August, 1862, and consisted of 1,000 officers and men. In this regiment Hillsborough was well represented. Upon reaching Baltimore, Md., on Sunday, September 14, 1862, it was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps. Its first participation in actual warfare was in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, 1862. It was also active in the Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, to July 4, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 9-18, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 5-12, 1864; and the sieges of Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865, besides half a score other engagements.

#### ROLL.

**BURGESS, JAMES F.** F. and S.; b. Bury, Eng.; age 34; res. and cred. H.; app. Q. M. Aug. 22, '62; must. in Aug. 22, '62; res. Dec. 29, '62; reapp. Jan. 28, '63; must. in Feb. 4, '63; disch. Aug. 1, '63. Rem. to Manchester, where he died.

**CARTER, ALONZO E.** Priv. Co. D; b. H.; age 18; cred. to Mason; enl. and must. in Dec. 12, '63; wd. at Petersburg, Va., July 27, '64; disch. disab. June 7, '65.

**CLAPP, WILLIAM N.** Priv. Co. D; b. Taunton, Mass.; age 34; res. and cred. H.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 29; disch. disab. Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, '63; d. in H. Nov. 8, '76.

**CROOKER, ANDREW J.** Priv. Co. D; b. Bath, Me.; age 29; res. and cred. H.; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 29; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; again wd. near Petersburg, Va., Aug. 7, '64; disch. May 20, '65.

**DUTTON, FRANK.** Priv. Co. I; b. Nashua; age 18; res. and cred. H.; enl. Sept. 4, and must. in Sept. 6, '62; tr. to Co. E, 2 Art., U. S. A.; retr. May 26, '65; disch. June 12, '65; rem. to Whitefield.

**FARRAH, ALDEN P.** Priv. Co. D; b., res. cred. H.; age 24; enl. Aug. 15, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; must. out June 4, '65.

- GIBSON, SAMUEL O. Priv. Co. D; b., res. cred., H.; age 21; enl. Aug. 14, '62; must. in Aug. 29, '62; wd. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; app. Corp.; wd. Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, '64; severely wd. near Petersburg, Va., June 16, '64; disch. June 3, '65.
- HALL, CHARLES G. Priv. Co. D; b. H.; age 30; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 14 and must. in Aug. 29, '62; disch. disab. Hampton, Va., May 6, '63; d. in Hillsborough Aug. 24, 1869.
- HOTT, CHARLES D. Priv. Co. D; b., res. cred. H.; age 21; enl. Aug. 14, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; app. Corp.; disch. disab. June 2, '65; rem. to St. Albans, Vt.
- LESLIE, CHARLES W. Priv. Co. D; b. Henniker; age 43; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 14, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; disch. disab. at Hampton, Va., May 5, '63; d. at Chelsea, Mass., July 9, '64.
- MERRILL, GEORGE F. Priv. Co. D; b., res., cred. H.; age 20; enl. Aug. 16, and must. in Sept. 2, '62; app. Corp.; killed in Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64.
- MILLER, ALFRED A. Priv. Co. D; b., res., cred. H.; enl. Aug. 15, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; must. out June 4, '65; rem. to Antrim.
- PRETCHARD, GEORGE H. Priv. Co. D; b. New Ipswich; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 12, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; wd. at battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; wd. sev. near Petersburg, Va., June 16, '64; disch. disab. at Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, '64; d. Aug. 19, '84, in Hillsborough.
- REED, GEORGE F. Priv. Co. D; b. Washington; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 20, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; tr. to 12 I. C. Jan. 15, '64; disch. at Washington, D. C., June 28, '65; d. May 24, '71.
- SMITH, JOHN W. Priv. Co. D; b. Henniker; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 14, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62.
- TEMPLETON, MADISON. Priv. Co. D; b., res., cred. to H.; age 32; enl. Aug. 16, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; app. Corp.; disch. disab. Falmouth, Va., Dec. 3, '62; died Apr. 20, '64, Worcester, Mass.
- TEMPLETON, WILLARD J. Priv. Co. D; b., res., cred. to H.; age 20; enl. Aug. 14, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; wd. Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, '64; killed Mine Explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, '64.
- WOOD, ZIBA S. Priv. Co. D; b. Deering; age 19; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 15, and must. in Aug. 29, '62; disch. June 1, '65; rem. to Henniker.

*Note.*—Hillsborough furnished 17 men in the Eleventh Regiment, and not one a substitute. The seriousness of the campaigning of this regiment is shown by the fact that only five men came through without wounds or disease. Eight were discharged for disability; one died of disease, and three were killed.

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Hillsborough had no men in the Twelfth Regiment and only three in the Thirteenth, and all of these substitutes. In the summer of 1862 the war was on in earnest, and everywhere the recruiting officers were busy. Between September 11 and 15, of that year the men comprising this sturdy body of troops went into camp just out of Concord at "Camp Colby." These were three years' men, and saw their share of hardship and fighting. They were at Fredericksburg, Dreury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, at Fair Oaks, and its colors were the first to enter Richmond.

## ROLL.

**HOLLAND, PETER.** Priv. Co. H; sub. for J. P. Gibson; b. in Ireland; age 22; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 2, '63; tr. to U. S. Navy Apr. 30, '64, as an Ord. Seaman; served on U. S. S. "Tecumseh," and "Antona"; disch. on reduction of naval force Aug. 5, '65, as 1st Class Fireman.

**SCHNEIDER, JOHN.** Priv. Co. I; sub. for H. J. Burnham; b. Germany; age 23; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 2, '63; des. Mar. 23, '65, while on furlough.

**SCOTT, JAMES.** Priv. Co. I; sub. for Joel Temple; b. Scotland; age 25; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 2, '63; des. Nov. 8, '64, while on a furlough.

## FOURTEENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Hillsborough sent only one man to the front in the Fourteenth Regiment, and he was a substitute for Frank J. Smith. This was the last regiment enlisted for three years or more.

## ROLL.

**HINES, ANDREW J.** Priv. Co. F; sub.; b. in Iowa; age 25; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 5, '64; reported on roll dated, Galloup's Island, B. H., Mass., as sent to regiment, and there the record ends.

## SIXTEENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(Nine Months.)

The historian of this regiment says: "Many of its members were young—sons of those already at the front. More were of middle age, and quite a large number of mature years. Nearly all were sons and citizens of New Hampshire. If only a few men

from Hillsborough had gone to the front since the mustering of the Eleventh, the town was well represented in the Sixteenth.

## ROLL.

- BURNHAM, ORAMUS W.** Lieut. Co. B; b. Antrim; age 35; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Aug. 30, '63, as Priv.; app. 1st. Lieut. Nov. 4, '62; must. in to date Oct. 29, '64; resigned Feb. 4, '63. Rem. to Nashua.
- CALDWELL, LEVI.** Priv. Co. G; b. New Boston; age 28; res. in New Boston; cred. to H.; enl. Oct. 22, '62; must. in Nov. 5; disch. disab. New York city, Dec. 26, '62.
- CARPENTER, LUKE O.** Priv. Co. G; b. Alexandria; age 20; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 13 and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Oct. 20, '63.
- COLBY, CHARLES G.** Priv. Co. B; b. Deering; age 39; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 19, '62; must. in Nov. 24; died of disease at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., June 20, '63.
- COOLEGE, CYRUS.** Priv. Co. B; b., res., cred. H.; age 20; enl. Sept. 13, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Oct. 20, '63.
- DUNFIELD, GEORGE T.** Priv. Co. B; b. Washington; age 23; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 3, must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- EATON, LEANDER H.** Priv. Co. B; b., res., cred., H.; age 18; enl. Sept. 19, must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- FOLEY, BARTHOLOMEW.** Priv. Co. B; b. Ireland; age 25; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 19, and must. in Oct. 27, '62; died dis. in New Orleans marine hospital, June 7, '63.
- FORSAITH, SQUIERS.** Priv. Co. B; b. Deering; age 23; res. and cred. H.; enl. Sept. 19, and must. in Oct. 27, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63; rem. to Antrim.
- GOULD, ENOCH I.** Priv. Co. B; b. Greenfield; age 42; res. and cred. H.; enl. Oct. 2, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- HOYT, CHARLES C.** Priv. Co. B; b., res. cred. H.; age 29; enl. Sept. 19, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- MARTIN, HENRY R.** Priv. Co. B; b. Boscawen; age 22; res. and cred. H.; enl. Sept. 15, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- MCADAMS, SUMNER C.** Priv. Co. B; age 28; b., res., cred. H.; enl. Sept. 13, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- MCCLEINTOCK, CHARLES.** Corp. Co. B; b., res., cred. H.; age 20; enl. Sept. 16, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; dia. July 16, '63, at New Orleans, La.
- MURDOUGH, JAMES J.** Priv. Co. B; b., tr. cred. to H.; age 33; enl. Sept. 6, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- NEWMAN, FRANCIS H.** Priv. Co. B; b. Brighton, Mass.; age 18; res. and cred. H.; enl. Sept. 19, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63. Supposed identical with Frank H. Newman Co. F., 18th N. H. V.

- NOYES, CYRUS F. Priv. Co. B; b. Plaistow; age 18; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 18, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- NOYES, EDWARD F. Priv. Co. B.; b. Plaistow; age 20; res., and cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 25, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- ROBINS, FRANCIS W. Priv. Co. B; b., res., cred. to H.; age 27; enl. Sept. 19, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; died Aug. 9, '63, Cairo, Ill.
- ROBERTSON, GEORGE H. Priv. Co. B; b. Boston, Mass.; age 20; res. and credit to H.; enl. Aug. 30, and must. in Oct. 23, '63; died Aug. 22, '63, Mound City, Ill.
- RUMMILL, OBADIAH F. Priv. Co. B; b., res., cred. to H.; age 24; enl. Sept. 3, and must. in Oct. 23, '62, as Sergt.; dis. to date Aug. '63; died at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 10, '63.
- SANBORN, RUSSELL. Priv. Co. E; res. and cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 10, '62; des. Nov. 10, '62.
- SARGENT, FRANK B. Priv. Co. B; b. New London; age 18; res. New London; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 10, '62; app. Corp. June 19, '63; must. out Aug. 20, '63. See Ninth N. H. V.
- STRAW, WALTER P. Priv. Co. B.; b., res., cred. to H.; age 44; enl. Sept. 20, and must. in Oct. 23; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- WATSON, HENRY W. Priv. Co. B; b., res., cred. H.; age 32; enl. Sept. 4 and must. in Oct. 23, '62, as Corp.; app. Sergt. Apr. 16, '63; must. out Aug. 20, '63.
- WILEY, EDWARD J. Priv. Co. B; b. Francestown; age 44; res. and cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 13, and must. in Oct. 23, '62; must. out Aug. 20, '63. Volunteered for storming party at Port Hudson, La., under G. O. No. 49, Headquarters Dept., of the Gulf June 15, '63. See Seven and Twelve of N. H. V.

#### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. (Nine Months.)

Mustered into the service of the United States November 13, 1862, to January 10, 1863, by Charles Holmes, Captain 17 Inf. U. S. A. Organization not completed on April 16, 1863, the officers and non-com. officers were mustered out, and the remainder of the men were transferred to the Second Regiment, N. H. V. Inf.

#### ROLL.

- CASEY, RICHARD. Priv. Co. A; b. Ireland; age 31; res. Concord; cred. to H.; enl. Nov. 17, and must. in Nov. 22, '62; tr. to Co. H 2d N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; must. out Oct. 9, '63.
- LEWIS, CORNELIUS. Priv. Co. A; b. Cork, Ireland; age 40; res. Concord; cred. to H.; enl. Nov. 21, and must. in Nov. 29, '62; tr. to Co. I; 2 N. H. V., Apr. 16, '63; disch. disab. May 16, '63.

## EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(One and Three Years.)

The Eighteenth Regiment was mustered into service September 16, 1864, to April 6, 1865, and mustered out during the summer of 1865. Hillsborough had only four men in this regiment, and one of these a substitute.

## ROLL.

AMLING, CHARLES. Corp. Co. A; b. Barrington; age 18; cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 5, and must. in Sept. 13, 1864, as Corp.; disch. June 16, '65.

FOSTER, SILAS E. Priv. Co. H; b. in H.; age 37; cred. to Bradford; enl. and must. in Feb. 15, '65, for 3 years; must. out July 29, '65.

JONES, THOMAS. Priv.; must. in Nov. 11, '64; sub. for C. R. Gould. As there is no further record of this man, it is doubtful if he performed service.

WALLACE, JOHN. Priv. Co. A; b. Henniker; age 23; cred. to H.; enl. Sept. 2, and must. in Sept. 13, '64; must. out June 10, '65. Rem. to Deering.

## OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ARMY.

Hillsborough was represented by men in the following branches and division of the U. S. Army other than the Infantry:

## NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION.

In 1862 was organized the First Regiment New England Volunteer Cavalry, composed of three battalions. The First and Third were enlisted in Rhode Island; the Second in New Hampshire.

## ROLL.

ROBBINS, GEORGE A. Corp. Co. I; b. and res. in H.; age 21; enl. Oct. 11, '61; must. in Dec. 17, '61, as priv.; app. Corp. July, '62; app. Sergt. Aug. 8, '62; reported missing June 18, '63, near Middleburgh, Va.; regained from missing; app. 1st Lieut. Co. C Oct. 1, '63; 1st Lieut. Co. L (1 N. H. Cav.) July 15, '64; disch. Dec. 17, '64, time expired. See 1 N. H. Cav.

## FIRST REGIMENT N. H. VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

In February, 1864, the four companies of cavalry from New Hampshire which had been attached to the First Rhode Island Cavalry, returned to Concord to recruit a regiment, and as soon as the old battalion and Companies A, B, and C were mustered,



the seven companies were ordered to Washington, reaching there April 25, 1864, going into camp at Camp Stoneham, Giesboro Point. This regiment experienced a lively career, and during the year or more of its existence it took part in thirty engagements.

#### HILLSBOROUGH MEN.

- AMBROSE, GEORGE. Priv. Co. H.; b. Allentown, Pa.; age 25; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 1, '64; des. at Camp Stoneham, D. C., Sept. 1, '64; appreh. Sept. 5, '64, and reported in muster roll as under arrest, where all records stop.
- BATES, GEORGE. Priv. Co. A; b. Derby, Vt.; age 19; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Mar. 11, '64; killed while on picket at Cox's Hill, Va., July 18, '64.
- BELL, JOHN. Priv. unas'd; b. Ireland; age 21; cred. H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 2, '64; des. while en route to regiment.
- CLARK, ANDREW J. Priv. Co. D; b. Nottingham; age 19; res. Nottingham; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 3, '64; must out July 15, '65; ret. to Nottingham.
- HOWARD, ABRAHAM A. Priv. Co. A; b. in Massachusetts; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Mar. 11, '64; died at Readville, Mass., of dis. Oct. 19, '64.
- HOWARD, WILLIAM. Priv. Co. D; b. St. John, N. B.; age 24; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 1, '64; des. at Camp Stoneham, D. C., Sept. 7, '64.
- LANDABUSH, AKIN. Priv. Co. D; b. Canada; age 39; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in for 1 year Feb. 21, '65; must. out July 15, '65.
- LYONS, JOHN. Priv. unas'd; b. Ireland; age 34; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; no further record, supposed to have des.
- McALLISTER, JOSHUA H. Priv. Co. I; b. in H.; age 43; cred. to Rumney; enl. and must. in Feb. 29, '64; must. out July 15, '65; died Oct. 18, '74, Nat. Home, Togus, Me. See 4th N. H. V.
- ROBBINS, GEORGE A. Corp. Co. L; b. and res. in H.; age 25; enl. and must. in Mar. 27, '65; app. Capt. Co. K, Mar. 28, '65; must. out July 15, '65. See 1 N. E. Cav.
- ROGERS, JAMES. Priv. unas'd; b. Camden, N. J.; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; no further record.
- SMIT, JOHN. Priv. unas'd; b. Holland; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 16, '63; sent to regiment but no further record.
- WOOD, HENRY. Priv. unas'd; b. England; age 30; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 2, '64; des. at Camp Stoneham, D. C., Aug. 27, '64.
- WOOD, SYLVESTER. Priv. Co. D; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Jan. 18, '63; disch. for disab. Dec. 2, '63; Ayling did not include him in Register of N. H. Soldiers, and the record is vague.



MAPLEWOOD FARM.  
HOMESTEAD OF WALTER E. GAY.



**FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER LIGHT BATTERY.**

New Hampshire furnished only one light battery during the war which was recruited wholly in Manchester by Frederick M. Edgell and Edwin H. Hobbs in the autumn of 1861. It was mustered into the service of the United States September 26, 1861, by Lieut. Ingham, U. S. A., for three years. It served its full term of enlistment, and fought in 28 engagements, including Rappahannock Station, Va., Aug. 22, '62; Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 12-15, 1862, May 2, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 3, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; siege Petersburg, Va., 1st, 2d and 3d, 1864-1865.

**HILLSBOROUGH MEN.**

**GRIFFIN, MICHAEL.** Priv.; b. in Ireland; age 19; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 6, '64; must. out June 9, '65.

**RICHARDS, HENRY.** Priv.; b. Goffstown; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 5, '64; must. out June 9, '65.

**WILLIAMS, JAMES.** Priv.; b. Liverpool, Eng.; age 37; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 5, '64; must. out June 9, '65.

**SECOND COMPANY NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY  
ARTILLERY.**

(Three Years.)

This division was mustered into service August 18, to September 17, 1863, for three years. It became known as Co. B. Hillsborough had no men in the first company and only two in this.

**HILLSBOROUGH MEN.**

**BACON, LEVI.** Priv. Co. B; b. Canada; age 37; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 6, '64; must. out Sept. 11, '65. Died in Rumney, Jan. 23, '91.

**FURNHAM, JOHN S.** Priv. Co. B; b. Boston; age 20; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 6, '64; must. out Sept. 11, '65.

**FIRST REGIMENT NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER HEAVY  
ARTILLERY.**

The organization of this regiment was completed October 17, 1864. For a full detail of the changes made in effecting this regiment the reader is referred to Ayling's "Register of New Hampshire in the Rebellion."

**HILLSBOROUGH MEN.**

BACON, LEVI. Priv. Co. H. See 2 Co. N. H. H. Art.

FURNHAM, JOHN S. Priv. Co. B. See 2 Co. N. H. H. Art.

SPAULDING, WARREN F. Priv. Co. F; b. H.; age 23; cred. to Nashua;  
enl. Aug. 29, '64 for 1 year; must. in Sept. 6, '64; disch. May 26, '65.

**FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER SHARPSHOOTERS.**  
(Company E. Three Years.)

Mustered into the service of the United States September 9, 1861, at Concord, by George T. Ingham, 1st Lieut. 11 Inf. U. S. A. The original members who had not re-enlisted were mustered out Sept. 9, 1864. Hillsborough had one man in this division.

**HILLSBOROUGH MEN.**

BURT, EDWIN A. Priv. Co. E; b. Bennington; age 27; res. H.; enl. Sept. 4, and must. in Sept 9, '61; disch. for disab. Feb. 9, '62; Washington, D. C.; died at Hinsdale, Ill., Dec. 28, '83.

**VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.**

Under the provisions of General Orders an Invalid Corps was organized to consist of such officers and enlisted men of commands then in the field as were unfit for active field service by reasons of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and such officers and men as had been honorably discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty who desired to re-enter the service, they being physically qualified and able to do garrison or other light duty, the term of enlistment being for three years or during the war. These men served until the close of the war.

**HILLSBOROUGH MEN.**

AUSTIN, WILLIAM H. H. Priv. Co. B, 24th Reg.; b. Exeter, Me.; age 22; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 17, '64; disch. Nov. 13, '65; died May 10, '87, Suncook. See 4 N. H. Vol.

FOSTER, ROBERT E. Priv. Co. D, 24th Reg.; b. Newmarket; age "27"; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 2, '64; disch. Dec. 2, '65. See 3 N. H. Vol.

FOX, JOHN F. Priv. Co. F, 13 Regt.; b. Milton, Pa.; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 3, '64; disch. Nov. 14, '65. Prior service in Co D, 150 Pa. Inf.

- MURPHY, JOHN. Priv. Co. E, 24 Regt.; b. Ireland; age 34; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 1, '64; disch. Nov. 14, '65. Prior service in Co. A. 16 Mass. Inf.
- POOR, GEORGE M. Priv. Co. G, 24 Regt.; b. Hooksett; age 22; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 17, '64; disch. Nov. 15, '65. See 5 N. H. V.; killed by accident Sept. 25, '89, at West Henniker.
- ROWE, JAMES C. Priv. Co. G, 24 Regt.; b. Boscawen; age 22; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Aug. 1, '64; disch. Nov. 15, '65; rem. to Hopkinton. See 16 N. H. V.
- TUCKER, EDWARD M. Priv. Co. I, 44 Regt.; b. Springvale, Me.; age 25; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 8, '64; tr. to 1 Independent Company, V. R. C.; disch. Dec. 18, '65, to re-enlist as Hospital Steward, U. S. A. Prior service in Mass. Battery.
- WINSTON, JAMES. Priv. Co. I, 24 Regt.; b. Ireland; age 42; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 2, '64; disch. Sept. 5, '65.
- WOODBURY, CHARLES F. H. Priv. Co. I, 24 Regt.; b. Haverhill, Mass.; age 31; cred. to H.; enl. and must. in Sept. 2, '64; disch. disab. Jan. 1, '66. See 7 N. H. V. Rem. to Warner.

#### UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

New Hampshire had no regiment of colored troops, but nearly three hundred men were enlisted, credited to the quota of the state, and sent to the proper recruiting rendezvous. In addition to these more than one hundred officers and enlisted men of New Hampshire regiments received commissions in the United States Colored Troops. The records of these troops are very incomplete, but Hillsborough furnished at least one man in the last-named class:

- ROBBINS, JOHN G. Co. H, 14 Inf., Corps d'Afrique (became 86 U. S. C. Inf.); b. in H., and res. in H.; age 30; must. in Sept. 28, '63, as 1 Lieut.; must. as Capt. Co. C, Nov. 9, '64; disch. Apr. 12, '66. Died at H., Sept. 8, '67. Served in other branches of the army.
- WATSON, FRANK. Unas'd, 21 Inf.; sub.; b. Halifax; age 22; cred. to H.; enl. Dec. 19, '64; must. in as Priv. Dec. 19, '64; name on muster roll Dec. 20, '64, but no further record.

#### DARTMOUTH CAVALRY.

Dartmouth was the only college that furnished a body of troops from among its students during the Civil War. This company was united with the Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry as Company B, Seventh Squadron.

## UNITED STATES NAVY.

The records of New Hampshire men in the navy is very incomplete, and it is not only likely but quite probable that others than those recorded here served to the credit of the town.

**GARDNER, WILLIAM.** Sub. for J. M. Wilkins; b. Germany; age 21; cred. to H.; enl. Nov. 22, '64, for 3 years, as a Seaman; served on U. S. S. "Vandalia," "Ohio," "Potomac," and "Kickapoo," des. from last May 23, '65.

**WALL, MARTIN.** B. Ireland; age 24; sub. for J. M. Curtis; cred. to H.; enl. June 22, '64, for 3 years, as an Ord. Seaman; served on U. S. S. "Vandalia," and "Shawmut"; des. Mar. 28, '65, from "Shawmut."

**CARDENA, JUAN J.** Sub. for C. W. Conn; b. Ecuador, S. A.; age 22; credited to H.; enl. Dec. 6, '64, for 3 years, as an Ord. Seaman; serv. on U. S. S. "Vandalia"; des. Sept. 20, '65.

**WATSON, JAMES.** Sub. for Henry C. Morrill; b. Canada; age 36; cred. to H.; enl. Dec. 9, '64, for 3 years; as 2d class Fireman; serv. on U. S. S. "Vandalia," "De Soto," "Wyandotte," "Vermont," and "New Hampshire"; disch. Jan. 19, '67, from receiving ship, Boston, Mass.; furnished a substitute.

—HILL WOLF

## HILLSBOROUGH MEN WHO SERVED IN OTHER STATES.

The compiler is aware that this list is far from complete, owing to the difficulty in securing the records from the scattered rolls, and it is offered with this understanding.

## ROSTER.

**ANDREWS, CHRISTOPHER C.**, having recruited part of a company, was mustered into service Oct. 11, 1861, at Fort Snelling, Minn. On the filling up of his company, he was commissioned as Captain of Company I, Third Reg. Minn. Vol. Inf., Nov. 4, 1861. He saw much active service and rose by promotions to Brig.-General and brevit Major-General U. S. Vols. Mustered out Jan. 15, 1866, and during his nearly four years of service was not off duty over ten days, except during the period when he was a prisoner. See sketch, Vol. II.

**BRODEUR, JOSEPH.** Priv. Co. M., 3 Mass. Cavalry; age 20; res. in H.; enl. and must. in Nov. 30, '61; disch. disab. Sept. 2, '63.

**CLEMENT, JOHN H.** Priv. Co. L, Mass. Cav.; b. in H.; age 22; res. in H.; cred. to Roxbury, Mass.; enl. and must. in Mar. 14, '64; died at New Orleans, July 14, '64.

**COOLIDGE, WALTER SCOTT.** Served as Captain of 7th Californian Inf.

**FLETCHER, LESTER.** Priv. Co. M, 2 Mass. Cav.; b. in Roxbury, Vt.; age 21; res. in H.; cred. to Lynn, Mass.; enl. for 3 years, and must. in Feb. 20, '65; must. out July 20, '65.

**GRIMES, JAMES F.** Major 17th Inf., U. S. A.; b. in H.; age 26; res. H.; app. Captain Aug. 5, '61; tr. to 26th Inf. Sept. 21, '66; to 10th Inf. May 19, '69; unass'd June 2, '70; disch. Dec. 31, '70. Bvt. Major to date Aug. 1, '64, for gallant service at Spottsylvania and during the campaign before Richmond, Va. Bvt. Lt. Col. Mar. 13, '65, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war.

**ROBBINS CHARLES T.**, 13th Mass. Reg.

**ROBBINS, JOHN G.** Sergt. Co. D, 26 Mass. Inf; b. H.; age 29; res. in H.; enl. and must. in as Priv., Sept. 17, '61; app. Corp. Aug. 25, '62; Sergt. June 5, '63; app. 1st Sergt. disch. to accept promotion. See U. S. C. T.

**BOYLEIGH, HIRAM B.** Priv. Co. E; b. Pittsburgh; age 21; res. in H.; enl. Mar. 12, '62, for 3 years; disch. Mar. 11, '65. Rem to Antrim.

**WARD, JOHN C.** Priv. Co. F, 1st Mass. Cav.; b. Bangor, Me.; age 18; res. in H.; cred. to Roxbury, Mass.; enl. for 3 years and must. in Mar. 24, '64; disch. to date Nov. 16, '64.

**YOUNG, THOMAS.** Priv. Co. F, 1st Batt'l, 17th Inf., U. S. A.; b. in Maine; age 30; res. in H.; enl. Mar. 25, '62; tr. to Co. A, 1st Batt'l, 17 Inf., U. S. A.; disch. for disab. Feb. 14, '63, Baltimore, Md.

In summing up the part Hillsborough acted in the Civil War we find that at the breaking out of the conflict the town had 272 men capable of bearing arms. From these there entered the service during the struggle, terms running from three months to three years or during the war, 43 who were natives of the town and lived here at the time; 94 who were born elsewhere but were residents of the town or served to its credit; 31 soldiers who were born here but served to the credit of other places. This makes 168 men who performed war duty on sea or land, who were directly connected with the town. Besides this number certain individuals furnished substitutes to the number of 41 men. This makes a total of 209 persons. Of this number 11 were killed; 17 died of wounds or disease; 27 were discharged for disability. At least 25, most if not all of them substitutes, deserted.

The Rev. Frederic W. Burrows, in a memorial sermon, said those who sacrificed their lives for the cause "lie in graves scattered all the way along the line from New Orleans and Jacksonville to Petersburg and Richmond. Nine of them came home to die." There are living in town to-day eight veterans and the year is not far away when the last will have answered the final roll call and the tap of the drum shall be silenced.



Quoting from Mr. Burrows again: "Every great movement in its last analysis is a list of names, so is every great duty at the sacrifice of lesser and apparent duties. The cause sanctifies the individual and neither a nation or an individual can be devoted to a great cause without undergoing a profound moral and spiritual change."

So every great war brings its changes in the lives and habits of a people. Not only does it leave memories of sorrow in its path, but it leaves new ideas and different methods of living among its survivors. Hillsborough experienced her part. The closing of the great Civil War witnessed the beginning of the decline of rural life in New England. Drawing largely from the country, the young and the strong, and returning but a remnant of them grown prematurely aged in the service it could not be otherwise. From that day, for good or ill, a new element came into the life of the Republic, an element which had an influence that was felt in every town and every hamlet in the country.

## CHAPTER XV.

### HIGHWAYS, BYWAYS AND BRIDGES.

When Roads Were Bridle Paths—Cost of Early Road—"Society Land" Roads—Petitions in Relation to Roads in Society Lands—First Bridge Built, 1779—Other Bridges—Establishment of Post Offices—Methods of Distribution of Mail—First Building of Post Roads—Rapid Growth of Highways—Hillsborough's Two Post Roads—Petition for a Turnpike Road—"The Turnpike Craze"—Stimulation of Trade As Result of Two Turnpikes—Accommodation of Stage Coaches—Building of Taverns—Roads Benefit to Public—Not Profitable to Builders—Routes Surrendered to Towns, 1837—"New Road to Keene," 1831—Noted Stage Road—Gradual Increase of Roads—The Ox Team and Stage Coach Things of the Past—Oldtime Bustle Replaced by Automobiles—"Old Roads and Trails of Hillsborough."

The roads in town before the Revolution were little better than cart paths and none of them had been built with anything approaching the modern idea of road construction. There was very little teaming to be done between towns and comparatively nothing to market. So far the inhabitants had been busy felling the trees and breaking the new land so it could afford the sustenance of life. There were no carriages, the nearest approach being an ox cart, so why should roads be leveled and graded? The more ambitious rode on horseback, the rest went on "shank's mare." There was a beaten path to Litchfield and Merrimack, and another to Amherst. New Boston and Henniker were reached by bridle paths. Over these primitive roads the pioneer settlers of old Number Seven, and the earlier comers in the Second Settlement during the long, bitter winters dragged on sleds the provisions or whatever was needed, while at other times and seasons the horse or the slower moving oxen were made to accomplish this task. With the river frozen over this became a highway of travel, so on the whole men came and went perhaps as well satisfied with their simple ways and means as we of to-day who ride behind the iron horse or the automobile.

Previous to the incorporation of the town, the inhabitants improved such unfinished roads as they had opened up by travel without any apparent disagreement among themselves, but outside elements gave them cause for complaints. So before any records were made by the clerk in the Town's Book the proceedings of the legislature and the courts contained petitions and claims that showed the grievances of the people. These troubles came mostly from the scattered settlers of a considerable tract of country lying to the west and southwest and denominated "Society Land." This territory consisted of sections that had not been included in the township grants and were held by a certain company of gentlemen, with one exception, living in Portsmouth. These holdings were considerable at one time, which is shown by the fact that the town of Bennington, and a portion of Hancock were taken from this territory. It was known at one time as Cumberland. Prior to the early stages of the Revolution it was dignified with the term of Royal Society Land. So burdensome had the expense become in the matter of roads leading into or through this district, that five years before the Revolution we find the inhabitants of Hillsborough making the following appeal to the Governor and Council for relief:

PETITION IN RELATION TO ROADS IN SOCIETY LANDS.

Province of  
New Hampshire.

To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq.  
Captain General, Governor & Commander  
in chief and over said Province The Hon<sup>ble</sup>

his Majestys Council and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the House of Representatives for said Province in General Assembly to be convened at Portsmouth in said Province on the 20 Day of march next.

The Petition of Divers of the Inhabitants of Hillsborough in said Province Humbly sheweth that the Inhabitants of said Hillsborough were obliged to cut and clear a road through a Tract of Land call'd the Societys Land near eight miles in length which road has cost us a great sum of money and for two years past we have been obliged to pay province Taxes—Wherefore we Humbly pray your Excelency and Honours would please to make an act to oblige the proprietors & owners of said Societys Land to maintain and keep said Road in repair for the benefit of themselves the Inhabitants of said Hills-

borough & Inhabitants of the country around us, your petitioners in duty Bound will ever pray.

Hillsborough Feby, 15<sup>th</sup> 1770.

Samuel Bradford  
Timothy Bradford  
Henry Codd  
Anthony Morin  
Samuel Bradford  
Peter Codd  
John McCalley  
James Gibson  
John Gibson  
Josiah Colledge  
William Pope  
Moses Steel  
Jonathan Durent  
Daniel McMurphy  
Timothy Wilkins  
Nehemyer Wilkins

Samuel Bradford, Jr  
William Williams  
Isaac Andrews  
John Mead  
Abijah Lovejoy  
Benjamin Lovejoy  
Benjamin Lovejoy, Jr.  
Isaac Baldwin  
Nathan Taylor  
James Taggart  
Archibald Taggart  
Joshua Estey  
William Taggart Jr  
Robert Taggart  
John Taggart

In Council March 28<sup>th</sup> 1770

The within Petition was read & ordered to be sent down to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Assembly.

Geo: King, D. Secry

Province of      In the House of Representatives March 28<sup>th</sup> 1770.  
New Hamp<sup>sr</sup>

Voted, That the Petitioners be heard on their Petition on the third day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the first day of May next and that they cause the Substance of their Petition and this Order of Court to be Published two weeks successively in the New Hampshire Gazett that any person may shew cause why the Prayer thereof should not be granted.

M. Weare, Clr.

Accompanying this petition were depositions signed by John McCalley and others showing that the town of Hillsborough built the bridge mentioned, but I have not found any record to show that the inhabitants were reimbursed though the considerate reception given the petition would indicate favorable action.

If not fully successful, the petitioners obtained the authority of the legislature to demand that the settlers of Society Land maintain a road granted April 16, 1770. Still the parties in question evidently were indifferent to their duty, for January 1, 1771, another petition to the General Court was made asking for power to compel them to maintain roads.

These settlers were mainly squatters and given somewhat to lawlessness as witness to a letter from Col. John Goffe to Gov. Wentworth relative to Trespasses made by settlers(?) on the Society Land.

Derryfield, September 1st, 1766.

May it please your Excellency

I went at the Request of Masons Proprietors to the Society Land between Petterborah & Hillsborah to see where the Trespassers had been at work & whose Lots they had Improved upon & found thy had cleared, at least cut a grate deal of timber down, had built a camp upon Solly & Marches & on Meservey & Blanchards and your Excellencys Lots on the west side of Contucook River they have done a grate deal of work fenced it all in with a Considerable Good Runing fence have built a camp on it & and altho' no body was their when we were their yet we are prity sure that Doct Perry is the man that has Trespassed upon your lot and petty it is that he should not be prosecuted as he is the Ringleader of all the Rest, the (re), and as soon as they Git to to work again I have 2 men Ingaged to see them at work & acquaint me with their names.—The Land is Exceeding Good but I think your Excellencys is superior to any at that part of the Society Land and that maid them fellows Covet it it is certainly worth money—I intended to have wated upon your Excellency when the Infer Cort set but I myself when up their with heat and laying out in the Wet so that I have not ben well sence I came from their

I am your Excellencys most Humble

& Devoted Servant

John Goffe

His Excellency Governor Wintworth

At the same meeting it was "voted sixty pounds to repair highways. Five pounds to defray town charges this year. Voted to lay the roads two rods wide.

"Voted to send a petition to sessions for a 'Rode through Francis town'." Isaac Andrews was chosen to present the petition.

At an adjourned meeting on April 27, 1774, it was voted that the wages for a man on the highways be fixed at three shillings a day, and the same for a yoke of oxen.

March 30, 1775, on the eve of the Revolution, the matter of bridging the Contoocook at the Taggart hamlet since developed into Bridge Village, it was—

"Voted to reserve one third part of the Highway Rate towards getting or procuring timber to build a bridge over the Contoocook River if Col Hill will give one hundred acres of land or one hundred dollars towards building Said Bridge." At this time there seems to have been considerable opposition to paying the town officials any salary, but it was voted to allow the accounts of the selectmen for the time they had spent in laying out roads, and for whatever money they had paid out.

Nothing came of the vote for building the much-needed bridge, but on April 22, 1776, "Saml Bradford, Archibald Taggart Asa Draser were chosen to Prepare a Bote and to a Gree with a man to Tend the farrey over Hillsborough River this year."

At the annual meeting March 27, 1777, William Jones, Lt. Samuel Bradford and Isaac Andrews were chosen a committee to take care of the ferry for that year. The following year Benjamin Kimball, Archibald Taggart and Joshua Estey were chosen to care for the ferry, but nothing was done officially in regard to highways, the war being now the absorbing topic. But the bridge had to come and it was built in 1779, in accordance to a vote made at the annual meeting on March 25th. Lieutenant McNeil, Samuel Bradford, Jr., Archibald Taggart, Nathaniel Howard and Thaddeus Monroe were chosen a committee "to Look out a Place to Buld Said Bridge and over See Carey on Said work." Voted to build bridge across Contoocook river Sept. 23, 1779. Com. Isaac Andrews, Esq., Lieut. Daniel McNeal, Lieut. Samuel Bradford, Ens. Archibald Taggart, Nathaniel Coolidge.

This was a wooden structure spanning the stream at about the same place as the present bridge, but proving unsafe it was reconstructed in 1796. A committee was appointed to remove the old bridge and build a new one to be completed by "Sept. 20, at Bridge Village this year." Bridge to be was set up at auction in two parts and struck off to the lowest bidders. First section was bid off by a man named Ashby for \$19.50; second half to James Miller for \$19.00, to be finished in 25 days. Thirteen years later, in 1809, it was again rebuilt, Daniel McNeil being the architect at that time.

This not meeting the wants of the people, it was voted to have a stone bridge, which was built of split stone by the town in 1824, with the exception of forty feet in the middle which was constructed of wood. Mr. Squires F. Clement was the builder. In 1839, the bridge was again reconstructed, raised 5 feet and a granite arch thrown over the centre of the river in place of the wooden section. This at the time was a highly satisfactory piece of work, and it was considered that the work was done for all time. The contractors were Messrs. Reed and Thomson of Keene.

Preparations were made at the time of the opening of the new bridge to make it a gala occasion. A band was present to furnish music, and the exercises were varied and suitable to the event. Among the other attractions a speaker, a young lawyer from an up-country town, was present to give an address. Finally, after a somewhat lengthy introduction by the chairman, in which his eloquence was pictured in somewhat glowing terms, the young lawyer rose to deliver his speech over which he had labored several days, and he started off bravely with—

“Fellow Citizens: Two hundred years ago this valley was a howling wilderness . . .”

Here he paused. The sight of so many people seemed to daze him. Memory, ever a fickle goddess, deserted him. The words which had come to him so readily at home fled from him! Not willing to give up without another trial, he cleared his throat and began again:

“Fellow Citizens: Two hundred years ago this valley was a howling wilderness . . .” Unable to add another word, he leaped from the platform, crying, “I wish it was now!” and disappeared in the crowd.

Bridges more than roads occupied the minds of the people, for while they could move by blazing paths it was not so easy a matter to ford streams, so at the meeting April 20, 1779, a bridge was proposed at the north branch of Hillsborough River, but it was finally voted not to build one across the river here. However, it was voted to build a bridge over Contention Pond Brook this year. But this vote was rescinded at a meeting August 5, same year. Work, however, was done on the bridge,

for on September 4, 1780, the selectmen were refused power to complete the bridge, but December 8, though no money was voted for the benefit of the schools, it was decided to finish the bridge which had been a subject of contention, expense and effort for over ten years, due of course to the war. Joseph Symonds and Timothy Bradford were made a committee to see the work was properly done.

At the annual meeting in 1781, interest in the roads began to come to the front again and it was voted to allow a man or yoke of oxen twelve pounds a day for work on the roads.

March 31, 1785, at last the town voted to build a bridge over the North Branch near the house of Daniel McNeil, the town to pay one half of the cost and Mr. McNeil to pay the balance and keep the structure in repair. October 3, he bonded himself to keep the bridge in repair for six years. The following year this vote was rescinded and it is doubtful just what was done at the time, though the bridge was eventually built.

There are current fashions in bridge building just as there is in the cutting of a coat, or the style of the bonnet, and each successive period of time has left behind its specimen to mark that particular era. Seventy-five years or more ago the larger streams in northern New England were spanned by wooden bridges with roofs to protect the traveler from storms, with no doubt the expectation that such protection would prolong the life of the structure itself. Few of these are left to-day, picturesque relics of years and customs strange to us. Hillsborough had but one of these bridges, and this was across the Contoocook on the road to Henniker, where the steel bridge now spans the stream. The wooden structure was built by Whitney and Childs of Henniker at a cost of \$1,097.66, and the stone work done by Daniel Reed of the town for \$420.00. This was in 1844, and the old bridge did faithful work until Sunday, July 2, 1899, it was burned, the cause of the fire being unknown.

That year, 1899, a new bridge, with one span, of 134 feet, a steel truss 23 feet in height on centres, a roadway of eighteen feet, was built. The builders were the Berlin Bridge Company, while C. A. Bailey of Suncook put in the stone work. The total



cost was \$7,147.48 and it was formally opened to the public October 28, 1899.

Early in the 19th century a bridge of an entirely different construction was a favorite here, and nearly all of the crossings in town were of this pattern, made of stone and earth with one or two archways in the centre. The town has built at different intervals eleven of these bridges with graceful arches curving the larger streams. Hiram Monroe, during that period active in the affairs of the town, was an earnest advocate of this style of bridges, and did more than any other man towards their construction, claiming they were cheaper in the end than the wooden structure, and the wisdom of his judgment is shown by the fact that they have withstood the wear and tear of years with comparatively little expense in repairs, while their contemporaries of wooden construction have been replaced by new ones several times.\*

In 1917, 1918, and 1919 the town built eight miles of asphalt and gravel highway, in connection with state aid, constituting a link in the Contoocook Valley highway from Concord to Rindge, connecting the Merrimack Valley. Another section is on the Cheshire highway trunk line from Keene to Concord. The town owns the entire outfit for building these roads, and the work was done under the supervision of Fred B. Monroe, chairman of the board of selectmen.

During the years of reconstruction following the Revolution, with an ever increasing number of schools the people began to care more for the dissemination of news of the day. Consequently newspapers multiplied and letter writing became more common. Post-offices were established at greater frequency, and the transmission of mail received more and more attention. To distribute this mail matter regular couriers or post riders, as they were called, were given regular employment. These carriers usually rode on horseback, but even in that case improved roads

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\*The first stone arch bridge in this country stands today, strong and picturesque, in the town of Ipswich, Mass., a monument to its builder. It was planned by Col. John Choate of that town, and he was looked upon as crazy in his idea. He succeeded after a somewhat stormy discussion in having the bridge built, and it was inscribed in the quaint letters of that time as "Choate Bridge, Built by Town and County, 1764."

It spans the river in two arches, after the style of the "twin bridges" on the Flats near Lower Village, Hillsborough, and the old stone work and masonry looks well today, after over 150 years of traffic.—Author.

were needed and the streams spanned by better bridges. If that seems like a slow-going age when compared to this, then it must be taken into account that thrift and speed were just as much determining factors as they are to-day. Post-riders vied with each other in their efforts to deliver to the proper persons the goods delivered into their care, and many a merry race was made by these doughty riders.

The matter of suitable roads for these gallant horsemen was carried into general court, and in the House of Representatives, Saturday, February 5, 1791, a bill which had been introduced relative to mail routes was reported upon favorably, and it was voted there should be four post roads in New Hampshire. These were to be loop lines, to start from Concord and return. The first, which interests us, was as follows: Beginning at Concord from thence through Weare to New Boston, Amherst, Wilton, Temple, Peterborough, Dublin, Marlborough, to Keene, and then returning by way of Westmoreland, Walpole, Langdon, Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Newport, Lempster, Washington, Hillsborough, Henniker, Hopkinton to Concord, its starting point.

Four days were allowed in which to make this route, and it may be said, and easily imagined that there was no loitering by the way. Relief horses were in readiness every twenty miles, and changing mail sacks in a twinkling the rider would swing from one saddle into the other, and with a merry crack of the whip and a good-natured raillery to the bystanders he was off and away. This route, it is needless to say, went over the hills to the Centre, where the coming of the post rider once a week was hailed as an important event in the quiet lives of the public.

Scarcely a year passed which did not witness the laying out of a new highway or mending some broken link, all of which makes interesting reading but not of sufficient importance to be given space here. The general trend of the roads was westward towards Washington or eastward towards Henniker, and New Boston. What were known as cross roads intersected with these, one of the most conspicuous of these being the road which crossed the Washington route about a mile above Bridge Village and wound over Bible Hill past fertile farms, then well cul-

tivated, and into the valley to make another ascent which terminates at the Centre. This place was the common magnet for all the highways and byways, and over them, when the town had but one house of worship, all of the inhabitants wended their way on foot or by horse on each succeeding Sabbath, rain or shine, to listen to the word of God as spoken by Parson Barnes or his successors.

Eventually Hillsborough had two post routes. Besides the one mentioned running from Concord to Keene, the second ran from Nashua to Claremont, thus connecting the North Country with Boston. Both of the roads went through Lower Village.

In the warrant for a special meeting to be held in Hillsborough November 18, 1799, was the following article:

Article 3d To see what order the Town will Take Respecting a petition which will be laid before sd Town—praying for the privilege of a Turnpike road from the Easterly bank of the Connecticut river in Cornish through this Town to Amherst Courthouse.

The subject of building this new road had been the common theme of conversation for several months. Besides being considered an important highway, promising as it did a renovation or radical change in the manner of road building. Hithertofore the roads had been built flat, or nearly so; that is the centre had not been raised above the shoulders. The new style, from which it derived its name, was "piked" or rounded, so it could shed the water after the manner of a roof. There was a better bed made by filling in with rocks or gravel. The turnpike was really the beginning of modern methods of road building. The public speakers of the town, both those who were the "watchdogs" of the treasury and those who were always eager to take a step forward in progress, were on their feet arguing pro and con for the new enterprise. Finally it was voted:

That the Turnpike road might be of public utility and not burdensome to the Inhabitants of any Town through which the same may pass—provided the following guard was annexed. To the laws commonly made on such occasions—viz—that the proprietors shall not cover the old road now occupied.

2d—That in case the owner of the land through which the Road may pass and the proprietor of sd Turnpike cannot agree on Damages, it shall be determined by a committee chosen by the parties.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

THE NEW STONE BRIDGE.



3d In case the proprietors shall erect a gate in the interior part of said town the citizens of the same town shall not be holden to pay a Tole for passing sd gate provided they do not go out of Town.

—Town Records, Vol 2, pp. 162, 163.

The building of this new style of highway was looked upon at the time by many as an expensive experiment and was derisively termed "The Turnpike Craze." Within not a very long period New Hampshire came in for four of these lines of roads, which were as much talked about as is said today in regard to the great trunk lines and auto boulevards that are being built now. Their accomplishment also proved that corporate enterprise is not peculiar to the present hustling age, for the undertakings of such enterprises in the closing years of the 17th century was quite as much to the credit of their promoters as anything in that direction of to-day. All credit then to the old turnpike, the pioneer of good roads.

The object of these roads was to develop the resources of the State and to open a better way of travel to Boston and other big cities. This of course was expected to improve the conditions of the towns through which the turnpike passed. Hence the towns were expected to lend a financial hand to the undertaking. The construction of the Second Turnpike was pushed with such vigor that it was built during the year 1800 and opened to the public in 1801. The road entered Hillsborough near the Albert Gray place above the Upper Village, and passed in nearly a direct line to Antrim boundary at the Colby place. Here was another feature in road building introduced by the turnpike. While previously roads had been built largely without regard to directness, winding over long and tedious hills to accomodate some isolated farmer or making wide detours to avoid some swampy district, the new highway took very nearly a bee line, hills, which were frequently leveled and swamps that were corduroyed with logs covered with a layer of earth, had no terrors for these builders. In the end the public were greatly benefited by this innovation. Dr. Goodell, in his notes, says truthfully: "What an undertaking to build 70 miles of such road with the primitive implements of those days, through a rough, rocky and wooded country! Hand drills and gun powder to blast

the numerous bowlders, oxen for stump lifters, plow and shovel to make the roadbed. Selections were let out to individuals to build. A strip of land four rods wide was purchased and there is no record or tradition that there was any controversy over the settlement of damages."

Its construction, as was intended, stimulated trade. Teams of six and eight horses made regular trips to Boston, carrying lumber and farm products and returning with groceries and general merchandise for the towns along the line, and scores of small teams particularly in the winter. Stage coaches were soon put on to accomodate the public and ran with as much punctuality as the cars of the present day.

Taverns were built to entertain the regular and transient travel, on an average of about two miles apart. A gate was first erected at the tavern of Dea. James Eayrs, called the Heart and Hand, and his swinging sign was in the shape of a heart with a hand painted on it holding a decanter.

As much of the lighter travel continued over the old road to save toll, the gate was moved to Upper Village near the junction of that road. Benjamin Wilkins was gatekeeper for many years, and after its discontinuance in 1837, when the road passed to the town, the gate house was moved back and was for many years the residence of Wirt K. Fuller, one of the noted tanners of Hillsborough.

Notwithstanding its high promise of usefulness the road did not prove profitable as a financial investment to its builders, though a great public benefit, so it was surrendered to the towns through which it passed in 1837.

The court in 1831 laid out what was called for a long time the "New Road to Keene," which ran from Hillsborough Bridge by Branch Village to Stoddard line, and thence by Box tavern and North Nelson to Keene. This was a noted stage road and at one time considerable travel followed this route. Three years later, in 1834, the court laid out a road from Bridge Village by South Village, running to Hancock factory. This was built immediately after. The same year the famous stage route the Forest Road was built, connecting Charlestown with Nashua, passing through Stoddard, Hancock and Greenfield. This was

laid out without particular regard for the convenience of the people living along the route, and ran for miles at a stretch through woods hence its name.

At the annual meeting March 7, 1796, William Taggart, William Symonds, Otis Stowe were chosen a committee to build the "Great Bridge," and the carrying out of the undertaking was decided at auction, when Daniel McNeil was the lowest bidder for the contract, his price being \$95, the work to be done so the structure would be passable by September 20, or twenty-five days after the removal of the last of the old timbers.

According to the changes in population and business, like people, other roads have come and gone, while some of the old ones are still with us, as they were with our ancestors. The roads of Hillsborough for the most part are hilly and require constant watchfulness and endeavor to keep in repair. The exception is the valley road leading from Henniker to Peterborough and cutting across a corner of this town at the lower part of Bridge Village. The hilliest, as well as the oldest in town, is the road leading from Bridge village to the Center. On the whole a noted change has come and where erstwhile the ox-team and the stage coach wound their way, an automobile is to be more frequently seen in the summer days, but when winter folds her white mantle over the hills and valleys there is little of the old-time bustle to speak of the liveliness of country life. I cannot better close this rather rambling chapter, constructed after the style of the old roads, than by quoting the following excellent article prepared December 11, 1915, by Mrs. William H. Story:

#### OLD ROADS AND TRAILS OF HILLSBOROUGH.

There is an old road scarcely more than a trail and upon this you enter upon the Beard or East Washington highway, a short distance beyond the Thomas Goodale place—turning to the left you come to a point where there are two roads, again take the left of these; and still follow in that direction, at length you arrive at what you feel assured is indeed a veritable trail. Recently parties undertook to make this trip—found the path or road in places nearly impassable—as the branches of the trees and rank bushes were grown nearly even with the horse's back;



the road altogether unworked. This district was formerly a prosperous community of thrifty farmers, there being four or five large farms under good cultivation; one owned and occupied by Mr. Smith—hence the name of the pretty little pond snuggled between her surrounding hills—and also the name of the road through the terminal connecting with the main road leading to Washington Centre coming out near Dole Hill. Another seldom used road, which may be very properly termed a trail, is the Sulphur Hill road. This you enter just east of the Cook place at the Lower Village, past cellar holes and a few old buildings. This was a farming district of many of Hillsborough's most worthy citizens. Part way up the hill there is a "parting of the ways." Now take the left hand division and after a short drive over a still deserted region, you come to the Antrim North Branch road; follow till you come to the Bowling farm, on the left hand side of the road a few rods beyond, pass through an inclosure and you will discover the site of the old Governor Pierce homestead. Return to the place on Sulphur Hill, where the road divided, then take the right trail; ascend the hill, and while passing you will discover on the left hand the decaying sills of an old schoolhouse; then you will soon come to the homestead of Enoch Sawyer, at the crest of the hill; follow the trail and you will find yourself at the Upper Village, just west of the Carter place. This old road is called the Hall road.

A short and wild trail may be found leading into Stow Mountain, by taking the right hand road at the Wall place, on the Washington road; after passing a number of cultivated farms, you come to the old Huntley place; then following an indistinct path up the hill, you find yourself literally upon Stow Mountain. The trail is only marked by cellar holes and broken stone walls. We were informed by one of our oldest inhabitants that when a boy, he with some of his companions followed that road blackberrying, and found that the end of the road was at the summit of the hill, where there were farm buildings owned by Mr. Pike. Younger generations inform us that at the present time there is a trail—perhaps a wood road—passing quite over the mountain.

An old road which particularly interested your committee is at the present time used only for reaching fields and pastures. The entrance is a short distance north and beyond the site of the old Stephen Farrar homestead. One lovely October day a few years ago your writer, in company with Mr. Story, took a carriage ride over this deserted trail, determined to explore to the very end of the path, not knowing where we might find ourselves at last. The traveling proved to be very rough and hilly; the track overgrown with stubby grass much of the way; in other places pebbles and sizable rocks; but we were not to be discouraged. The forest views far and near were dazzling, in the gorgeous autumnal colorings of scarlet, yellow, and rich shading of brown; as usual we passed deserted homes, neglected orchards, broken walls and the inevitable cellar holes, indeed a shadow of sadness came to us, thinking of what had been, knowing that noble and brave people had gone from their mountain homes.

Presently we came to a delightful shade near a babbling brook; in this place we chose to partake of our lunch, feed our faithful horse, and enjoy a rest in one of Nature's beauty spots. After which we continued our tour of investigation always wondering where we were at. After a number of miles farther we were greatly surprised in finding ourselves at West Henniker. This is the oldest road from the north part of Hillsborough to Henniker.

From the old John Dane place, in the north part of the town, there was a short road, and at that time very convenient and necessary for the public good called the "Bog road." This term does not apply correctly to the road now called by that name. From the Dane farm, this old road or trail passed through pastures and fields towards the northeast, until it came to a swamp that could not be crossed in safety, consequently our good old ancestors considered ways and means and finally decided to overcome the difficulty by building a corduroy road to reach from shore to shore, which for the time being fully answered the purpose of a more permanent bridge. This road led to the top of the hill, where lived and thrived Amos Kimball. All traces of this road are now lost. Now a wooden bridge spans the bog or swamp in place of the corduroy. (This item was

contributed by Isaac Wilkins.) Another trail starting from the ruins of the farm buildings of Clark Kimball is an old road now seldom used, leading towards the east, crosses the road which passes the old Fanny Batchelder house; leads down the hill towards Campbell Pond sometimes called Gould Pond; then taking the first left-handed trail, which follows the crest of the hill for some distance, passing through two or three old farms, one owned by a Mr. Patten, another by a Mr. Campbell, presumably Mr. C. gave his name to the pond as it was first known by that name. Following this almost mythical trail you come to the site of the Amos Kimball farm buildings now in ruins. The last portion of this trail is nearly lost and can only be traced with uncertainty, as we were informed by one who was familiar with the route in boyhood days.

The Dane Hill! What is now a mere cow-path leading to valuable pasturage, was in the days of long ago an important thoroughfare for influential and worthy people; namely, Zachariah Robbins, Eben Griffin, Timothy Dane, William Stow, Daniel Griffin, and Parker Kimball, all of whom have long since passed to their reward. This trail is found by taking the Hillsborough Centre road, past the historical Bond homestead also the James Wilkin's farm; follow the first left hand road you come to which leads you up hill and down vale for quite a long distance, passing old orchards, cellar holes and ruinous walls and fences, until you descend a long hill at the foot of which there is an abrupt turn to the right; pause right there and look straight ahead before taking the right hand road, for on the hill before you, you can see unmistakable signs of an old road, the broken chain of walls each side of the grass and weed grown trail plainly showing you where once the first surveyed road from Hillsborough to Bradford was made and much traveled in those far-away days. Now turn at the sharp bend of the road eastward, previously spoken of, which will take you onto a strip of road, connecting Dane hill with the Elmwood district; on this road once lived several families one of whom was David Kimball, an ancestor of Vernor Kimball; another place marked by a cellar hole, once the home

of Phineas Holden, whose son Horace Holden suffered so terribly at the hands of the cannibals, following a disastrous shipwreck.

Continue to follow this trail, turn directly to the first left hand path, follow the brook road and you come to the termination of the old trail, where once lived the Elmwoods.

A trail more interesting than any other to the D. A. R. Chapter is that of the old Moore road. In the earlier times of this town, Bible Hill was a central location for the few pioneers who had ventured thus far into the wilderness. It was the meeting place for their religious gatherings, and for important business. Accordingly a road was surveyed starting from the Lower Village at a point between the John Dickey place and where lives Ira Jackman, the route passed back of those homes towards the east, by the Augustus Kimball place, across the Beard road, then followed up the Bible Hill road to the Samuel Bradford tavern which was the halting place for the stage coach carrying the mail and travelers if by chance any wished to visit so lonely and bleak a country place. Only a few families were there at that retreat in the wilderness; one of prominence was Samuel Symonds, who brought the bible with him, the first in the settlement. The Bradford tavern is yet standing; the house lately occupied by George Tuttle and family. One of the original floors remain, the boards of which are held down by wooden pegs, the heads of which are an inch square . . . (Authority, Mrs. George Tuttle.)

Now to follow the trail from the tavern, continue on the way by entering where are now the bars of George Tuttle's cattle pasture, cross intervening pastures and woodland, finally the trail connects with the Centre road a few rods below the old Samuel Baker place. At this junction was a dwelling house, owned and occupied by Mr. Nichols. The location is distinctly marked by the cellar hole. There were families along this road between the Bradford tavern and the Nichols place, among whom were Jonathan Durant and Isaac Baldwin, our martyr patriot, also William Pope, who owned much land—a large section of which is called the "Pope Lot." It is with difficulty that this trail

can be accurately marked, because of the displacement of walls and the growth of shrubs and trees. November 2, 1896, Mrs. James Butler, Mrs. Clinton Newman, and Mrs. William H. Story made a trip over a portion of this trail, from the Beard road to the present road which now passes over Bible Hill. This Moore road was surveyed and worked long before the present road was laid out.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### STAGE COACH DAYS.

Development of Travel—First Mail Traveler—Jacob Smith—Three Papers Published Prior to 1812—Method of Circulation—The Mounted Post Rider—A Picturesque Character—Post Rider Succeeded by Stage Driver—Passengers Carried as Well as Mail—First Stage Driven by Horace Hubbard—Famous Concord Stage—Manufactured by Lewis Downing—Rapid Growth—Five Stage Lines in Hillsborough—The Runaway Coach—Stage Drivers—How Hatch Burnham Earned Two Gold-mounted Whips—Spirit of the Days of the Stage Coach.

While the inhabitants of the different towns throughout the state acted slowly in co-operating so as to extend the roads beyond the bounds of their bailiwick, outside influence was brought to bear upon the development of travel. This was the government and the object behind this move was the carrying of the post, as scarce as letters were in those days and as few as were the papers. Yet the people were awaking to the fact that they had friends beyond their narrow orbit of association. Thus the social question called for wider action. More important than this was the matter of business, hence one and all grasped easily at, what seemed to them, the most wonderful undertaking of the post rider. No man in the entire country did more towards establishing post routes and post offices than Benjamin Franklin.

As has been stated government established a post route from Concord through Hillsborough to Charlestown on the Connecticut, with the provision that the people should pay for carrying the mail. The first mail carrier on this line was Jacob Smith, who made the round trip weekly. With what pleasure and interest this rider was received along his route may be imagined. His salary the first year was fifty dollars but the second year he received a hundred dollars and he was paid by the government. Some time in the second year Mr. Smith was succeeded by John Philbrick, who continued on the route for twelve years, and he

was as punctual as the railroads of today. His course through Hillsborough was by the way of the Centre, and the clarion note of his horn could be heard on clear mornings when he was half a mile away. This warning note was given that the postmasters might have their mail ready for him so as to allow of the shortest stop possible with good service. It is needless to say that everybody knew him along his route and that he was very popular.

Prior to 1812 there were three papers taken in town, and these were Farmer's Cabinet, published at Amherst; Hill's Patriot and Tuttle's Concord Gazette, both at Concord. These publications were not entered as mail matter, but were circulated by their subscribers. The publishers notified these post carriers by writing upon their papers when the time came, "Your turn next." The person receiving this notice rode the following week on horseback to the office and brought back the papers directed to each subscriber.

A more slightly or picturesque character than the mounted post rider could not well be imagined, as he swept over some elevated section of the highway where the wintry wind laughed with cutting scorn at his reckless riding. With the graceful poise of an old cavalryman he bestrode his gallant steed, its nostrils and flanks white with the morning frost, while his tight-fitting jacket was buttoned closely about his stalwart form, his fur cap pulled down over his ears, half concealing his clear-cut, good-natured countenance, and the flowing ends of his crimson scarf streaming in the air like the pennons of a ship stemming the gale.

Add to his picture the blare of his bugle horn, the clouds of snow-dust that ever and anon enveloped himself and steed, with the expectant looks upon the faces of the watchers peering out of the windows along his course as he sped by, flinging to one a letter and another a paper, calling back cheerily as he disappeared like a spectre of the road:

"A piping morning! Snow to-morrow! Bill Robbins has heard from his brother in South America. The bridge has gone down across the Contoocook in Hopkinton!"

Early in the 18th century the post rider was succeeded by the stage driver. By this time it was seen that as well as carrying the mail passengers might be transported and thus add to the

profit. The first stage to pass through Hillsborough followed almost identically the route of the post rider, and came from Concord through to Charlestown. The wagon was two seated and had a canvas cover to protect the passengers from the weather. It was drawn by two horses driven by Horace Hubbard, who owned an interest in the outfit.

With the improvements made in the roads travel by stage increased rapidly, until the country was crossed and criss-crossed by a network of coach routes. Taverns to accommodate the traveling public sprang up at almost every corner. In truth they did stand at every two mile distance and did a thriving business.

Not only were there many local lines but so extensive had the undertaking become that there was a line of stages established from New Hampshire to Georgia, which plied regularly and besides the traffic in passengers carried several mails by order and permission of Congress. Piping days for the stage coach developed, though this cannot be said to have actually arrived until the introduction of the Concord wagon, with its body hung on thoroughbraces, this invention eliminating the hardship of riding in wagons whose bodies were placed directly upon the axles. Travel in one of these vehicles has been described as a nightmare.

The manufacture of the famous Concord stage coach was begun by Lewis Downing of Concord in 1813, and within a few years these carriages, known and used the country over, helped carry civilization from the Atlantic shores to the Pacific. They were seen moving merrily across the western plains or threading as the needle's eye the passes of the Rocky mountains. So rapidly did the enterprise flourish that within fifteen years twenty-five stage coaches, loaded with passengers and carrying the news of the day, departed every morning from Concord and as many arrived there every evening.

The oldtime stage made its trips with clock-like regularity, and could be counted upon to make them with safety and certainty. A great number of people were transported in these vehicles, and if these journeys were attended with more or less discomfort, there was withal a generous amount of pleasure in the old-fashioned way of traveling.



In stage coach days a large amount of heavy teaming was done, this traffic moved mostly by ox teams, though not infrequently great wagons drawn by four, six, or eight horses pulled the ponderous loads over the hills and through the valleys en route to Boston or some other market near the sea coast. These teams usually loaded both ways, on the downward trip bearing produce of the farm, or manufactured articles, and bringing back provisions as were needed in household life. The horse team averaged about twenty-five miles a day; the oxen a little less, but there was not as much difference as might at first be supposed.

In all this bustle and activity Hillsborough knew and did her part. At one period or another there were at least five stage lines running through the town, two of these starting from the Lower Village which was then the industrial centre of the town. One of these routes led to Lempster, then a thriving travel point, and the other made a direct route to Keene. One route came from Washington, one from Deering and the last ran through the Centre to East Washington. The Concord line to Keene had then been discontinued. Yet another line came from Amherst through Mont Vernon, a corner of New Boston and Lyndeborough, through Francestown, Antrim to Hillsborough Lower Village. This coach was driven for a considerable time by an old favorite, Edwin Foster. It is related that when on one of these trips the stage stopped as usual at the post-office at Francestown. It took longer than common to change the mail, or the driver had an extra story to tell, for the three spirited spans of horses became uneasy, and started off at the top of their speed with eight or ten passengers aboard. Upon hearing the thundering of the wheels the driver rushed out of the post-office to see the coach just disappearing behind a cloud of dust in the distance. Without hesitation Foster commandeered the nearest team from among the dozen or more hitched in the yard, and gave furious pursuit. It proved he had taken a fleet horse, but do the best he could it was impossible for him to get near enough to stop the runaways until Gibson's tavern had been reached, fully three miles on the route. According to custom the well trained stage horses turned into the yard and swung as accurately along side

of the stone steps as if they had been guided by their master. There they stopped with their usual abruptness, and not one of the passengers knew of the runaway until told.

It would be difficult if not impossible to obtain a complete list of the stage drivers who drove the stages of Hillsborough. Among the scattered records and traditions handed down from those days have been preserved the names of the following drivers around whose service cling distinctive memories: Horace Hubbard, Matthew Parker, John Dane, Robert Moore, Silas Gibson, Samuel Keith (father of B. F. Keith of theatre fame), Solomon Gee, George Way, Billy Ordway, Milo Smith and Hatch Burnham. Not all of these were natives of Hillsborough, while it is very doubtful if they are given in chronological order.

In the 50s the stage out of Lower Village was driven by Billy Ordway, who hailed from somewhere in the vicinity. Billy was one of the best reinsmen who ever pulled the "ribbons" over the backs of a spanking team of six sleek horses. When the railroad came, like hundreds of others, Billy found himself out of a job but took up with Horace Greeley's advice, anticipating it before it was given, by going west and becoming a famous driver on one of the Overland stages. His route took him out of Denver into the mountain region, dangerous at many places. Noted for his clear head it was his boast that during that fifteen years he never missed a trip nor lost a life, let the storm rage however bitter or the winding road be ever so coated with a treacherous mail of ice. Neither did the strong box intrusted to his care ever fall into the hands of some daring and desperate road-agent.

Billy's favorite team was composed of five splendid bay mares, known as the "Mountain Maids," and an equally trusty horse called "Old Joe." Six nobler animals, as fleet as the wind, as sure footed as the mountain cat, as spirited as a well-fed equine, never drew stage over the mountains of Colorado. They knew their master's voice on the instant, and were certain to obey him with a promptness somewhat marvelous.

Billy was driving this team in 1868, when he made a trip that became memorable, taking as his passengers Generals Grant, Sheridan and Dent from the summit of Guy Hill to Golden City,

a distance of nine miles in thirty-six minutes by Sheridan's watch. Grant never forgot that ride, nor ceased to praise the beauty of the horses, or Billy's skill in managing them. To the grizzled stager it was the proudest day of his life, when the great commander sat beside him on the box and extolled the virtues of his "Mountain Maids." Like his comrades in the East, Billy finally lost his line and was driven from his calling by the appearance of the iron horse, but to his dying day, nothing suited him better than to relate some of his adventures in the period when he ranked high among the overland stage drivers.

One of the last of the Hillsborough stage drivers and the best remembered by those living to-day was Hatch Burnham, a brother of Dr. Abel C. Burnham, who drove the stage for several years between Hillsborough and Keene. He lacked the peculiar dignity that belonged to the typical stage driver of the old school, was brusque in his manner and a man of few, crusty words yet withal he had a kind heart. A pet dog usually met him on his return from these trips and springing to the seat would sit bolt upright on the seat beside him whatever the weather. When the dog became too feeble to mount to his accustomed place his master would stop his team, clamber down to the ground and lift him up as carefully as one might a child. The old stager staid over each alternate night in Keene and over Sunday, and so keenly did this intelligent dog keep the passage of time that he never missed the day nor hour on which his master was due, nor did he ever go to meet him on Sunday.

Hatch was the fortunate possessor of two gold-mounted whips, which he ordered to be buried with him. These prized instruments, which he owned with a great deal of pride, were both given him for acts of humane benevolence that gave him the earmarks of a hero. At one time he made a wintry drive when the snow lay deep and drifted along the way, so that finally he was obliged to unhitch his horses and plunge ahead on foot. He had one passenger on this trip, an oldish man, who soon was unable to follow in the footsteps of the horses, though Hatch had trampled down the snow ahead of the animals. The old stager then helped the man onto the back of one of the horses, but obliged to hold him there Hatch was unable to make a path for

the horses, which came to a standstill after going some rods. It was a bitter winter day, the wind blowing a gale and filling the air with the blinding particles of the storm. Unable to proceed further as he was, Hatch had the man slip from his seat into his arms, and leaving the horses to follow at will the doughty old driver resolutely plunged through the deep snow on towards a farmhouse a quarter of a mile ahead. How nearly exhausted he was when he staggered up to the door of the farmer to be received with his burden with wide-opened arms, Hatch Burnham never told. But he had saved the life of his passenger, and later the latter presented him with one of the beautiful whips, and along with it the tidy sum of five hundred dollars. The other whip was won by an equally humane and difficult deed. So, if brusque and taciturn to uncivility even to his friends, a kind heart beat under the jacket of Hatch Burnham.

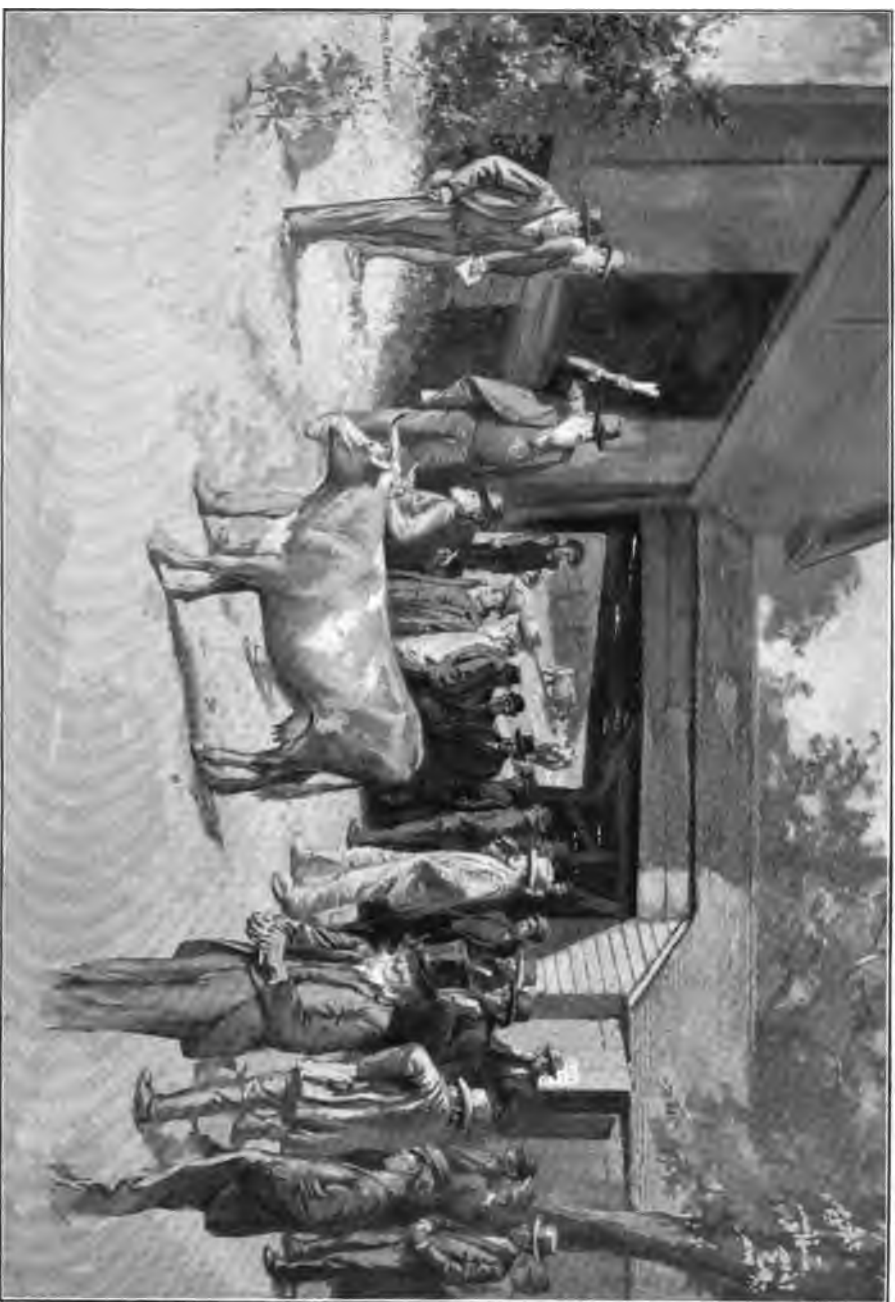
Ah, those knights of the ribbon belonged to a distinct class of men. The steam horse may get us there in shorter time, or the automobile swifter yet, but still both lack the keen interest, the good-natured enthusiasm, the attraction that drew a crowd equal to the good old Concord coach drawn by six spirited horses, managed by some grizzled sun-tanned veteran of the whip and filled to overflowing with a merry party of travelers. Everyone knew when to expect the stage, and before the hour for its arrival drew near a crowd would begin to assemble at the store where the post office was kept. Suddenly the conversation upon the every-day topics of the weather, crops, etc., and all arguments, political or otherwise, would be hushed as one of the number would exclaim:

"There she comes! Milo is on time to-night," as if every one did not expect he would be. The rumble of heavy wheels would then be heard, and a little later the old Concord coach, rocking on its thorough-braces under its score of passengers, drawn by six well-groomed horses would loom into view against the evening sky, above the din of rolling wheels and the ring of steel-shod heels the loud crack of the long blacksnake whip would hiss and snap. The intelligent horses seemed to understand what was expected of them, and they would settle into a smart canter on this their last lap, the coach swaying to and fro as if

keeping time to the merry music of the wheels. The passengers, those inside the vehicle and the half-dozen or more perched upon the top, all seemed to have caught the spirit of the home-coming and they waved their hats or gave expression to their exuberance of spirits by other manifestations of delight, swinging gracefully around the curve leading into the yard at a spanking gait which seemed to threaten a further flight before they could be brought to a halt. But the loud "whoa!" from their master would be scarcely uttered before the intelligent creatures would come to a stop at exactly the usual point. Then calmly winding the reins about the whipstock, the driver would step down from his lofty perch as quietly as if it were an every-day occurrence.

In truth it was, but not of an ordinary order.

"These old stage drivers they have gone their ways,  
The old stage drivers with their dash and trust!  
These old stage drivers they have gone their ways,  
But their deeds live on, though their bones are dust."



From a painting by FRANK FRENCH.

THE VENDUE, MANAIAN, Auctioneer.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE FARMS AND FARMERS OF YESTERDAY.

From Trail to Highway—When Hillsborough Was Strictly a Farming Town—The Effect of the Civil War upon Country Communities—The Farmer a "Jack at all Trades"—The Industrious House-Wife Equally as Thrifty—A Pen Picture of the "Good Old Days"—Going to Church on the Sabbath—Suppressed Excitement Which Threatened the Equilibrium of Our Religion—A Parson's Peculiar Predicament—"The Devil is in my Breeches!"—A Sunday Dinner Salting the Cattle—Home Manufactures—"Tapping" the Maples—Soap Making—Gathering Herbs—Destruction of the Forest—"Modern Conveniences"—Linen Manufacture—The Well—The Prospect Today.

The road from Bridge Village to the Centre is a pleasant walk for a strong-limbed pedestrian, and as we slowly follow the well-oiled, hard-crusted way over which the modern car rolls with surprising rapidity—we would fain go slowly, for the scene is too attractive to move otherwise—we pity the man hurrying past in his lightning vehicle, as if the Old Harry was after him, which he may be! It was over this same route, guided by blazed trees and the footsteps of wild beasts, that the McColleys, Gibsons, Lyons and their comrades, the rugged masculineness of their presence softened by the companionship of a single woman, marched on the day before yesterday.

Vanished are the trees they blazed; gone are the cabins they built; long-since snuffed out in smoke the house of worship they erected as a temple in the wilderness. But their clearings remain, and the example of their industry and heroism live as a guiding star to those who travel the self-same route, the self-same round of life, enlarged with the increasing horizon of an expanding civilization. Perhaps no man in his calling has been more misjudged and cared so little about it as the farmer. Until only a few years since he was not only a feller of trees and tiller of the soil, but he was of necessity a mechanic, a smith, his own lawyer,



when one was needed, thanks to the good mother of the household, his own doctor, and his own manufacturer.

The agricultural history of a country town is really its most interesting and important phase. Other industries, such as manufacturing of various kinds, inventions of improved products, have succeeded the more labored efforts of the tillers of the soil, yet after all he made these possible—was the pioneer of all achievements. While Hillsborough did not prove an Eden of fertility (what town ever did?) there was much good land in the territory originally covered by Colonel Hill's deed. We have become familiar enough with its history to know that these were developed with marked certainty if not with a great degree of speed.

The largest numbers of acres under cultivation existed at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, when Hillsborough had fewer acres overshadowed with wild growth than the majority of towns.

#### FARMS OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. Frank French, the artist, in an article upon life in the days when a certain room, usually unfinished, was set apart as the weave-room, says very aptly: "The Widow Bussiel's weave-room was an enchanting place. There was a mystery about the ponderous machine that excited our boyish imagination, and responsive sympathy in the face of the weaver that appealed to our hearts. As she sat upon her rude bench her head was silhouetted against the light of a cob-webbed window and framed in by the shadowy posts, beams and braces. The cords of the harness and the threads of the warp were illuminated, and the light glinted upon the reed as it jerked sharply forward, driving the thread of filling home with a thud; and upon the polished shuttle as it was deftly thrown back and forth by the weaver's hands between the crossed ranks of the warp, whose positions were reversed by squeaky pedals after receiving the weft from the shuttle. The widow wove an occasional web of cloth, a rag carpet or a bed tick for home use or for a neighbor.

"Nothing was thrown away in those days. Every wornout dress or apron was cut in strips, which were sewed together at the ends and wound in balls for rag carpet. Scraps too small for

carpet rags were put in the rag-bag to be exchanged with the peddler for tinware. . . . All the sewing was done at home, except an occasional Sunday suit made by the traveling tailor. Stockings, mittens and tippets were knitted from yarn spun at home. Apples were cut, strung and dried and boiled cider apple sauce made. Milk had to be cared for daily, and butter and cheese called for attention. The tallow dip, which was the staple light of the household, was manufactured at home. Chickens and turkeys were killed and picked, and the feathers carefully sorted for beds and pillows. Very little was bought from the butcher and nothing from the baker. Saturday was baking day. What an appalling task it must have been to prepare for those savage appetites, in the heat of summer a host of apple, pumpkin and custard pies, a pot of pork and beans, a great loaf of brown bread and many loaves of wheat, a large Indian or apple pudding, gingerbread, cookies, cup custards, etc.! Moreover the great oven had to be heated and cleaned to receive them. Need one wonder that the Sabbath was eagerly looked forward to in those days of toil?

"It can be hardly said that the boys, brimming over with fun and spirits, shared with their elders this longing for the quiet peace of Sunday. All forms of play were sternly repressed, but we enjoyed the respite from work. In a long closet off the spare room hung the Sunday clothes and hats, while the Sunday shoes were in orderly row upon the floor. These articles of apparel were seldom put on except upon the Sabbath, and some of them had descended from the eldest to the youngest. Father always maintained an air of extreme gravity as we rode over the three miles of hill road to the Centre meeting house, but I have no doubt it was a matter of secret pride to him to drive up to the meeting house with two wagon loads behind such likely looking horses. As we walked up the uncarpeted aisle our stiff Sunday shoes embarrassingly announced our presence and their infrequent use. There was a long morning service, followed by a half-hour intermission during which we went over to the horse-shed and ate our luncheon. Then we walked over to the grave yard, back of the meeting house, holding silent communion with those sleeping there. Returning to Sunday School, we stopped at Blake

Martin's well-sweep for a drink of water, and my mother and sister gathered sprigs of spearmint and heads of caraway for the sleepy boys to brouse upon during the long afternoon service which immediately followed Sunday School.

"Any little incident which might relieve the tediousness of the service was anxiously looked for, and a very slight occurrence was sufficient to excite our sense of the ridiculous to the point of explosion from which we were saved by a glance at father's stern face at the end of the pew. Perhaps at a solemn moment the neighs of two horses which had been tied close together would pierce the Sabbath stillness; or a wasp would come through the window, trailing his long black legs just above the flower-decked hat of a girl and cause her to cower in fright; or weary old Deacon Stephens would nod lower and lower till the strain upon his neck would awaken him with a start."

A ludicrous affair that occurred some years before Mr. French's time, seems worthy of place here. A certain divine, who shall be nameless here, out of respect to his memory, one balmy June morning came to perform his part in the worship decked out in his buckskin suit for the first time that season. According to custom this suit during the interval since cast aside the previous summer had been hanging in the attic chamber. Here a colony of hornets had found a way, and finding no likelier receptacle for their abiding place, had taken possession of the parson's unmentionables. Unaware of these unsolicited tenants the good man had hastily donned the garments on this particular Sabbath morning, and his mind engrossed with clerical duties he entered the pulpit, feeling no doubt a pardonable pride in his summer raiment. But, as he warmed with the subject matter of his discourse, the merry little occupants of his nether garments began also to feel the thrill of new life, and so began to move about very much to the Parson's surprise and wonder. Surreptitiously placing his hand somewhat heavily over the scene of action he was horrified to feel a sharp prick as if a needle had been thrust into his limb. Nor did the disturbance stop here, but immediately a complete storm of attacks made him fairly writhe. Still in the dark as to the meaning of this warfare waged at this most unpropitious moment, he turned an agonizing look towards his

parishioners, crying out: "Bretheren and Sisterens, there will have to be a halt in our services! While the word of the *good Lord is in my mouth, the devil is in my breeches!*"

Resuming Mr. French's narrative: "The long sermon would end at last, and amid the rustle of silk brocade and bombazine the congregation would arise and face about to the choir with a flutter of relief. On our return home the Sunday dinner of pork and beans and brown bread, which had gained richness and ripeness of flavor from twenty-four hours's exposure to the heat of the old brick oven, was served.

"After dinner, during the rush of haying, we were allowed to go to a distant pasture on Sunday to salt the cattle. This pleasant duty belonged by custom to Saturday afternoon, but was doubly enjoyed on the Sabbath, as it filled most pleasurably a portion of the day which otherwise would have been given up to the house and religious reading. With what a sense of joyous freedom we walked down the shady hillside, where the green and red berries of spikenard glistened like glass beads; then up and down the steep ledgy pitches of the blackberry and raspberry bordered road, where yarrow, daisies, Queen Ann's lace and jewel weed mingled their many hued blossoms with the tangled vines and the rich red pompon of sumach held their smouldering torches above.

"These visits to the cattle were to us like intercourse with friends. We had cultivated close relationship with them during the long winter and knew their habits, their characters and dispositions, even their voices, as well as those of our playmates. There was always a pleasant leave-taking at the bars, where the calves rasped our bare feet with their tongues, and the cossett sheep nibbled at our jackets, and the colts put their noses over our shoulders to be caressed. We might have chosen to go with them to the dark cool woods rather than to prayer-meeting at the schoolhouse in Deacon Dascomb's district in the evening.

"As I observe the success of many of the sons of New England who have gone into larger fields of endeavor, which has depended on sterling character, tenacity of purpose and self-help, I feel they owe much to the New England Sabbath; to encouraged

habits of industry and thrift, and much, very much, to the early discipline that was so rigidly enforced."

In this day of general manufacture, when the implements used upon the farm are bought ready made, and the farmer pays little heed to the construction of the tools and machinery that assist him in his labors, it was only yesterday he was making these, or those of more simple design which answered a place in his unending round of duties. His carts, his wheel-barrow, his ax-helves, ox-yokes, goad sticks, sleds, etc., practically every tool and machine needed on the farm were made by him upon stormy days, evenings, and during the long winters when he was not obliged to be in the wood lot. One of the stints for the boys, when not employed at more steady occupation, was to pound green ash logs with heavy mallets until the annual growths of wood were separated so as to form long, thin strips of the pliant wood, and these slender bands were woven into the baskets used on the farm. Even the shingles covering the roof over his head were riven from blocks of pine logs and shaved thin by the drawing knife. The iron work of all of these tools were fashioned, if rudely, well tempered, at the farm smithy.

Early in the spring, usually in March, the rock maples on the farm were "tapped" by boring a half inch hole in the trunk to the depth of about an inch, and "spouts" made of the sumach, the pith carefully scraped out so as to form a channel nearly the length, and one end rounded to the proper size to fit the augur hole. From the sap thus obtained a supply of syrup and sugar of finest quality was secured by boiling the liquid in great iron kettles attached to cross beams over a hot fire. This method of obtaining sweets, sometimes enough to last the family a year, was a legacy of the red man, who boiled the sap he had secured by heating stones and dropping them in the earthen vessel that he had made but which would not stand the elements of the fire.

Another oldtime custom, not abandoned so very long since, was the task of making the soap for the family use during the coming year. This was usually done in the spring. All of the refuse fat during the year was saved and the wood ashes kept until the good housewife was expected to perform one of the hardest tasks of her life, soap-making. Two posts, with notches

or branches at the top to receive the cross-bar, were driven firmly into the ground, and an old iron kettle, holding perhaps four gallons, was suspended from this beam by a section of some broken chain. Into this vessel was placed the soap grease and a fire kindled under it. Nearby a half molasses hogshead was placed upon a raised platform and filled with the ashes, which were saturated with pails of water brought from the spring. When the water had had time to permeate the ashes the strong liquid called lye was drawn out by a spiggot at the bottom, and pouring this upon the boiling matter in the kettle made the old-fashioned soft soap, strong enough to remove the most obstinate coating of dirt if it did not obliterate the material itself or remove the skin from the hands of the user. Until within comparatively a few years this was the only kind of soap used among the country people of New England.

Not only were the spare moments utilized in making the implements needed in the farm and house work, but the young were taught lessons of frugality and providence for the future in laying by stores for winter of almost everything that grew. Herbs of all kinds from spearmint to the swamp onion were gathered before dog days had set in and were carefully hung over the cross beams of the unfinished kitchen or chamber, ready for use in times of sickness; hazelnuts, beechnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, walnuts, etc., were stored away for winter evenings, when with pop corn and a mug of cider for the older ones, made a feast of pleasure. The enumeration might be continued almost indefinitely to show there were really no "spare moments" in farm life as conducted a generation or so ago, when the manly art of self-reliance and development of resources were unconsciously taught in every act of daily life.

Farm work during that period required strong limbs and muscular arms. All of the work on the farm was done by hand, except breaking the greensward which was done by a wooden plow as late as 1830. Think of tearing up the rock-bound sod of Hillsborough with a clumsy wooden plow!

Linen was the favorite material for clothes, and flax was grown in quantities sufficient to supply the family, which usually consisted of six or eight members. This added greatly to the

work performed in the house as well as in the fields. When grown, the flax was pulled by hand a slow and tedious operation. It then had to be exposed to the weather, until it had been properly cured, after which it was moved into the barn or some other building, where it was left until it was convenient for the farmer and his boys to break and dress the flax, which called for the removal of the outside or woody part of the stalks and the preparation of the fibre for spinning. By working hard and making a long day at his task, a man could dress about twenty pounds of flax a day. It then went to the women of the family to be spun on foot-wheels and to be woven on the old hand looms. The flax industry, due to the increase in the factories, in the output of woollen and cotton goods, practically ceased about 1825. The hand spinning of wool and the knitting of stockings continued for half a century later.

#### THE WELL.

Originally of course the settlers sought the springs and streams for their supply of water, often being obliged to carry the much-desired fluid in the heavy pails of the times for a considerable distance. This proving no slight task on many homesteads, especially in winter time, wells were dug nearer the houses. To facilitate the lifting of this precious water from its prison in the ground, and some of these wells were from twenty to thirty feet in depth, a stout post was set not far from the rim or opening where usually a curbing had been built, and from this upright a long cross arm was fastened about midway and so balanced that when the bucket was filled with water it could be easily raised to the top of the frame work.

Sometimes the digging and stoning of one of these wells was no slight task, as it has been described by an old resident and published fifty years ago: "He bores, he digs, he digs and he bores! through strata after strata of various depths and formation. But he makes slow progress; he finds no water as yet, nor does he make any miraculous discovery, for he has not reached any of the antedeluvian formation though at the close of each day he is a little farther from home and a little nearer the antipodes. His labor is irksome, tiresome, a cloud of melancholly over-

shadows him and he gets a fit of the blues, and desponding until nearly despairing of success, he thinks that some strange fate holds the undertaking in its luckless grasp. He is so nearly discouraged he is about to abandon the job, when a neighbor, Nathaniel Cooledge, approached the spot and engaged in conversation appropriate to the day and occasion, thus cheering the heart and encouraging the hand of the laborer. At the same time he was talking the new-comer watched with eagle eye the progress of the work as though inspired with the thought that something unusual was about to come forth at the stroke of the pick. Nor was this expectation, if such he had, long deferred in its realization for very soon in response to a well directed blow of the pick, a large mass of earth and debris was broken from the irregular wall and fell at the workman's feet. As it tumbled from its place the leg of an iron pot was disclosed. The watchful eye of Cooledge saw this object before the laborer, and his imagination quickly fired with stories of hidden treasures, he shouted in stentorian tone, just as the other was about to deal the thing a smashing blow: "Hold on! save the pot for yourself, but the money is mine."

Half frightened by this unexpected command the laborer suddenly stopped in his work, while, with that strange telegraphy by which such news is sent broadcast, a crowd, wondering and curious, began to collect at the brink of the embankment, looking down with strained eyes upon the mysterious vessel, which possibly had been buried there by some Captain Kid. Pushing the point of his pick under one side the man carefully turned the precious object over, prepared to meet with any sight that might be revealed to him, the while Cooledge was oblivious of everything else. Alas! for human hopes, all the ancient vessel contained was some rather darkly colored earth and a little iron rust—nothing more—an old, broken, discarded pot belonging to an early settler—just that. Water of excellent quality and in abundance was found the next day, a fountain which has not failed to this day.

There were no close-cropped "lawns" about these old-fashioned farm-houses, but the spacious grounds bore the more plebeian name of "door yard." One of these was large enough to contain the year's supply of fire-wood, which was no small



quantity, as witness one of the huge, conical-shaped piles reaching above the eaves of the ell, besides the full catalogue of farm tools and vehicles, some of which had long outlived their usefulness. Left promiscuously here and there the effect was not altogether pleasing nor profitable.

Every great war leaves in its wake certain changes in population, in business efforts and in society. So it was with America's great Civil War. Drawing its forces largely from the country towns, as it did, these reservoirs of population and industry naturally felt the effects first and most. The war marked the beginning of the decline of rural life as a factor in the progress of the nation.

In common with her sister commonwealths, Hillsborough sent every other of her able-bodied men into the field of action, and suffered accordingly. A considerable percentage of these never came back. Those were spared to return came with wounds, broken in health, or if not physically disabled prematurely aged, unable to take up the burden of working for an existence where they had laid it down. So from that period dates the decadence of country life of the old regime.

To offset this in a measure the public meetings and open discussions of the farmer-politicians during the war had proved beneficial in the manner that hitherto prone to reason within himself and leave his neighbor alone, now began to broaden his ideas and progressive action followed. One by one improvements in farm work began; one machine after another came. If the number of those willing to follow the arduous round of farm work became less, fewer hands were required to accomplish the end.

Over this steady-moving, hand-to-hand way of living came a swift change. No more does the farm boy follow his round of drudgery from sunrise to sunset. The lowing herds upon the hillsides have vanished, and where the farmers yoked up twenty pairs of oxen and steers to break out the roads, horses draw the big roller. It is true some farmers keep good-sized herds of cows to furnish milk for the creamery or to ship to some distant city to be peddled out by the milkman. He buys the grain with which to feed these animals, and the oldtime field of ripening corn is almost unknown, for if he does plant any of the useful crop it is

harvested while the milk is in the stock and the silo, standing at right angles with the barn like the tower of some olden castle, receives the crop as the winter feed for the cows. The pastures, alas! are grown over with junipers and thriftless bushes, where once the succulent grass grew to the ruminating animal's knees, and here and there great patches of luscious strawberries tempted the palate of the husbandman. The great tracts of lofty pines have fallen victims of the circular saw that cut them in twain with as little compunction as a man was beheaded in the days of King Charles. A sadder phase than this is the frequent cellar holes—tombs of abandoned farms—that greet the gaze of the traveler along the highways and even upon the byways, now overgrown that erstwhile echoed to the hoof of the stage horse. Homesteads once enlivened by throngs of merry life now lie deserted, and silence broods by day and night in a lonely watch over the dead and missing.

If this picture is not pleasant to look upon turn it to the wall. If fewer in numbers the farmers of to-day have twenty opportunities to turn an honest dollar where their forebears had one, and his day of labor is not timed by the sun but the factory whistle or his gold repeater reminds him when the modern schedule of a day's work has been measured off as the storekeeper would run off so many yards of calico. He rides in his sulky plow to turn the sod of his fertile hill side; he opens, drops and covers the seed by machine; he stirs the soil, adjusts the tender shoots and gently lays the cool earth about them by machine; he cuts the grass, rakes the newly-mown hay and places it away on the high scaffold by machine; he even milks his cows by machine, digs his potatoes; ay, at the pace he has taken it won't be long before a neat little contrivance will grace his dining table to save him the effort of lifting the food to his mouth. Water is brought to his kitchen sink from the spring on the side of the hill; an electric light dispels the darkness of night from the road that he travels, so it is always day with him. Does he wish to go to the town or some further destination he no longer waits for the lumbering stage coach to bear him on his way, but he steps lightly into his well-cushioned gasoline car, presses a button, and lo! he is speeding like the wind upon his way. Does

he want anything at the village store—the country store is almost an institution of the past, he steps to the telephone and orders it as a king might. The rural delivery brings his mail to the door; the baker his bread, the butcher his meat; and while he scans the morning daily with keen avidity over the news he seldom stops to compare the present with the past.

Still, with all these advantages and in such close touch with the great round world, he finds his neighbors farther and farther removed; sees the farm of a brother taken by some rich New York nabob to be transformed for a brief summer month into a castle of delights, awakened by the rhapsodies of city people going in ecstasies over the rocks that abuse his machinery; the white weeds that will spring spontaneously where he has tried to coax the green grass to cover the rocks; the shattered hemlock that grimly reminds him of last year's thunder storm; the mountains that block the west and the sunsets that at best to him portend the possibility of another fair day. And then the long white silence of winter, when this merriment and liveliness has been transplanted to the bustling city; when his automobile is housed and himself sits in the chimney corner chewing the cud of reflection and wondering if farming can be made to pay upon these old wornout homesteads. So the picture fits the time, and farmers as well as others are carried on the wave of continual change never knowing where the end will be.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Formation "First Baptist Society"—Institution of First Baptist Church—Opposition of Lower Village to Locate Meeting House at Upper Village—Pierce Offers Land for Site of Meeting House—Terms and Location—Non-Acceptance—Other Plans—Land Purchased of Lieutenant McNeil—Rivalry Between Lower and Upper Villages—House Built—Opening of Services—First Sabbath School—Difference of Views—Certain Opposition to the Pastor—Mr. Atwood—Division of Church—"Independent Baptist Church"—Mr. Atwood Becomes Pastor—Known as "New Church"—Other Styled "Old Church"—Elder Atwood Leaves Town—Mr. Chamberlain, Pastor of "Old" Church Resigns—Both Churches Without Pastors—Millerite Doctrine Interferes With Church Effort—"Old" House Re-opened—The Two Churches Re-united—"New" House Neglected—Bell Removed—Ringers of Bell—Disposal of Old Bell—New Bell—Women Repair Meeting House—Money Raised for New Bell—New Bell Raising—Organ Installed—Regular Services—Church Again Abandoned—Last Meeting Held 1891—Old Meeting House Left to the "Society of Bats and Owls."

Considerable of the material in this chapter was prepared by Dr. John H. Goodell in his work upon a history of the church for a town history.

The early settlers of Hillsborough, in common with those of other towns, were eminently a religious people and the prevailing theological views held by them, were those of the Congregationalists, the then most common belief throughout New England. Occasional new comers entertained other views, although for many years too few to maintain separate organizations, consequently they attended and helped to support (by taxation) the regular organized church of the town. The most numerous of these were Baptists. As their numbers increased they began to hope to be able to hold religious services conducted after their own faith. This sentiment grew, and on the 21st day of May 1813 a few Baptists in the west part of the town established the

"First Baptist Society" in Hillsborough. They had preaching "occasionally" for seven years by such ministers as they could procure.

Under the services of Elder Charles Cummings of Sullivan quite an extensive revival resulted. In August, 1820, the society adopted a "Declaration of Faith and Covenant," and on the 31st day of that month the "first Baptist Church of Hillsborough" was instituted at the house of David Goodell. Elder Elijah Willard of Dublin gave the right hand of Fellowship and preached a sermon. Elder Cummings delivered an address to the newly constituted church. The other members of the Council who assisted and advised to this action were Elder Forces Moore, Bros.; Elias Hemmingway and Jonathan Metcalf of Keene; Stephen Foster and Luther Hemmingway of Sullivan, and Bro. Samuel Gage of Dublin. There were sixteen charter members, seven males and nine females. The candidates were baptised on the day of organization, who subsequently became members. At the first church meeting held September 16, James Howe was chosen Church Clerk, and October 26 following James Eayrs was chosen First Deacon and Fisher Gay Second Deacon. Deacon Eayrs died December 23, 1839, and though there is no record of the fact, it is probable that Sandy Smith was made his successor. By the death of Deacon Eayrs the church lost a man of great executive ability and influence, which was always exercised for peace in all the "tryals" of the church, which were not few.

The society enjoyed a good degree of prosperity for several years, with almost constant preaching by Elders Charles Cummings, Thomas Paul, and others. These services were held in private houses, barns and school houses, many members being added to the church by baptism and by letter, an attempt was made as early as 1818 to build a meeting house, according to the following report:

"We the undersigned being a Committee chosen at the annual meeting at the First Baptist Society of Hillsborough for the purpose of finding a spot of ground to erect a Meeting House on, and forming a plan of Constitution for building the same, Report that they have attended to said business and that they have drafted a plan or Constitution which is herewith submitted, and that they

can obtain a spot of ground nearly opposite to Nathaniel Johnson's Esqr. store, occupied by Mr. Isaac Jones to contain forty six Poles for thirty dollars.

Hillsborough	{	Benjamin Smith	Committee
April 20th		Charles Pool	
1818.		David Goodell, Jr.	
		James Howe	

There is no recorded action upon this report, so it would be useless to give the "Plan and Constitution" submitted. The location indicated was between the houses now owned and occupied by Mr. Judson Senter and Mrs. Dr. Emerson at the Upper Village. Four years later, in 1822, another effort was made to build on this spot, enlarged to one and one-half acres for a "Meeting House and Graveyard and convenient Sheads." The plan provided for a "house the size to be forty four feet square on the ground, twenty one feet High in the Body with lower and upper storys containing forty one Pews in the Lower Story and twenty one in the Gallery with Singers and Public seats, the House to be known as the Baptist Meeting House of Hillsborough to be considered for the use and privelege of Said Church and Society." It was further provided that the "whole cost of the House is to be Leved on the Pews and the sale of the Pews to be made Previous to the Purchase of any of the materials to build sd House."

The attempt to locate the house at the Upper Village awoke a strong opposition from those living at the Lower Village, and the following year, 1823, General Pierce (afterwards governor) offered to give the society sufficient land for the site of a meeting house and a burying ground in a convenient locality on the following terms: "I give to the First Baptist Church of Hillsborough, the society and owners of the Meeting House "The burying yard to be lotted out  $\frac{3}{4}$  is to be for the use of the proprietors and owners of the house &  $\frac{1}{4}$  to be Left or lotted for the use of those that do not belong to or have an interest in the house and the said Peirce Reserves to himself a family plot and also the write

of Mowing and taking of the hay from said ground and that same ground is to be kept always by the proprietors well and decently fenced so as to prevent Cattle Horses or Sheep from going into it and that the land before mentioned to be property of the owners of said Meeting house Forever and the Land where the Meeting house stands while said house is occupied for the use of preaching and public and Religious worship that the Meetinghouse Common is to be handsomely set out with trees &c. and that the wall on the Road way be used by the society for the fence the east side of the Common & Burial yard."

The piece of land offered by General Pierce was situated about fifty rods north of his dwelling house on the opposite side of the road. A plan was submitted which called for a house  $44 \times 54$  feet, "a good Brick Building finished in good stile with a Bellfree, the Pews to be arranged and Numbered agreeable to the plan each to contain 8 feet in length and three feet in wedth all to be seated facing the Desk . . . the Pews to be all sold at auction to the Highest Bidder . . . This effort like those preceding failed, and another intervale of three years elapsed before any further effort was made toward this desired object. A call signed by seventeen citizens was issued "to meet at Thomas Wilson's in Hillsboro on Thursday the 21st of Dec., 1826, at one o'clock p. m. precisely and to proceed to act on the subject of Building a Meeting house."

At this meeting the following articles were considered and adopted:

Art. 1st. The house shall be known by the name of the First Baptist meeting house in Hillsborough and shall be for the use and privilege of the first Baptist Church & Society in this town at all times when ever they wish to improve or occupy said House for Preaching or for Church or Society meetings provided the Baptist society shall not improve it more than one half the time in equal proportion of the season of the year, if any of the proprietors in said House of diferent sentiments wish to improve the house for the other half of the time, with preaching, and all the time when the proprietors do not suply the house with Preaching the Baptist Society shall injoy the privilege of using the House, and the dores of the house shall not be closed by any of the proprietors when they are alowed to occupy



OLD BAPTIST CHURCH.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

CHAPEL, LOWER VILLAGE.



art

the house if they do not supply the time designated by the Church and Society at the annual meeting of the said Baptist Society to be holdin at said Meeting house.

Art. 2nd The meeting house shall be erected on the ground which shall be located by a committee to be chosen by the proprietors and to be on the turnpike road between the two villages in Hillsboro and the house shall be built as the proprietors shall chuse, either by an equality on the proprietor or by a subscription, and the proprietors shall each be considered to own the amount of his proportion as such a share in said House and when the house is comple<sup>d</sup>ed to receive the amount which he has paid in either in pews in said house at their appraisal or in the proceeds from the sale of pews in ratio according as he has paid in, and all other articles necessary to be adopted to Build and govern ad house shall be drawn agreeable to the minds of the proprietors when mett to proceed on the subject of Building.

Art. 3. When ever there shall be subscribers obtained to the amount of forty shares the proprietors shall proceed to chuse their officers and committees in any way the proprietors may think most practicable, not inconsistent with the articles of the Constitution.

Art. 4. This consideration shall be considered to be binding and inforce whenever there shall be a Building committee chosen.

Art. 5. The vote by a majority of the proprietors may alter or amend any articles of this consitution except the second article which may be altered by a unanimity of the whole of the proprietors.

The first article was subsequently enlarged and provided that the house should be—

A good wooden Building finished in good stile the size to be 54 feet in length and 40 feet in wedth, a one story Building with a singers gallery and a Belfry to be built by proprietors upon shares at twenty five dollars each, and proprietor shall be liable to assessment according to their proportion of shares and each share shall be considered and entitled to one vote.

To the second article it was added that:

The care of the House shall be vested in the hands of a committee of three men chosen by the proprietors annually at the annual meeting of the Baptist Society, two of which are to be members of the Baptist Church in Hillsboro.

If further records were kept of the building of the house and the committees chosen the writer has not been able to find them. But with the usual delays connected with such enterprises, the house was built in the course of a year, "a monument to the

zeal and public spirit of its builder." The original plan was considerably altered, modified so the house was built sixty feet long and forty feet wide, with a twenty-foot portico, a projection of three feet from the body of the house on the south end for two-thirds of its width, which helped to form the ten-foot vestibule. The house stood due north and south; a belfry rising about fifteen feet above the ridge pole, which was originally surmounted by a tall and graceful spire, with weather vane and lightning rod. It could be seen for miles in many directions, and was a landmark to the travellers for three quarters of a century. In the belfry was placed a deep, clear-toned bell of about 1500 pounds in weight, which could be heard for miles as it summoned the people to worship, or sounded its curfew peals.

The house was built and finished with the best of white pine lumber then plenty in this vicinity. The underpinning was of hewn granite with the stone steps in front, taken from a ledge in Windsor six miles away. The building had two entrance doors to the vestibule, and two from that into the audience room, two aisles running the length of the house, with pews on each side. There were sixty-four pews, each nine feet by two feet eight inches in width, with doors opening from the aisles. These pews would seat five persons comfortably, making the seating capacity of the house 320. The singers' gallery was in the south end and raised some fourteen feet from the ground floor, and was entered by stairs from the vestibules. The gallery would seat forty persons. The pulpit was in front of this gallery, raised about eight feet, both facing the congregation. The house was warmed in winter by two large box stoves in the vestibule and funnels running the length of the house to a chimney in the north end. This arrangement proving inadequate, the stoves were moved inside the room to the open space in front of the pulpit. It was lighted by three large windows on each side, two on the north end and two in the gallery, all protected by blinds. After completion the pews were appraised at \$2,154.00, varying from \$20.00 to \$35.00 according to location. Premiums were paid for choice of seats which amounted to \$164.10, the cheapest pews bringing the highest premiums. There were eight pews

which appear to have been sold for much less than their appraised value.

The land upon which the house was built was purchased of Lieut. John McNiel, and deeded by him to "James Eayrs, his associates, his and their heirs, or owners of the House of Public Worship, which is to be built on the land . . . forever . . . which land is to be occupied for a House of Public Worship and its necessary appendages and for no other purpose." This location was the result of a compromise between the interest of the Upper and the Lower villages, and was said to have been brought about in consequence of a *dream or vision* by one of the Baptist sisters, and it was probably the best one of the several suggested to accommodate all the people who attended worship here, and even then some of them had to come five or six miles. The average attendance was probably larger than that of any church in town to-day.

In its quaint language the church records describes one of the most important events in its history:

Thursday Nov. 8th (1821) this day this Little Church are allowed to witness a wonderfull token of God's mercy, manifest towards his people in this place, the House which has ben erected for a place of worship, to be ocuyped by this Church and people is this day opened for divine worship for the first time and dedicated to the service and worship of God. Elder Joseph Elliot preached on the occasion from Isa 66 Chap and 1 verse. It was trully a solemn and Interesting discourse to a crowded and listening assembly may the Blessing of God attend the transactions of this day.

James Howe Church Clerk.

No record has been found of the financial standing of the society or the number of the members of the church. In a church letter to the Milford Baptist Association, October 4, 1831, asking for admission to membership in that association, it is stated that "we are still some in debt," and that the church has 81 members, 31 males and fifty females. This shows quite an increase in the eleven years since its formation. Elder Charles Cummings had continued as the most frequent preacher until 1834, when Elder John Peacock became Pastor. During this year a "Protracted meeting" was held and numerous accessions made to the church. His pastorate was closed in less than one year, however, and Elder Moses Cheney succeeded him as acting Pastor, but he

remained less than two years. A study of the records kept at that period shows that the church experienced "Many tryals and want of union among the Brethren." On invitation Elder John Atwood assumed the pastorate February 5, 1837.

About this time the first record of a "Sabbath School" was made on "May Lord's day 27, 1838 . . . commenced for the Season." This school was held during the noon hour between the services and was discontinued during the winter months.

After a three years' pastorate Elder Atwood, in January, 1840, requested and received a letter of dismissal from the church, but two months later he withdrew it. In this interval he had held a series of meetings assisted by Elder B. F. Remington. A division of sentiment had arisen in regard to continuing Mr. Atwood here. He had proved a useful man in the community, and was generally liked, but he was not a brilliant speaker. The difference in opinion in regard to keeping him, with other dissensions of more or less account, awakened the old animosities of feeling. The result was the formation of a new organization November 5, 1840, to be known as the "Independent Baptist Church," and comprising twenty members, of which Elder Atwood became pastor. Soon this division became popularly known as the "New Church," while the other faction was styled the "Old Church." Elder Philip Chamberlain was settled as Pastor of this division in February, 1841. He continued here until August, 1843, or over two years. The two church organizations occupied the meeting house by turns, the New Church three-fourths of the time, and the Old Church one-fourth of the Sabbaths. At the other times each held its meetings in school houses.

In August, 1843, Elder Atwood removed to Concord, having been appointed State Treasurer and Chaplain to the State Prison. The close of Mr. Chamberlain's pastorate was no doubt hastened by the fact that a considerable number of his parishioners had embraced the doctrine of William Miller, who had predicted the final destruction of the world that year. Mr. Chamberlain disapproved of this belief which gained a remarkable hold upon the people, and he was forced to relinquish his pastorate.

Tradition says that Franklin Pierce read sermons to frequent audiences in the old meeting house.

Thus, both churches without pastors, and both too few in numbers and influence to support an organization, the "New Church" ceased to exist without action. In 1846, the "Old Church" by advice of the Milford Association, to which it belonged, voted unanimously to dissolve. All of which goes to prove the truth of the saying: "United we stand; divided we fall."

If without an organized church the religious spirit had not departed, and the Rev. Levi M. Powers removing here from Boston, Mass., in 1844, the old meeting house was re-opened to him, who preached here as a missionary, rather than as a pastor. Those came to hear him who wished—members of the Old and New Church, and those who had strayed to follow a false prophet. Mr. Powers by his genial manner and good work won the hearts of the community and reunited the people. He was followed by Elder Bond, whose stay was shorter, but equally as effective. In the autumn of 1857, by advice of a council called for that purpose, it was decided to reorganize a new Baptist society. Elder E. H. Smith, under whose guidance the scattered Baptists of this vicinity were brought together, was made Pastor. George E. Hoit was chosen clerk. This reorganized church had twenty-two members, and seven others were united later. Isaac Coolidge and David Smith, Jr., were chosen deacons.

Elder Smith's stay was short, his pastorate closing the following April. He was succeeded by temporary supplies, largely from the Methodist Seminary at Concord, more or less constantly for ten years, when this church, like its predecessors, went out of existence without action.

During this period of something more than thirty years the society in whose charge the meeting house was vested had not kept up any organization. The bell which had become cracked during the early 40s, was replaced by a smaller one, but equally good except in size. The accident by which the first bell was cracked is said to have been caused by the sexton tolling the bell to announce the death of a citizen, as was customary at that time. This person had repeatedly said that when he died he wanted the bell to be tolled loud enough so folks could hear it. With this thought in mind the sexton used a much heavier hammer than usual, and thereby ruined the bell.

Among Doctor Goodell's papers the writer finds an account which refutes this tradition, and indicates with apparent certainty that the old bell was broken before 1835, and that the new bell was procured soon after. Apropos of the first bell Mr. James Chase, who was one of the committee to purchase a bell for the meeting house, related many years after that this particular bell was selected on account of its sweet mellow tone. But the makers warned the committee that the bell was not heavy enough to stand a larger tongue. "If complaint is made in regard to its volume, please remember the tongue is as heavy as the bell can withstand. A heavier tongue will crack this bell at once." Despite the warning, so charmed were they with the tone of this bell, the committee decided to purchase it and take the chances.

As foretold by the manufacturers, the bell failed to satisfy all of the parishioners, and the first thing proposed was a heavier tongue. The purchasers stoutly justified themselves by the fact that the bell could be heard throughout the westerly half of the town, and to the very limits of the society. In truth, the tone was so pure and clear it could be heard a great distance. They also repeated the warning of the makers against using a heavier tongue. Still, the dissatisfaction was not allayed, and finally several of the moving spirits of the village made a night raid on the belfry, and removing the tongue temporarily gave it a generous coating of lead or solder, and then returned it to its position. The result was just as had been foretold: the bell was broken at the very next ringing. There is nothing to show that the vandals were punished, except through a guilty conscience.

The new bell was said to have been as harsh and disagreeable as its predecessor had been sweet and pleasant. Perhaps the contrast made the distinction more pronounced. At any rate the bell did not do service very long, for it was removed in 1848, cracked and useless as a bell.

Among the ringers of the two older bells were Mr. Gray and Mr. Parmenter, who was blind for several years and was guided to the church door by a wire stretched from his own premises to the church door.

The old meeting house was beginning to show its neglect and need of repairs. But factional difference still existed. There

were those who had no sympathy in the movement to improve the old building. The old bell had been pitched from the belfry, which was believed not to be strong enough to support it longer, and was left in the porch for five years.

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Bond, in the fall of 1852, the ladies of the society formed a social circle for the purpose of making repairs on the meeting house. The leaders in the enterprise were the Misses Lucy Chase and Emily Hatch. The circle had the following of officers: Mrs. Bond, President; Miss Eliza Brown, Vice-President; Miss Lucy H. Chase, Secretary; Miss Emily P. Hatch, Treasurer.

Having no regular meeting place the circle gathered at the homes of the members, and began the work of raising the money wholly by subscription. A box was passed by Miss Hatch at every meeting, and during the season of 1852-'53 a sum sufficient to begin the work of repair was realized. The plastering, which had fallen off in large patches, was restored and whitewashed, the inside work was painted, and other improvements made. The remainder of the fund, in conjunction from the sale of the old bell, was expected to purchase a new one. But this balance proved all too small, while a somewhat unexpected difficulty was raised when the subject of buying a new bell was broached in the spring of 1853. The faction opposed to repairs and a new bell claimed that the old one could not be sold to help buy a new one, as they owned a share in it. Furthermore they declared they would resist any attempt to convert it into a new one of irresponsible ownership. Violent measures were threatened if any person or persons should attempt to remove the old bell from the porch.

In this dilemma the two young women already mentioned as the most active, proved themselves equal to the situation. One evening in May Lucy Chase and Emily Hatch, accompanied by Solomon McNiel, Jr., and John Gibson, loaded the old bell into Mr. Chase's farm wagon and conveyed it to the railroad station at the Bridge, no one having had the moral courage to interfere with the young ladies. But the sum realized from the sale combined with the balance of the subscriptions was not sufficient to buy a new bell of the size desired, so one weighing 536 pounds



was purchased. With what pleasure the new bell was finally brought up from the railroad station and deposited in Mr. Chase's dooryard one Saturday about noon may be imagined. As late as it was in the week plans were quickly laid to have it in position so it could be rung the next day. The men who responded to the call for assistance soon saw that it would be impossible to accomplish the raising in so short a time. Accordingly the bell was rung where it stood in Mr. Chase's dooryard and suspended from the frame in which it had been shipped.

The raising took place the following Wednesday, which was transformed into a gala day for the community. The bell was swung into place without mishap, but there was trouble in adjusting the rope to the wheel so it was not rung to advantage for two or three weeks, or until some one had been found who could adjust the line properly. Mr. Daniel Smith had supervision of the raising, as being a seaman he understood manipulating the necessary tackle.

The first one to ring the new bell was Mr. John Gibson of the Lower Village. The first person for whom the bell was tolled was George Moore, the third son of Jotham Moore, who died a few weeks after the bell was raised. It was tolled by Mr. Solomon McNiel, Jr. This bell was tolled for John Brown on the day of his execution, December 2, 1859, by Mr. John G. Fuller of the Lower Village.

As the years rolled on the ravages of time upon the old meeting house became more and more apparent, and left without proper care, to say nothing of repairs, it eventually began to demand attention if its walls would be saved at all. Again the women came to the rescue. This time the organization known during the Civil War as the "Soldiers' Aid Society" was re-established as the "Ladies' Circle" in 1872-73, which comprised nearly all of the ladies in that vicinity. This society turned its efforts toward the repair of the meeting house. A series of "fairs" were held, and the proceeds of these, increased by the generous subscriptions of both residents and non-residents the money needed for the renovation was obtained. Upon examination it was found that the timbers supporting the spire were so far decayed as to render that part of the structure unsafe, and so

the graceful appendage which had added so much to the beauty and symmetry was necessarily removed. The roof was shingled, the blinds repaired, the shattered glass removed, the outside repainted, the plastering, which had fallen owing to the result of a leaky roof, was relaid, the open space between the singing gallery and the audience room was closed by a partition, and many smaller changes made. To accomodate the choir a platform was built over six of the "body pews" at the north end of the house, and the pulpit was lowered about four feet. To crown all of these and other minor improvements, a church reed organ was installed.

Once more the old house awoke to the music of regular services during the summer months, though it had no settled minister for about ten years. The preaching was without denominational distinction, and among those who preached here were the Revs. Bragdon, Chandler, Chapman, Paul, Adams and Coolidge, with several others.

This laxity of the care of the house and the factional differences of the members of the church had its effects. Some of the parishioners affiliated themselves with other societies; deaths and removals diminished the number of its attendants, until it became evident it was useless to try and keep up an unoccupied and uncared for building. So an effort was made to sell the structure and have it meet a respectable fate. Once more opposition, or at least a lack of interest, prevented the accomplishment of this purpose, and so the last meeting was held within its sacred walls August 26, 1891. This was very appropriately a *memorial service*, promoted by a few whose earliest childhoods recollections hovered around the spot. In the quarter of a century that has intervened since, all of this little band have joined the "silent majority." The old meeting house was left to "the society of bats and owls."

Finally, in 1893 the house was torn down, so only a memory remained of the sacred structure which had cost so much of time, money and care, which outlay had been recompensed by the faith, hope and hallowed associations it had brought to those who worshipped at its shrine.

The worth of an object is seldom realized until it has been lost. So, the old meeting house gone; the need of a church building was found more apparent than had been realized when differences of opinion and petty oppositions had doomed the old structure. Efforts were accordingly made to build a new and smaller house, which was accomplished in 1895. John W. Jackman was the master builder, and it was dedicated with appropriate exercises in 1896.

It proved that the bell of the old meeting house, before the demolition of the building, had been purchased by Wirt X. Fuller of Boston. This sacred object Mr. Fuller generously presented for use in the new church building, given in memory of his parents, John Gibson Fuller and Ann Jones Fuller his wife.

This bell, it is claimed, has rung the notes of victory at the close of three wars: In April, 1865, when the glad news of Lee's surrender came up from the Southland; again when the Spanish-American war ended; for the third time, in November, 1918, when it was known that the World War, mightiest of them all, had been followed by an armistice of peace.





Photograph by MANAHAN.

SMITH MEMORIAL CHURCH.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT BRIDGE VILLAGE.

When the Church at Centre Village Lost Its Prestige—Rev. Seth Farnsworth Minister—His Proposal of a Church at Bridge Village—Completion of New Church Edifice 1836—Gradual Decline of Mother Church—Growth of New Church—Millerism of 1843—Agitation of Social Life—A New Organization at Bridge Village—Ministers of the Church—From Rev. Mr. Farnsworth to Rev. Mr. Beal—Removal of the Meeting House from its Early Site to Main Street—The Old Building Made New—Financial Aid by Hon. John B. Smith—The Smith Fund to the Society—Other Bequests to the Society—Memorial Windows—Change of the name of the Society to Smith Memorial Church—Two Names from Its long List of Members—Present Prosperity.

The sightliness of its prominent position and the beauties of its immediate surroundings, which have been so eloquently pictured by its admirers elsewhere in this volume, could not in the end save it from the dangers of its isolation. The Rev. Mr. Wallace, already quoted, says aptly: "Geography seemed to have been against the likelihood of maintaining a dominant church at the Centre of the town. The earlier settlers were farmers, and for reasons clearer to them than to us they located on the hill slopes far back from the river. Some have thought it was for reasonable safety from the Indians, whose canoes followed the river as they crossed the state."

The possibilities in such a stream as the Contoocook did not seem to come within the range of the earlier settlers' vision. But in time, other men saw these possibilities, and their dreams led them rather to the river than to the hillside. Manufacturing, in which New England was going to have so conspicuous a place, brought men to the stream who saw that it would be the potent coadjutor of their schemes.

So, here on the river's margin, men began to make their residences where they found their work. Then still more came,

until by 1835 there was a considerable village, when the town had a population of only 1800.

"The Rev. Seth Farnsworth was minister at the Centre, and he seems to have been as judicious as he was good. Under his guidance the plan was proposed to arrange for an out station of the Mother church in Bridge Village. And it was proposed to build a meeting house here. This proposition met with favor from the villagers, and the year 1836 saw the new church edifice completed on the Church Street site, with a good bell and all at the cost of some \$3,300. Nov. 23, 1836, the day of Mr. Farnsworth's installation at the Centre, the new building at the Bridge was dedicated."

During the pastorate of the Rev. Seth Farnsworth, a man known far and wide for his eloquence, separate meetings were held for the accomodations of the parishioners living at the Bridge, and after the dedication of the house in the village he preached alternate Sundays at the Centre.

Unfortunately in a few months he was stricken with pneumonia and died, leaving the legacy of a life well and lovingly spent to his wide circle of friends. The D. A. R. placed a memorial tablet to his memory in the window of the church at the village.

In 1837 the Rev. Samuel G. Tenney supplied here, but it was not until 1839 that an active movement was made to establish a resident minister. The Rev. R. W. Wallace in his address upon the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Village Church says most fittingly: "With sincere reluctance, and yet in the faith that they were acting wisely, application was made to the Mother church, to dismiss 28 of its members to form a new church at the Bridge. Knowing fully what it meant to itself, and reading to some extent the horoscope of its own future, the Mother church complied with the request. This was but the beginning of her losses, for soon she was called upon to transfer ten other members. On May 29, 1839, the new church was duly organized by council, and in its findings the council voiced its deep sympathy with the church at the Centre, while at the same time it bespoke its blessings on the new church at Bridge Village."

The sacrifices of the old church at the Centre were not at an end, for following closely upon the other demands the Mother church was called to give her minister to the new institution at the Bridge. The records, considering the importance of this move, seem uncommonly brief merely mentioning the fact that the Rev. Samuel G. Tenney had given up his pastorate here as a resident preacher and become the head of the new church. So for the time at least the door of the old church which had been reared under such trying conditions and with such tremulous hopes and fears was closed. Let it be said to the credit of all in the society that this change and removal of religious headquarters had been accomplished with no friction that appears upon the accounts at this day. (See Political History.)

The Rev. Mr. Tenney resigned in 1843 to the regret of the majority of his parishioners, and in the resolution of the day he is referred to as "irreproachable and exemplary in his morals, sound in doctrine, a faithful and able minister of the New Testament."

He was succeeded in the autumn of that year, 1843, by Rev. Jacob Cummings, who remained fourteen years as the head of the church here, which is sufficient proof of his ability and fitness.

As all churches have, this one at the Bridge Village has had its trials and ordeals, times when the unanimity of its society was threatened. One of these was the days of Millerism, when that doctrine swept over New England a wave of religious excitement stirring the people to uncommon anxiety. Fortunately this feeling of uncertainty and unrest did not strike Hillsborough very perceptibly and our church escaped any serious disturbance by it.

This church was among others in the country to meet at Francestown in 1844 to deliberate upon the subject of slavery, which was then beginning to agitate social life in New England, and was one of the first public movements made in that direction.

In 1846 a revival of interest in the church was undertaken, when a committee was chosen to call upon all of the families in regard to religious matters. An elaborate report shows that much good resulted from this undertaking and that the committee was met with kindly receptions everywhere.



Two interesting events to people in these parts were participated in by this church in 1847; one of these was the ordination of Rev. William Woods at Henniker as a foreign missionary; while a similar honor was conferred upon Rev. Seneca Cummings at Antrim as a missionary to China. In 1853 this church lent a helping hand to the organization of a new church at Peterborough.

The new organization at the Bridge Village, if small in numbers, contained men of representative and sterling qualities. Among these were George Dascomb, Sen. and Jr., both of strong character and of great good in the community who wrought their lives into the foundation of the church. Another was Samuel Morrison of whom it was said "For 42 years this godly man traversed the three miles that separated his home from the meeting house as often as the church was gathered together." He was a deacon of the church, and others occupying this honored station were Tristram Sawyer, Dawson Russell, and Frank W. Symonds. Hon. David Steele is not forgotten among these founders, while his good wife Catherine Steele, was a woman of great ability, force of character and refinement as a social leader. Among the first to join the new society at Bridge Village was Clarissa Stowe, a school teacher of bright mind and strong religious convictions, who lived to an extreme age.

Under the pastorate of Mr. Cummings the Hon. John B. Smith was united with the church, and from that time he was ever a zealous worker in the cause, doing much in upbuilding the society, eventually, as his own success in business enlarged giving freely to the church.

Rev. Jacob Cummings was succeeded by Rev. Harry Brickett who became popular both in the pulpit and as a worker among the people. A man of scholarly attainments, having entered the ministry in middle life, after a successful experience as a teacher, he won a large place in the affections of the community outside of the church. Under his pastorate it has been well said, the church now strong in numbers and influence entered upon what might be called the second period of its existence. It was no longer a problem of existence but rather the amount of good it could do as an evangelizing agent. Mr. Brickett served the church

from 1857 to 1865, an anxious period, and from 1876 to 1881, in all over twelve years.

Rev. Stephen Morrill succeeded Mr. Brickett at the close of his first pastorate. Twenty-four members were added to the church roll, among them Charles W. Conn, who became a deacon, and Benjamin Dutton, who also became a deacon. Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, who has been designated as an "educator of educators," was another worthy person to join the church during this period.

In 1866 a movement was started to move the church building from its site on Church Street to one on Main Street, where it is at present located. This change was received with general consent, and in 1867, under the pastorate of Mr. Morrill, the work was carried out, the structure thoroughly repaired and a vestry added.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society was organized during Mr. Morrill's administration. This society has the credit of doing a good and lasting work in the cause of the church.

Rev. Henry B. Underwood was pastor for 1871-1872, and though his stay was short his work was most acceptable. Ammi Smith, father of Ex-Governor Smith, was affiliated with the church during this pastorate, bringing to it, as another has said: "the weight of a ripe experience and careful life." With the assistance of his father, a noted evangelist, Mr. Underwood aroused a revival which resulted in an addition to the church roll of twenty members.

Mr. Underwood was followed by Rev. John Bragdon, who remained only two years, but with evident satisfaction, when he was succeeded by Rev. Harry Brickett, who had already served one pastorate here, 1857-1865, and was received with great satisfaction. During Mr. Brickett's second pastorate, 1876-1881, several notable persons became members, among them Miss Ellen Marcy, who was taken home early in the promise of a brilliant career.

Rev. Abram Quick answered the next call to remain only two years when Rev. Roderick J. Mooney, of foreign birth, put on the mantle. Possessing a good command of language, with a high degree of enthusiasm, he was an energetic worker. During

Mr. Mooney's term several prominent people joined the church among them Mrs. Sarah A. Grimes and her son Hon. James W. Grimes and Charles Wyman.

Rev. David W. Goodale, A. M., A. B., Ph. D., held a pastorate over the Congregational church at Bridge Village from 1887-1895. He was educated at Monson Academy, Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary, all in Mass., and held pastorates at Troy, N. H., from 1878 to 1883; Sudbury, Mass., 1884 to 1886, and after leaving Hillsborough, in Suffield, Conn., 1895 to 1907. He was an energetic preacher and a public spirited citizen, always taking a great interest in educational matters. He was twice chosen to represent the State Conference in the National Council, once from New Hampshire and once from Massachusetts (See Vol. II for family history.) During Mr. Goodale's pastorate the parsonage on Myrtle Street was purchased, and earnest activity marked the three years he was in town.

The Senior Christian Endeavor Society was organized in 1889, and has ever done a good and continuous work in behalf of the cause it represents. This society presented the church with a chaste and beautiful communion set.

While Mr. Goodale was pastor the Jackman brothers united with the church, the musical ability of John W. Jackman adding much to that branch of the service. James A. McNight as pastor's assistant and Sunday School Superintendent did a most effectual work.

From 1895 to 1901, Rev. Frederick W. Burrows occupied the pulpit, and a man of excellent literary ability coupled with his eloquence as a speaker, he secured a strong hold on the hearts of his parishioners, so the church flourished under his administration.

Mr. Burrows resigned his charge in 1901, and he was succeeded by Rev. Charles L. Storrs, a young man of marked ability.

A Junior Christian Endeavor Society was organized during the pastorate of Rev. C. L. Storrs, and the branch Sunday School was established at the Lower Village in 1897. During his term of service here a Men's Club was organized. Mr. Storrs resigned in 1904 with the purpose of going to China as a missionary, carry-



Photograph by MANAHAN.

GOVERNOR SMITH RESIDENCE.



ing with him the unanimous commendation of the church for his good work done here. This church has always paid one-fifth of his salary. He is on his Sabbatical year.

Mr. Storrs was succeeded by Rev. Charles R. Hamlin, a nephew of the missionary by that name, who was installed December 10, 1904. Mr. Hamlin was an able speaker, who remained three years.

This seems to have been a period of church benefits. Albe Stevenson, a native of the town, made a bequest of five hundred dollars, the sum being invested in a clock in 1907, which was to be known as the "Stevenson clock."

Mrs. Catherine (Dascomb) Burnham gave the society five hundred dollars, to be divided equally between the church at the Centre and that at Bridge Village.

In June, 1907, Hon. John B. Smith offered to meet the expense of repairing and remodelling the church, which was done at the cost of thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Smith also gave a fund of ten thousand dollars, the income of which was to be used towards the support of the church.

Sarah C. Fuller made a bequest of five hundred dollars for the equal benefit of the church at the Centre and the one at Bridge Village. Charles A. Jones was appointed trustee of the funds.

April 20, 1908, the society voted to sell the parsonage lot on Myrtle Street.

December 9, 1908, the alterations and improvement upon the meeting house having been completed in a satisfactory manner, making the old structure into a new one, it was proposed to rededicate the church to renewed usefulness in its wider field of religious work. It was a day long remembered by those who participated in the movement.

June 24, 1909, Hon. John B. Smith presented the society with the deed for the lot of land on the east side of the church, thus enlarging the grounds about the house and improving the whole situation.

Rev. Mr. Hamlin was followed by Rev. Robert W. Wallace, who was installed January 20, 1908. Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace both left excellent records for work in the church. He

was educated at McGill College, Montreal, and had preached in Detroit, Mich., and Newport, R. I. Before his settlement here he supplied the pulpit upon several occasions. He remained in service here until his death in 1915, after a long illness. Mrs. Wallace died within a week of her husband, the town feeling the loss keenly. Few of the many ministers who have occupied the pulpits in Hillsborough left a more lasting or happy record than Mr. Wallace whose career was cut short in the midst of his most useful years.

For several years a change in the name of the society had been considered pro and con, and on February 17, 1915, it was voted to substitute in place of the old designation "Hillsborough Bridge Congregational Society" the term "Smith Memorial Congregational Church," by which name it is now known.

Memorial windows have been presented to the church, from time to time, as follows:

In the Memory of John Wesley Jackman, by his family. In the Memory of Alice Barnard, a remarkably attractive child, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watson. In the Memory of Deacon Charles Conn, by his widow. Another by Benjamin F. and Harry Dutton in the memory of the Dutton and Hatch families. In 1919 the Smith Memorial window in memory of Archibald Lavender Smith, who lost his life in the world war, given by his widow.

Rev. Mr. Wallace was succeeded by Rev. Frank Peer Beal, who came to town a young man full of promise. He immediately became a favorite with the young people of the society, which respect he has maintained. He served two years in the world war, and then settled down to earnest work in the church. He severed his connection with the church in 1921.

In its long and successful career the Congregational Church of Hillsborough has been faithful to the high ideals of religious living, and many of its members have not only been honored and respected at home but have received notable recognition abroad. To mention any particular number of these would not be practicable here, but they have been spoken of elsewhere in this work. It does seem permissible to mention at least two whose memories are revered in the town to-day. Mrs. Catherine Steele, who

passed away in January, 1904, at the age of 102 years, the oldest person in the state, was associated with this church for over sixty years, and was noted for her tender grace and Christian virtues.

Another member ripe with years of good work well done was Deacon Jeremiah Dutton, for a long period its clerk, winning happy distinction from his excellent penmanship and accuracy and carefully worded records, as well as for the nobility of his character.

The successful church can never be idle, and among its virtues Smith Memorial Church numbers that of activity, which neither age nor change of shepherds has ever checked, and to-day its field of usefulness was never better tilled, nor its promise brighter.



## CHAPTER XX.

### THE METHODIST CHURCH.

**When Methodism Obtained its Independence in Hillsborough—The Church at Bridge Village—Promoters of the Society—Meeting House on School Street—Removal to Henniker Street—Enlargement and Improvement of this House—New House Formally Opened—Description—Memorial Windows—List of Pastors—Church at the Centre—Leading Members—When Politics Held the Whip Hand—Methodism Gains a Foothold at the Centre—Meeting House Built—Pastors—Donors—The House—Tribute by Rev. Harry Brickett.**

Though younger than the societies that have been mentioned, it has been nearly a century since Methodism has been able to stand alone among the churches in Hillsborough County, it has been over eighty years since it gained its independence in this town. The records are not as complete as we could wish relative to the struggles of the early exponents of the coming faith.

As far back as the days when there were dissenters among those who paid their minister's tax and worshipped in a church of another denomination, there were believers in Methodism serving another master under protest. Accordingly, contemporary with the division of the old Congregational church at the Centre, and the building of a new meeting house by that society at Bridge Village to accomodate the increasing members in that vicinity, it was felt those of the Methodist faith should establish a church of their own in town. The most desirable location seemed to be at the "new village," which already gave indications of rapid growth in the coming years.

The site selected for the building was near that of the Congregational house, and was on the westerly side of School Street nearly opposite the George H. Stewart place, since occupied by Harvey Stacey.

William Kimball, one of the foremost workers in the new cause, gave the land for the building, so long as it should be occupied as a place for worship. Others who were active in the propagation of the society were Levi Goodale, James Currier and Thomas Howlett. This was in 1839, and the following year a modest structure was erected at a cost of \$2,400. It was without spire or any attempt at display; was painted white and presented a plain, unostentatious appearance.

If the new church was modest in its appearance, it served its purpose well, and for nearly a quarter of a century the families of some of the best citizens of the town worshipped within its walls. There does not seem to have been any friction in the conduct of church affairs, and the society grew in numbers as well as in usefulness.

Meanwhile Bridge Village grew in the number of its inhabitants, so the membership of this church outgrew the capacity of the house, when discussions arose as to what could be done to meet the requirements of the changed condition. The outcome was a vote to move the old building to a site on Henniker Street, add twelve feet to its length, and build a spire with a belfry for a bell.

The committee chosen to carry out this plan consisted of Daniel Wyman, William H. Simonson, Jason H. T. Newell, James W. Thorpe, George Smart, J. Currier, D. F. Brown, J. L. Eaton, R. T. Noyes, Lyman Dow, John M. Gage, James F. Briggs.

Completely remodeled and furnished the new church edifice standing on Henniker Street presented a very pleasing appearance to the promoters of the good work. Here renewed life and interest entered into the work and the society flourished.

So well did it progress that within another quarter of a century it again became evident that a larger building was needed to accomodate the worshippers at this shrine. This was all within the line of the growth of the village, and in order that the ever-increasing membership of the Methodist church might keep pace with its situation it was decided to enlarge the structure and make other improvements. The committee selected to accomplish this undertaking was Herman G. Brown, Samuel D. Hastings

and Peter H. Rumrill. Again the architect and the carpenter were called into activity, and such improvements and enlargements made as to quite efface the original house. The building was raised sufficiently to allow of a heating apparatus to be placed in the basement. The old spire was torn down and a new and handsome front was constructed, with a tower at each corner ornamented with finials. In the larger of these towers a bell was suspended. The exterior of the building reflected credit upon the workmen, and was a source of gratification to the society.

The enlarged and improved meeting house was formally opened on March 2, 1894. The Messenger, in giving an account of the affair, described the house in the following words:

"The audience room is a most beautiful apartment. The floor as also that of the vestry is covered with a Lowell carpet of beautiful design. Around the walls to a height of three feet above the floor is carried a sheathing of beaded ash and the same material is used in a similar manner in the vestry, vestibule and stairways. The ceiling of the sides and overhead is frescoed in harmonious tints that give it a most beautiful appearance.

"From the centre of the ceiling overhead is suspended a magnificent chandelier that sheds abundant light for the whole apartment. The windows are of stained glass of beautiful pattern. Opposite the main entrance is the platform upon which is placed the elegant pulpit set. On the right is the choir gallery, also well furnished, while to the left is the pastor's study. The auditorium, as well as all the other apartments, is heated by two furnaces located in the basement. The pews are of ash and of pretty design, so arranged that the occupant faces squarely to the pulpit, upholstered with cardinal cushions and altogether forming very comfortable if not luxurious seats. The pews and wood work of the room are finished in the natural wood and varnished, giving the whole a pleasing effect.

"The seating capacity of this room is about 225 and when the vestry is thrown open with it about 100 more.

"Many of the furnishings of the church were donations. The Ladies' Friendly League gave the carpets; Miss Lizzie Grimes and mother, the chandelier; Henry C. Morrill, the lamp for the choir gallery; William H. Law, the vestibule lamp; Maria

Butler, the pulpit set; the chancel chairs and communion table; Mrs. Martha Lovering and Mrs. David Whittle, the altar lamps; Mrs. Mary Morrill and Mrs. Belle E. Merrill, the Bible; Mrs. George C. Noyes, the communion service; William Merrill, the collection bags."

Four memorial windows were presented as follows: One by Herman G. Brown, in memory of his son, Arthur L. Brown; two by Mary Frank Butler, in memory of her mother, Jane O. Butler and sister, Sarah Ann Butler; and the fourth by Russell T. Noyes, a former resident of this town, in memory of his wife, Mary N. Noyes.

The history of the church since that day five and twenty years ago has been uneventful, except insofar as the history of a progressive and prosperous church can be written. It has been fortunate in its selection of pastors and harmonious in its conduct of affairs so far as it has come under its jurisdiction. The following ministers have been made shepherds of this flock, to prove good and faithful servants of Methodism:

#### PASTORS OF BRIDGE VILLAGE METHODIST CHURCH.

Reverends.		Reverends.	
Lewis Howard, appointed,	1839.	Abel Heath, appointed,	1845.
Henry Nutter,	1846.	Daniel Lee,	1847.
John English,	1850.	Benjamin C. Eastman,	1852.
Albert P. Dobbs,	1855.	Sandford Van Benschoten,	1857.
C. Miller,	1858.	William H. Simonson,	1862.
Henry D. Kimball,	1863.	John A. Lansing,	1864.
C. C. Morehouse,	1865.	George W. Anderson,	1866.
Henry Dorr,	1867.	Benjamin W. Chase,	1868.
Lucian W. Prescott,	1871.	D. W. Downs,	1874.
George N. Bryant,	1876.	W. H. Stuart,	1878.
Joseph W. Presby,	1879.	J. H. Hillman,	1880.
J. A. Bowler,	1881.	Fred H. Corson,	1884.
George C. Noyes,	1887.	Noble Fisk,	1888.
Joseph Manuel,	1891.	Thomas F. Cramer,	1894.
Joseph Simpson,	1898.	Irving C. Brown,	1901.
John L. Cairns,	1905.	Water F. Whitney,	1909.
James Nelson Seaver,	1912.	Nathaniel B. Cook,	1914.
Claude L. Buehler,	1916 and still filling the position.		

#### THE CHURCH AT THE CENTRE.

The story of Methodism in Hillsborough has been only half told by the foregoing narrative. Contemporary with the division

of the Congregational society at the Centre was the beginning and the upbuilding of the Methodist church there. Hitherto, knowing it would be a hardship to support two churches where one might meet the wishes of the people opposite factions had manfully striven to unite their efforts and their means. Among the influential workers with Methodist inclinations were Hiram Monroe, Benjamin Gay, Elijah Blanchard, Benjamin Danforth, James Jones, who gave the society five hundred dollars; the Rays, Hartwells and others living at or near the Centre. In 1858 these and their associates were joined by two new-comers, the Densmores, father and son, Lyman and Lyman W.

Those were trying days, when political differences entered largely into everyday affairs, penetrating deeply into religious discussions. As early as 1844, as has been noted elsewhere, delegates were sent from Hillsborough church to attend a conference at Francestown where the subject of slavery was the one theme to be discussed. Even then this action was construed by some to be a political movement. In speaking of this it must be borne in mind that party spirit was very much stronger in those days, and political prejudice, with either or any party, was of a decidedly aggressive nature.

The news of the attack of Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner at his desk in the Senate chamber on the morning of May 22, 1856, following a heated discussion, was taken by the pastor at the Centre church, the Rev. Mr. Dobbs, as an appropriate text for a sermon, the minister expressing his opinion very freely. His ideas did not meet with the approval of many of the attendants in the house, all of whom left in a body, every one of these refused to pay further minister's tax, until there was a change of pastors.

Of course the speaker had his supporters, but the disturbance resulted in closing the doors of the church for some time.

While this affair had little if anything to do with the trend of some of the church people towards the village at the Falls, it did serve to awaken a stronger religious spirit among many, and this brought out more pronounced views relative to the different denominations. All this aroused a determination among those living at the Centre to maintain a church of their own.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



Finally an appeal was made to the head of the Theological School at Concord, Mass., to send some of the students up there to preach. This call met with a hearty response, and during the winter of 1860-1861 Messrs. Hatfield, Porter and King came here and started revival meetings. The result was a hundred converts—a large number for the size of the place, showing a very substantial religious effort.

While these meetings were held in the old Congregational meeting house, most of the revivalists were of the Methodist church. Hiram Monroe joined the society at this time, while the Danforths, Gays, Hartwells, Rays, Blanchards and others having large families wanted their children to listen to Methodist preaching, and above all attend a Methodist Sunday School.

Accordingly, those of this belief, began to talk earnestly of having a Methodist meeting house at the Centre. The discussions to this end and the plans to accomplish this purpose were all made at meetings held in the old town house.

In 1861 the society was organized, with a Sunday School of one hundred pupils, coming under the teachings of William Fletcher Hatfield. Mr. Hatfield was succeeded by E. A. Smith, and he by A. C. Coult.

This was in the summer of 1862, during the time of the Civil War, but the resolute brotherhood drew their plans for the new house and began to raise the money. In this respect they were so successful that the following spring work was begun on the house, and went forward so that on September 10, 1863, the meeting house was dedicated under most auspicious circumstances. The minister in charge at this time was Rev. Henry W. Ackerly. Services were held regularly after this, the preachers, in addition to those already mentioned being Revs. William E. Tomkinson, 1864; H. B. Elkins, 1865; A. J. Hall, 1866; W. H. Williams, 1868; I. Taggart, 1868; Samuel Beadle, 1870; L. S. Dudley, 1871; J. Parker, 1874; H. Chandler, 1875; Joseph W. Presby, 1878. From this time to the present the same minister preached at both Village and the Centre. For the names see list already given.

Among the beneficiaries have been Abigail Hartwell, who left a bequest of two hundred dollars; Mary Ann Danforth, two



hundred dollars; Albe Stevenson, two hundred and fifty dollars; Abbie Murdo, one hundred dollars. The gift of the last-named person possesses an unusual interest from the fact that the giver was blind from birth, but had earned the money from her own work. In fact, she was noted as one of the most industrious and accomplished persons in town.

At the end of nearly three-score years the modest edifice, with its white walls, its shapely tower, its spacious grounds and inviting hospitality still stands as a gentle reminder of its builders and their devout purpose.

Rev. Harry Brickett, in his excellent sketch of the town written for the county history, says very aptly of the situation: "As a rule the two churches on the hill have worshipped side by side in peace, if not always with brotherly love. It is sometimes difficult to forget the causes of separation, or of the attempt to secure, by a majority of votes, the church building of the old church for the occupancy of the new. The generation that were the actors in the matter (this was written thirty-five years ago) are most of them with the departed, and the newer generation are coming up with the most kindly feelings of the former. About a quarter of a century ago the Methodist Biblical Institute of Concord was in full operation, and the students ably supplied the desks. Among these Mr. Hatfield, at the Centre, was the most noted there, and William Van Benschoten at the Bridge. Others ranked high as men of talent. Rev. John A. Bowler, who remained three years at the Centre and at the Bridge proved himself to be a man adapted to the place. The town showed its appreciation of his abilities and worth by giving him the superintendency of the schools, a work for which he was prepared and adapted, as he stood himself at the head of the profession as a teacher before he began to preach."

## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

First Mass Celebrated in Hillsborough—Building of the Church—Christened for Mrs. Mary Pierce—Names of the Pastors—Success of the Church—The Universalists—Never an Organized Body—Favorite Meeting Place Child's Opera Block—The Spiritualists—An Organized Society—A Long and Successful Record.

The changes in population caused by one reason and another saw people of religious belief differing from those already established in town. Foremost among these were those firm in the faith of Catholicism, this class increasing in numbers until it was necessary to have a house of worship.

The first Mass was celebrated in Hillsborough by the Rev. E. E. Buckle, in 1881. This mission was subsequently visited by pastors of Peterborough and East Jaffrey, until the settlement of the first resident priest, the Rev. David W. Fitzgerald, in 1889.

Directly after assuming pastoral charge Father Fitzgerald secured a plot of land on Church Street the site of a proposed new church building. Work was begun upon the structure within a short time, Messrs. Jackman Brothers being engaged as builders. The house is of modern designs; has Gothic windows; is 75 feet by 32 feet in dimension; 32 feet in height, with a tower of 75 feet, surmounted by a gilded cross. It can seat 350 persons. Messrs. Chickering and O'Connell were the architects.

Named Saint Mary's Church in honor of Mrs. Mary A. Pierce, wife of Hon. Kirk D. Pierce, the new house of worship was dedicated by Bishop Bradley October 29, 1893. A rectory was built the following year.

In 1901 Father Fitzgerald was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Corcoran, who was followed in 1905 by the Rev. Thomas N. Coakley.

The Rev. J. G. Leclerc succeeded Father Coakley in 1910 as pastor of St. Mary's. Father Leclerc was instrumental in the

purchase of two lots of land for cemeteries, St. Mary's Cemetery, Hillsborough, and Mount Calvary Cemetery, Bennington, both of which were blessed by Bishop Guertin in June, 1918.

The Rev. James H. Queenan became pastor of St. Mary's in August, 1917, but he was called into higher service a little over a year later. He died in November, 1918.

The present pastor is the Rev. Charles J. Leddy. Father Leddy was born in Epping and educated at Phillips Exeter Academy. He came to Hillsborough from St. Joseph Cathedral, Manchester, and under his care the church has prospered and promises to yield yet greater good in the future.

Besides the fully organized churches already mentioned, other classes of worshippers have held services in town and performed their religious duties according to their beliefs. Child's Opera Block has been the favorite meeting place for these unorganized denominations. At different times the Universalists have held meetings here, but have never had sufficient numbers to form a regular church. Among the preachers who have presided here has been Rev. Mr. Morrison of Laconia.

The Spiritualists have been numerous enough to hold regular meetings, their favorite hall being in Colby Block. This society has flourished for a considerable time, and some of the best advocates of its doctrines have addressed its meetings upon special occasions.

In conclusion it may not be amiss to say that those of various religious beliefs dwell side by side in harmony, many having but little choice, a few not any, though even they do not decline to accept the truth of the golden rule.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### STORY OF THE SCHOOLS.

Early Action in Regard to Education—Character of Early Schools in New England—Teachers—First School Districts—First Superintendents 1827—Prudential Committee—First School in Hillsborough—George Bemaine, Pioneer Teacher—First Woman Teacher—First Money for Schools—Town Divided into School Classes.

"I sat an hour to-day, John,  
Beside the old brook stream,  
Where we were school-boys in old time,  
When manhood was a dream.

The school house is no more, John,  
Beneath our locust trees,  
The wild rose by the window's side  
No more waves in the breeze."

The beginning of an educational system in New England was mainly due to the character and mental training of the founders of each locality. The establishment of a school in a certain town was governed therefore by the opinions and purposes of its inhabitants. Elsewhere it has been shown in this work that the early comers to Hillsborough were somewhat different in their personal attributes from the Puritans and the Pilgrims on the one hand, and that on the other a portion of the inhabitants was composed of citizens distinct from these. It can be said to their credit that the matter of education received early attention from them, and before the incorporation of the town schools, supported by private subscriptions, were maintained in Hillsborough.

During the hundred years of the 18th century little was accomplished anywhere in New Hampshire relative to education. In considering this apparent apathy towards schools it must not be forgotten that for more than half of the time the colonists were kept busy in their almost constant warfare with the Indians, and, following the close of this exciting drama, the ominous fore-

bodings of the Revolution, the war itself, and the construction of a new form of government employed the attention of the people to the exclusion of everything else.

In 1789 the legislature repealed all former acts relating to schools and definitely fixed the amount of money to be raised by towns for schooling at "five pounds for one pound of public taxes to the individual town." This was to be expended for maintaining an "English grammar school," meaning schools for teaching "reading, writing and arithmetic." The Selectmen were made responsible for assessing and collecting this money. Two years later the assessment was raised, making the proportion on every twenty shillings to be seven pounds and ten shillings. By the first provisions, which were not changed in this respect in 1791, teachers were required to furnish certificates of examination, and to be of good character and qualification.

In 1804 towns were empowered to tax non-residents towards the support of the schools. In 1805 towns were empowered to divide into school districts. Previous to this, having no fixed place for them, schools were "moveable"; that is, they were kept wherever thought best by a majority of the inhabitants in that section of the town, or it might include the whole township, while the rest of the citizens did not complain of unfairness. The school room was sometimes in a barn, in an old deserted building or a private house. The law of 1805 gave the town power to assess the inhabitants of a certain district with which to build a house. The section of the law relating to school districts was repealed in 1885, leaving it optional with the town. From time to time the rates have been raised, and many modifications have been made in order to keep pace with the changing conditions. In 1827 the office of superintendent of schools was created, and two years later that of prudential committee with power to hire the teacher in the district in which said officer lived. The revision of the laws at this time made many improvements in the conduct of the schools.

The legislature of 1917 made radical changes in the school system establishing a state board of education and compelled the towns that had not already accepted this method to enter a classi-

fiction with adjoining towns and come under the jurisdiction of a superintendent for said district.

In respect to her schools Hillsborough does not rank inferior to any of her sister towns. Within eight years of the beginning of the second settlement, from which the history of the town really begins, and two years before its incorporation, a school was opened in a log house standing a few rods west of the dwelling of Daniel Templeton and on the land more recently owned by Henry Adams. This was on the north side of the main road leading from Bridge to Lower Village. George Bemaine was the teacher. He was an Englishman by birth, and had received a good education. The famous Dilworth, author of the spelling book so common in those days, was a classmate of his. He had come to New England with his parents before he was twenty-one.\*

Mr. Bemaine proved to be an excellent teacher, and was noted for his good penmanship. As well as being a scholar he was a gentleman of fine appearance and liked by all. But his stay in Hillsborough was not of long duration. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he showed his love for his adopted country by enlisting in the Continental Army, where he made a long and honorable record, which is given in the chapter on the Revolutionary War.

In addition to attending to his church duties and farming, the Rev. Mr. Barnes gave private instructions to several young men, and probably taught terms of private schools. It was not unusual in those days for some of the men and women—many of whom even in common walks of life—had fairly good educations to tutor privately the children of their neighbors.

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\*Mr. J. M. Whiton, in his history of Antrim, has this to say of the school master, and it will be seen that his account does not agree with the above statement. In fact, it should be said that the history of Mr. Bemaine is not very complete from such records as can be obtained today. Mr. Whiton says: "A prolonged storm raged in January, 1770, and the Contoocook was impassable. Scarcely had the storm passed than a stranger knocked at the door of a pioneer's home near the river in Antrim. He was a middle-aged man, who gave his name as George Bemaine, born upon the seas, and he acknowledged he was a refugee, having deserted an English warship in the port of Boston and penetrated thus far into the wilderness by following spotted trees. The storm had treated him harshly and he was glad to find shelter and food. He had found the home of Deacon James Aiken, the pioneer of Antrim. Taking a Bible from the devout settler's table he remarked he had seldom seen a good book for forty years. He proved an excellent reader and soon showed that he was an educated man. He soon after came to Hillsborough, and taught the first school in town." Deacon Aiken lived alone in South Antrim for four years before a neighbor came.

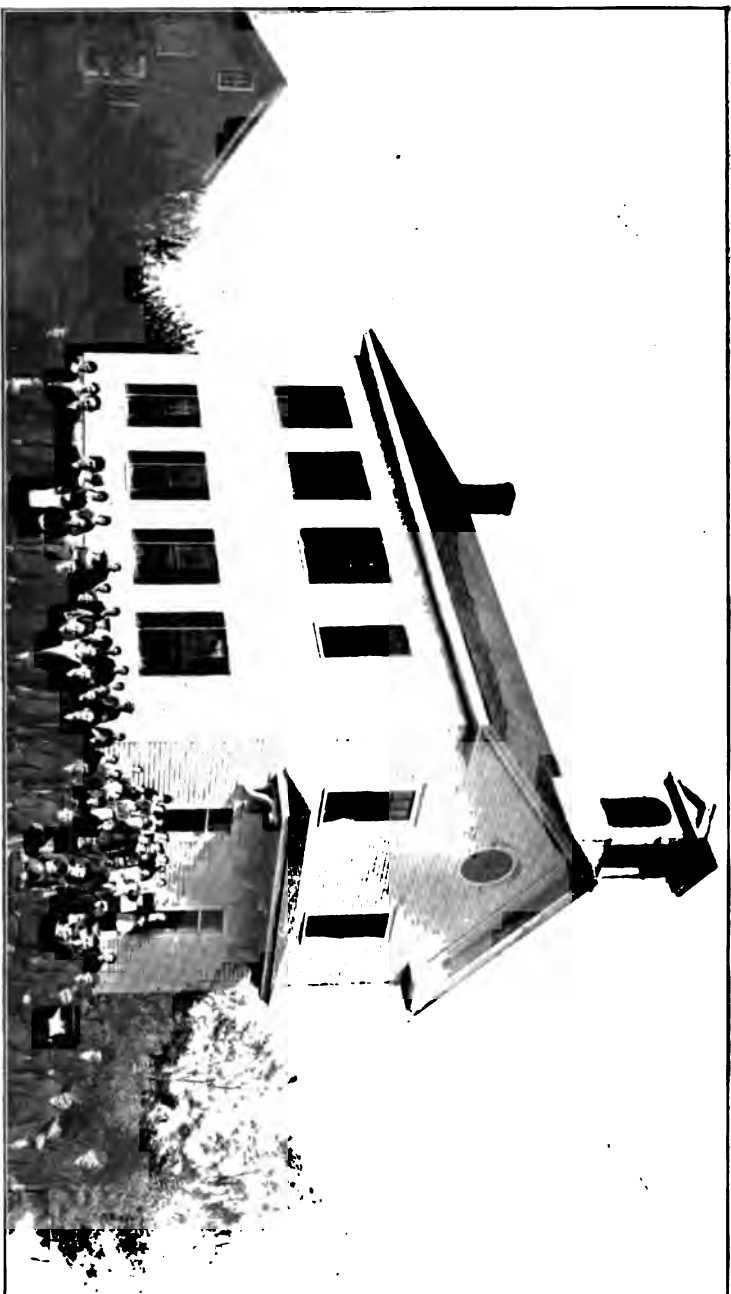
The first woman to teach a regular school of which there is any record was a Mrs. Sarah Muzzey, a widow lady from Sudbury, Massachusetts, who kept the school at the Centre with great satisfaction.

All scholars prior to 1785 were supported by private contributions, though the matter of town support had been agitated for several years before. The first vote upon the records relative to the support of schools was at a special meeting held September 4, 1780, when it was voted not to raise any money for school purposes. On December 8 this action was ratified by another vote against raising money for that purpose. There was a slight gain in its favor and the adherents continued to advocate the movement. In 1784 there was an article in the warrant to see if the town would employ a "wrighting master." This, notwithstanding its spelling, was voted down.

It was not until the annual meeting March 31, 1785, the town voted the first money for schools, twenty pounds or about one hundred dollars. Already an organized system of public schools had been accomplished and from that day the town has been liberal in her support of the cause of education. As another has aptly stated it: "As the result of all her efforts, her sons and daughters, strenghtened and panoplied for victory in the varied battles of life by the educational advantages she has generously supplied, arise to call her blessed. In fine, with her churches and her schools, her library and her newspapers, Hillsborough has ever done her best to enforce and practice the great principle that knowledge and virtue are the only safety of a free people."

Nothing further appears on the records in regard to schools until March, 3, 1788, when it was voted that the town be divided into five "classes" for school purposes, and "Voted that one half of the money raised for school purposes be for a Man school, and that said money be divided by families, and that there be a committee of five men to class said town, which are as follows (viz) —John Dutton, Joseph Symonds, Paul Coolidge, John Bradford, William Taggart."

The committee attended to its duties, but changes in the population, and many persons not satisfied with the classification,



Photograph by MAMMAYAN.

THE OLD ACADEMY, HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE, ABOUT 1880.





caused the warrant for the annual meeting in March, 1796, to contain the following:

Article 11th. To see if the Town will choose a committee to Class the town anew; for the better regulating and if voted to reclass the town then see how many classes the town shall be divided into and when the first Class shall be made—Also to see if the Town will build a school house in each class at the expense of the Town in each class—and if voted to build said school houses then see when the Houses shall be finished. Also see if the Town will vote to confine each within the limits of the class. Also see if the town will vote that all or any part of the money which may in future be assessed for the support of a school be divided by pole and estate.

12th To see if the Town will raise any money for the support of a school exclusive of what the law requires also how much, and how the same shall be disposed of..."

The Town voted to confine each class within the limits of the class for the better Regulating of the schools—

Voted to divide the school money by family as heretofore.

Voted not to raise any Money for the support of a school exclusive of what the law requires.

"The schools and school houses occupy considerable space in the town records from this time on, much discussion arising in the classification of the school districts, new ones being added now and then. April 22, 1803, the following committees were chosen "to superintend the business in each class, which are to be denominated the school committee:"

Class No. 1, William Taggard, George Dascomb and Jedidiah Preston, Bridge.

Class No. 2, Calvin Stevens, William Symonds and Europe Hamlin, Centre.

Class No. 3, Benjamin Pierce, Samuel Gibson, and William Hutchinson, Lower Village.

Class No. 4, Joel Stowe, David Livermore and David Goodell, Jr. Hazen Neighborhood.

Class No. 5, John Dutton, Elijah Beard and Alexander Parker.

Class No. 6, Daniel Flint, Nathaniel Symonds and Samuel Ellenwood.

Class No. 7, Abraham Kimball, Isaac Farrah and Peter Clement, Farrah Neighborhood.

Class No. 9, Robert Carr, Paul Cooledge and Thomas Killom.

For some reason no committee was chosen for Class No. 8, and the selectmen were empowered to act in that capacity. These excerpts are pointers of what followed, year by year, until the

pupils, decreasing slowly in numbers, the district school lost somewhat that quality for good to the largest percentage of children that was its pride and honor.

Affording a strong contrast to the conduct of our schools over a hundred years later is the record of the schools in town at the beginning of the 19th century. A folio record book made from eight losse sheets of paper sewn together, and labeled "A Record of School Money," covers the situation briefly for the years, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808. Opening at random we quote from the pages devoted to the year 1807. There were nine classes or districts, 227 families in the town, and \$340.50 raised, the proportion being \$1.50 a family. The number of pupils is not given, nor are there any records to show just where the boundaries of these districts were. The name of the agent or committee to whom the money was paid gives a slight clue in some cases.

Proportion of School Money for 1807

\$1.50 per Family

Class No. 1, 45 families is ..... \$67.50  
Paid Andrew Sargent.

Class No. 2, 16 families ..... \$24.00  
Name of agent not given. Dr. Goodell thought this was on Bible Hill.

Class No. 3, 29 families ..... \$43.50  
Paid to David Starrett, so was probably at Lower Village.

Class 2 in 3, 9 families ..... \$13.50  
Paid to John Gibson, who lived on Bible Hill, where there is not a single resident to-day.

Class No. 4, South part, 23 families ..... \$33.00  
Paid David Goodell, Jr. This is now Division No. 9.

Class No. 4, North part, 16 families ..... \$24.00  
Paid to Archleas Town, now Division 8.

Class No. 5, 30 families ..... \$45.00  
Paid to Elijah Beard, who lived where the sanitarium is now.

Class No. 6, 27 families ..... \$40.50  
Paid to Abial Shattuck.

Class No. 7, 10 families ..... \$15.00  
Paid to J. Carter and Jonathan Clement, "Concord End" and Farrah division.

Class No. 8, 4 families ..... \$6.00  
Paid to committee.

Class No. 9, 19 families ..... \$28.50  
Cash paid to committee.

None of this money seems to have been paid until the next

year, and that of Class No. 8 not until 1809. The record for 1808 shows that there were eleven more families in town and the rate was \$2.20 to each family, the sum total being \$511.00. In four of the districts there were two terms during the year, and in the other five only one term.

Doctor Goodell, in commenting upon this situation says: "The branches taught were the three R's, spelling, good manners, and obedience. A few years since geography was added, and later still grammar and history, fundamentals only, 'no frills'. Is it not up to our schools of today, with their modern time increases in educational advantages, to develop men and women who shall at least equal our forebears in morals, patriotism, industry, perseverance, business capacity and all else that pertains to good citizenship?"

In describing the schools of that day it has been said: "Dilworth's spelling book was then the fountain of learning. The Psalter and a simple treatise on arithmetic were used in some of the schools.

"Choosing sides and spelling once a week was the food, dinner and dessert of ambition, and the schoolmaster's ferule the stimulant. Saturday noons the little square blue primer, containing the catechism and commandments, Watt's cradle hymns, furnished scholars with their quantum of religious instruction, and with their facilities and materials, the young mind was to be advanced and furnished for the business of the world."

Society established on a broader basis, education received a creditable attention. Especially was this true of the improved grade of text books used in the schools. The old Historical Reader was introduced about 1820. Webster's spelling book had come into popular use before this and Pike's Arithmetic was used to advantage over the former method of having the teacher place some original example on the board for the pupil to work out. This book was destined to be replaced by an improved work from Dr. Daniel Adams, which bore his name. This book remained the leading arithmetic until about the time of the Civil War when it was succeeded by Greenleaf's Arithmetic about the time of the death of the author at Keene in 1864. It is interesting to know

that Dr. Adams brought out his arithmetic while living in a near-by town, Mont Vernon.

In 1828 the name Prudential Committee was applied to the men overseeing the schools in the respective districts, of which there were nine at this time.

Did space permit it would be a pleasant task to trace the Story of the Schools through the succeeding years to the present time, and it would afford a valuable lesson to the student of history. No corner in the field of human progress is as essential to the development of public affairs as the niche filled by our rural schools. Upon the record of these little isolated seats of knowledge depends the intellectual strength of the people and upon the intelligence of the people rests the very pillars of government. Yet we review the work briefly. The best and brightest things in life are those of which we say the least. So it is with the history of our schools. Fortunately, or unfortunately as the case may be, their results are written in indelible ink upon the tablets of memory. If seldom mentioned are imperishable.

The story of Hillsborough's schools is not different from any other. It will average with her sister towns. Her rural districts have naturally fewer pupils in schools than before the Civil War, over half a century ago, which is impressively explained in the mute language of the abandoned farms, and emphasised by the fact of decreased numbers of children in the homes that remain. More is expected in the education of a child than in the days of greater rural activity. If more is being obtained the future, not the present, must show.

When the state, hoping to improve the rural school situation, took a firmer hand in the management in 1917, and established the State Board of Education, Hillsborough had very little to do to fall into line. No new school houses have been built for a considerable period, for the reason the need had not been manifest. In fact, when one comes to think of it, Hillsborough has never been advance in the construction of public buildings, and her sons and daughters who have prospered abroad have seemed to forget her in this respect. Let us hope not for always.

According to the Report for 1920, we find that schools have been maintained in six rural districts, as follows:

Hillsborough Lower Village, Mrs. Deborah Brown, teacher, 31 pupils; Merrill School, Ida P. Phelps, teacher, 18 pupils; Hillsborough Upper Village, Edythe W. Crooker, teacher, 16 pupils; Flat School, Elizabeth Thompson, teacher, 11 pupils; Centre School, Frances E. Barnes, teacher, 13 pupils; Goodale School, Mrs. Nellie R. Mellen, teacher, 12 pupils. This record shows a complete list of 101 pupils.

The report for the previous year shows that, in addition to the above list, schools were taught in the Howard and Bear Hill districts and that there were in town a total of 112 pupils.

The members of the Town School Board for 1920 were Mrs. Lottie Harvey, Henry W. Adams and Leonard T. Martin.

#### HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY AND HIGH SCHOOL.

With the district schools flourishing it soon became evident that the town could well afford to support a higher grade of education, and as the Lower Village was at that time the centre of business enterprises with considerable promise for the future, it was decided to erect a suitable building at this hamlet and establish an academical course. A brick building was raised in 1820, and in 1821 the Hillsborough Academy was incorporated.

March 11, 1822, the following notice of the new school appeared: "Recently incorporated, new brick building near General Pierce's, instruction of Simon Ingersol Bard. Tuition, \$3 per quarter. Highest price for board, \$1.25 per week."

Dr. Bard, the first principal, was a native of Francetown and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He was very bright intellectually, but of small stature. The following anecdote told of him illustrates this fact: While on his way to the academy one morning with his books under his arm, a stranger meeting him asked good-naturedly, "Hilloa, sonny, how do you like your preceptor?"

After a very successful career here Dr. Bard was succeeded by a fellow graduate of Dartmouth and Andover Theological Seminary Rev. William Clark, in 1827. He was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Samuel Wallace Clark, while he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. Rev. Samuel W. Clark was born in Greenland, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1823, and of Andover in

1827. He was followed by Rev. Josiah Peabody, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1825; Robert Reed Heath, of Dartmouth, 1825; Solomon Heath, a brother and graduate of Dartmouth in 1826; Benjamin F. Wallace, Esq.; Rev. Ephraim Taylor, Albert Baker, Esq., and Francis Brown Mussey of Amherst.

In 1840 it was thought advisable to move the academy to the Centre, where it was opened in the old first meeting house building, with Rev. Elisha Thayer Rowe as Principal, which position he retained until 1864.

In the meantime a change had taken place in the school situation at Bridge Village. Until 1861 this growing hamlet had been divided into two districts, the river being the boundary line between them. In the fall of 1860 the South School House, as it was called in District No. 2, was burned, and it was then decided it would be better to remove the old house and build a new one large enough to accomodate the entire village. At the annual meeting in March, 1861, a committee of four, James F. Briggs and Theron B. Newman representing the North side, and S. Dow Wyman and Reuben E. Loveren of the South side, was appointed to secure plans for a school house not to exceed \$2,500 in cost fully equipped. Joshua Marcy, S. Dow Wyman and Daniel Wyman were chosen a committee to receive bids, but all of the bids received were above the proposed cost, and a building committee consisting of Joshua Marcy, Daniel Wyman and Horace Eaton was selected to build the house at as reasonable price as possible. This committee discharged the duty assigned it and completed a new building at a cost of \$4,626.36. The old house was sold for \$175. This bill included the cost of a bell, which is still in use.

Until then no school in town had been graded, but it was now thought to do this at this school in November. James F. Briggs, Harry Brickett and Abel C. Burnham were chosen to undertake this task and formulate rules for its government. This committee placed the pupils of twelve years of age and upward in the higher grade, and assigned the second floor as their school room.

The first term of school in the new building was opened in the winter of 1861-1862, the teacher of the higher grade being Warren McClintock, while Ellen Fisher taught the primary grade.

At this time Dr. Abel C. Burnham was chairman of the superintending school committee.

In 1864 the Academy at the Centre was removed to Bridge Village and made a part of the higher grade in the school at this hamlet, under the name of the "Valley Academy," a tuition school. Rev. Harry Brickett, acting pastor of the Congregational church at Bridge Village, with his wife as assistant, became its principal, and there were 120 pupils attending.

After sixteen very successful years, in 1876, the name was changed to "Union School," and it became in reality a high school. Harry L. Brickett, son of the former principal, was placed at its head. He was a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and under his instruction the school continued to prosper.

In 1879 the need of a still larger building was apparent, when provision for the Primary department had to be made outside of the building. In 1880 the first Board of Education was elected, its members being John C. Campbell, Brooks K. Webber, S. Dow Wyman, Marcellus H. Felt, James F. Grimes and William H. Story. The membership of this committee has since been reduced to three, the members for 1920 being George W. Haslet, Charles S. Perry and Delmont E. Gordon.

The list of teachers and numbers of pupils for 1919-1920 were: Mrs. Cora Scruton, 1-2 grades, 67 pupils; Miss Eva W. Brown, 3-4 grades, 40 pupils; Miss Flora E. Atwood, 4-5 grades, 42 pupils; Miss Eva B. Ash, 6-7 grades, 48 pupils; Mrs. Lottie Harvey, Mrs. Josephine Gordon, Miss Esther Crosby, 7-8 grades, 42 pupils. In the High School, with 60 students, Robert J. Anderson was head master, with Laura L. Newell, Blanche Totman and Dorothy Cambridge, assistants; Miss Sarah L. Baker, drawing; Miss Florence Lee and Mrs. Doris Watkins, music.

In conclusion it can be truthfully said that the Hillsborough High School has maintained a creditable standing among the schools of its grade in the state.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

**Keyes Saw Mill—Mills on Beard Brook—Beginning of Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing—First Complete Mill—Spinning Jenny—"Father of Cotton Manufacture in America"—First Mill in New Hampshire—Carding Mill in Deering—First Cotton Mill in Hillsborough—"The Red Factory"—Third Factory in the State—Cook and Waterman Factory—Marcy Mill—Contoocook Mills—Hillsborough Woolen Mills—Other Industries—Tanneries—Water Power of the Contoocook.**

The beginning of industry in any locality is usually the saw mill and Hillsborough is no exception to the rule. Hence industry here may be said to have been begun in the little old frame of a mill which must have stood on the north bank of the Contoocook above the main falls and near where the saw and grist mills of Grimes and Walker stood in later years. This saw mill, as we have seen, was built by Gershom Keyes and his associates in 1739, and was really the first mill upon the entire length of the Contoocook River. Other saw mills followed, and these were built along the same river or upon some of its tributaries, Beard Brook having been the favorite stream. Charles Hartwell owned and operated a saw mill at the foot of Loon Pond. The first saw mill and grist mill at the upper privilege at Bridge Village was built by William Rumrill. Before water power was harnessed to the machinery of man Hillsborough had her share of hand manufacture with other towns, description of which has been given in farm life.

The story of woolen and cotton manufacturing in Hillsborough starts from a very small beginning, as in truth it does in all localities. The first machine for carding, roving and spinning in the United States was made by two brothers from Scotland, Alexander and Robert Barr, for Hon. Hugh Orr at Bridgewater, Mass., in 1786. The following year a company in Beverly began manufacturing with very imperfect machinery and unsatisfactory



HILLSBOROUGH WOOLEN MILLS.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

CONTOOCCOOK MILLS.



results. The combined operations of spinning and weaving were not put into successful operation until 1813, in Waltham, Mass., by Francis C. Lowell and Patrick T. Jackson, the latter the inventor of the power loom. This factory is believed to be the first in the world to have combined all the processes necessary for converting raw cotton and finished cloth.

Until 1786 England had monopolized the rude attempts at cotton manufacture and guarded zealously what she believed to be her exclusive right. Cotton was first spun at Birmingham by mules in 1742, and from that date no one was allowed to leave the country who was supposed to have mastered the secret of building necessary machinery for the work. But the Barr brothers seemed to have escaped the vigilant watch of these master manufacturers. In 1788 spinning jennies were put into operation in Philadelphia and Providence. Still it was left for the ambitious youth, Samuel Slater, who stole his passage over to this country, after having mastered the trade at home, to begin practical manufacture at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1790. For that achievement he has rightfully been styled "The Father of cotton manufacture in America," and from that date the enterprise expanded and improved.

Samuel Slater's interests were not confined to the locality of his beginning, and it was only a few years before he was sending skilled workmen to other places as pioneers in the work. Through his assistance the erection of a cotton mill was undertaken at New Ipswich, in this state, Benjamin Prichard being the master builder. No sooner was the machinery installed here than Mr. Prichard hastened to Amoskeag Falls, on the Merrimack River, and built a mill so he was enabled to place such machinery as he could obtain at that time in motion in 1805, this being the second mill in New Hampshire.

Contemporary with these efforts, and reflecting credit upon the indomitable will of the man, Rev. William Sleigh smuggled from England machinery for carding wool, which he set up in the town of Deering, operating it by horse power for about a year. Then, about 1806, it was purchased by George Little of Hillsborough, who set it up in a small building nearly on the spot where a grist mill was later built. The machinery was run by a

small breast wheel, the water being brought from the canal in a plank spout. Two or three years later the machinery was moved across the river and established in "the red factory," which stood on the site of the silk mill raised July 4, 1812. The canal on the south side of the stream, already mentioned, was dug in June, 1805. Finally Mr. Little sold his machinery to Imri Wood, who removed it to West Henniker, where it was burned a few years later.

By this it is seen that Hillsborough has a most respectable record as a pioneer in manufacture, and with the excellent water privileges found here it was prophesied that it was destined to become a manufacturing town of importance.

Perhaps it is of sufficient interest to mention in passing that the first cotton mill in Maine was built at Brunswick in 1809. Power looms were first set in operation in this country at Waltham, Mass., in 1814. The first cotton factory in Lowell, Mass., was built in 1822 and it was not until 1849 that Lawrence began manufacturing.\*

Mr. Little was followed in the manufacture of cotton goods within six years by two men from out of town, Messrs. Cook and Waterman, who began work upon a cotton factory July 3, 1811, on the north bank of the river above the bridge falls near where the original saw mill had been built. This was the third cotton factory in the state, and is therefore worthy of special mention. This mill, like others, did a thriving business near the outbreak of the War of 1812, but its wheels became nearly idle before its close, and it was not until 1822 that it resumed normal activities. It then continued to prosper and within a few years it had 1800 spindles and 40 looms. The number of operatives employed in 1840 was sixty.

Unfortunately this factory was burned at 10 o'clock on the night of July 8, 1842, and was never rebuilt. The Cook and Waterman factory stood nearly opposite the present plant of the Hillsborough Woolen Mill Company.

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\*A cotton factory was built at New Ipswich in 1803, and another at Amoskeag Falls in 1804-5.—Author.

## THE MARCY MILL.

In the meantime another pioneer in the manufacturing industries had established a mill on the south bank of the Contoocook River below the rapids at the bridge. This new-comer, who ranks high among the early cotton manufacturers in Hillsborough was Joshua Marcy.

Mr. Marcy was a native of Woodstock, Conn., but he had lived in Pepperell, Mass., and Peterborough, N. H., coming to Hillsborough from Peterborough. At the time he came to this town the manufacture of cotton goods in this country was rapidly awakening a keen interest. Understanding this, and with an ambition equal to the opportunity, Joshua Marcy saw the almost unlimited possibilities that lay in the water power of the Contoocook tumbling with headlong velocity along its rocky pathway.

Immediately he purchased of James P. Barker the site for a mill on the south bank of the stream, and began at once to build the original factory in that vicinity. This building was completed so the machinery was set in motion in the fall of 1828, when he began the spinning of cotton yarn, and the manufacture of cotton wadding and batting. Eventually he added the manufacture of the first twine ever made, while he also made candle wicking. It is interesting to note that this was accomplished contemporary with the beginning of successful manufacture on the Merrimack River, at Amoskeag Falls and Lowell. In 1840 Mr. Marcy's mill contained 512 spindles and employed sixteen operatives.

In 1845 Mr. Marcy built on the north side of the street the brick grist mill noted at the time as the best mill of its kind in the state. A saw mill connected with the same water privilege also came into his possession at this time.

Mr. Marcy continued active in his business and owned his mill to the time of his death May 5, 1848, when his property passed into the hands of his children, three sons and three daughters. These formed a company and carried on the business for seventeen years with success.

## THE CONTOOCCOOK MILLS CORPORATION.

In 1865 a new impetus was given manufacture in Hillsborough by the appearance upon the scene of John B. Smith, then a young man filled with the ambition of a young man and with the experience of similar enterprises elsewhere. With a predilection for that industrial pursuit, Mr. Smith had begun his career as a manufacturer in Washington, but finding the field too small for his satisfaction, he removed to Weare. Still he was not satisfied and he bought out the Marcy heirs, resolved to enlarge and improve the opportunity here. He built a new mill, repaired those standing, and from the first was very successful. Devoting his time and energies to the manufacture of woolen goods, and eminently fitted for this work, it was here Mr. Smith laid not only the foundation of his financial success but of his civil and political prestige. He was assisted for several years in his manufacturing interests by his nephew George Edward Gould.

Originally known as the Marcy Mills, and then as the Smith Mills, in 1882 the business was incorporated under the title of Contoocook Mills Corporation, by which name it is still known.

## HILLSBOROUGH WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY.

The success of the mills already built on the banks of the Contoocook encouraged others to undertake the building of other mills for manufacture, and in 1880 the anticipations, plans and efforts culminated in the establishment of a company styled the Hillsborough Woolen Mills, Rufus F. Frost & Co., proprietors. John Kimball became the first agent. Known for a long time as "The New Mill," and even to this day designated by many as such, this factory was a success from the start.

Under date of September 26, 1885, the following resolution was adopted and signed by the men whose names are given:

We the undersigned do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of purchasing the necessary land, power, buildings, tenements, works for manufacturing purposes, and for the manufacture and sale of such goods, and fabrics, as shall be determined by the majority in the amount of the subscribers hereto; and we hereby agree to constitute ourselves a corporation under the provision of Chapter 152 of the general laws of New Hampshire, under the style and the name of the Hillsboro Woolen Mill Company and take the

number of shares set out against our respective names, and the principal place of business of said corporation shall be at Hillsboro Bridge Village in the Town of Hillsborough, in said State, and the capital stock shall be one hundred thousand dollars divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each and that the officers of said corporation shall consist of a board of Directors, not exceeding five nor less than three, a Clerk and Treasurer, and that said capital stock shall be paid at such a time in such amounts as said board of Directors shall from time to time order, and upon the amount of such capital stock being subscribed, the first meeting of the association shall be called by the first subscriber, he going in hand to each subscriber, or leaving at his last and usual place of abode, or sending to him by mail a written notice of the time, place and object of such meeting, three days at least prior thereto.

Signed by

Date.	Name	Residence	No. Shares
Sept. 26, 1885	Rufus S. Frost	Chelsea, Mass.	240-24%
Sept. 28, 1885	Edward P. Tenney	Roselle, N. J.	220-22%
Sept. 26, 1885	C. H. Frost	Chelsea, Mass.	220-22%
Sept. 26, 1885	Rufus F. Greeley	Chelsea, Mass.	220-22%
Sept. 26, 1885	Rufus H. Frost	Chelsea, Mass.	50-05%
Sept. 29, 1885	Albert P. Frost	Orange, N. J.	50-05%

A true copy

FRANK E. MERRILL, *Town Clerk.*

This mill manufactures woolen goods, suitings, overcoatings and cloakings; has fifteen sets of cards, and sixty looms. N. F. Greeley, Boston, Mass., is treasurer, and George W. Haslet, agent.

#### OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Besides the cotton and woolen mills in Hillsborough, there have been many minor industries which taken collectively have done much towards the prosperity and the progress of the town. The Lower Village has been the scene of several enterprises, some of which promised well.

Foremost among these was the foundry and machine shop started as a starch factory by a man named Emerson in 1860. In 1861 this property was brought by L. S. Morse & Son, who sold out to Benjamin P. Moore and Erickson Burnham in 1865, the former being connected with the enterprise until his death September 13, 1870. Mr. Burnham continued alone until 1878, when he sold to McClintock and Son, and in 1886 Henry Martin



became associated with the company. Soon after Mr. Martin became sole owner, and he continued the business until he was burned out in 1889, meeting a loss of three thousand dollars.

At one time Peter Rumrill had a machine shop, getting water through a penstock from the Contoocook.

#### TANNERIES.

At one time there were several tanneries in town in a flourishing condition. The largest of these were at Lower Village, and operated very successfully for several years after the close of the Civil War.

Early in the '30s Samuel Kimball started a tannery at this village, which he carried on until he sold out to Elijah Reid, who came here from Hancock, and continued the business until his death April 4, 1864, when Stephen Tuttle became his successor. Mr. Tuttle conducted the enterprise until he was burned out on the night of December 6, 1872, and this place has not been rebuilt.

Stephen Brown operated a tannery at this village several years very successfully, but early in the '80s its business declined and it was sold at auction by Manahan & Baker for \$2230. The plant and two houses, stables, driveway, scales, water-power, etc., was bought by Harvey Jones for \$1338, while the outlands were purchased by Samuel Gibson, E. C. Pendleton, Andrew J. Crooker and William H. Manahan for \$892.

Jackman Brothers operated a saw mill plant for wooden manufacturing for several years, and did a flourishing business. Lowell White made chair legs at this mill in 1885, and H. M. Bartlett manufactured his racquets here as late as 1894. Other manufacturing was carried on here.

Joshua Fuller came to this town from Connecticut and started a tannery at Upper Village, meeting with marked success. He was succeeded in this business by his son Mark W. and his grandson, John G., and this tannery became noted as the producer of what was known to the trade as "Wescott Calf."

At one time this village was doing considerable manufacture in the line of furniture, shovel handles, etc. The Fullers and others had prosperous saw mills here.

A tannery stood just below the Contoocook crossing at Bridge Village for several years. William G. Fess, from Wells River, Vt., manufactured shovel handles at this village from 1872 to 1877, when he returned to Vermont. Samuel A. Dodge manufactured needles here for some years. Other enterprises equally as worthy of mention have been carried on from time to time, but regarding which the data is not at hand.

#### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business enterprises of the town have been many and varied, so numerous, in fact, that it would be practically impossible to name them with complete satisfaction. An idea of the growth and extension of the different lines of trade may be obtained from the history of the hamlets of the town in Chapter XXVII.

The water power of the Contoocook and tributaries in and about Hillsborough is not nearly taken up. While situated at the head of a section of six and one-half miles rapids, capable of being made to produce two thousand horse power at a comparatively small cost, above the plant of the Henniker-Hillsborough Electric Light Company, the river is capable of being developed to the extent of ten thousand horse power. Saying nothing of the "great falls" whose waters are already made to run the machinery of the mills that are the industrial life of the town and which hold yet greater possibilities above these just west of the Lower Village is a basin that can be made the reservoir to produce upwards of five thousand horse power. Beard Brook, rising in East Washington and receiving the drainage from a watershed of five hundred acres, offers yet further promise of increased usefulness. So Hillsborough is well favored with natural resources to produce either water power or electrical energy.

It is mete that the mills of Hillsborough should flourish and gain in power and number of operatives employed, for it was these same water privileges that called the people from the hills to join together here in building up those enterprises which should be the life of the town. Not only were these manufacturing interests the magnet to assemble a considerable percentage of the

town folk, but they attracted hither others from abroad, until to-day many races and many lands are represented by those who toil and prosper here. Manufacture calls people together, to give us our centres of population; agriculture scatters people over the hillsides that would be otherwise a wilderness. Both classes have their respective places in the affairs of men, and in Hillsborough the two walk hand in hand.

Fortunately for the town the water powers of Hillsborough, as far as improved, have been developed judiciously by men well fitted for the task. Among them all there has not been one unable or unfitted to fulfill his purpose. Hence the high degree of prosperity and progress.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

Post Offices—Postmasters—Change in Spelling of the Name of Post Offices in Town—Offices at Lower Village, Centre, Upper Village and Bridge Village—Three Discontinued—Telephone—First Newspaper—The Messenger—Frequent Changes in Ownership—Old Social Library—Fuller Public Library—Fuller Bequest—Water Works—Fire Department—Electric Light and Power Company—Board of Trade—The Railroad—Banks—Business Interests—Public Houses—List of Oldtime Inn Keepers.

### POST OFFICES.

Though a post office was established at Portsmouth May 18, 1775, this benefited only a small section of New Hampshire, and it was not until several years after the Revolution that postal facilities were given serious consideration. As has been described in the chapter on post riders, the legislature in 1791 arranged four post routes, one of which included Hillsborough in its circuit, these riders being the original rural mail carriers. Amherst established a post office that year, but this town, as well as most of those along the route, had no general place of leaving the mail, but this was delivered at convenient places on the way.

The opening of the turnpike through the town and the increasing business brought by the stage coach were the reasons for establishing post offices in one town after another. Hillsborough had her turn in 1803, when the first post office in town was opened in Lower Village, and David Starrett was appointed the first postmaster. This act was a source of great satisfaction to the town's people.

A petition signed by some of the citizens of the town was sent into the Post Office Department to have the last three letters in the name Hillsborough dropped so the spelling would be Hillsboro, and this request was granted by the government April

24, 1894. The spelling of the name of the town, however has never been officially changed so that remains in the original form. When the railroad station was established the abbreviated form of spelling of Hillsborough was adopted by the company, so that corresponds to the name in the postal directory.

The following is the complete list of the post offices in town in the order in which they were established, with the names of the postmasters and the dates of their appointment, each man serving until his successor was installed in the office.

#### HILLSBORO LOWER VILLAGE.

This office was established April 1, 1803, as Hillsborough; spelling of name changed to Hillsboro, June 12, 1894; changed to Hillsboro Lower Village, February 19, 1908.

Post Master	Appointment		
David Starrett,	April 1, 1803	Braverter Gray,	April 5, 1834
John Burnham,	June 9, 1812	Benjamin Tuttle, Jr.	Ap. 28, 1847
John Harris,	June 22, 1818	Jotham Moore,	May 10, 1856
Benjamin Pierce,	July 8, 1818	Benjamin Tuttle,	April 26, 1858
Silas Marshall,	June 2, 1827	John P. Dickey,	April 13, 1861
Luther Cole,	November 3, 1828	John P. Gibson,	Nov. 11, 1885
Samuel Kimball,	May 7, 1829	Fred J. Gibson,	June 12, 1894
Leonard M. Kimball,	July 13, 1830		

Office discontinued January 1, 1907.

#### HILLSBORO.

A post office under the name of Hillsborough Bridge was established March 6, 1827; spelling of name changed to Hillsboro Bridge, January 8, 1894; changed to Hillsboro, February 19, 1908.

Postmasters	Appointment		
Simeon E. Bard,	March 6, 1827	Martha A. Lovering,	Aug 3, 1874
Jonathan Sargent,	May 21, 1829	De Witt C. Newman,	Jan. 30, 1885
Daniel Brown,	May 27, 1834	Charles Kimball,	Nov. 12, 1885
William B. Whittemore,		DeWitt C. Newman,	Aug. 2, 1889
	December 30, 1847	Frank M. Parker,	January 8, 1894
Ephraim Dutton,	March 30, 1855	James S. Butler,	January 14, 1898
Jason H. T. Newell,		Joseph F. Nichols,	Jan. 16, 1902
	March 20, 1861	Jesse C. Parker,	Feb. 28, 1906
William H. Story,	July 10, 1867	Frank E. Merrill,	April 1, 1916
Reuben F. Lovering,	April 13, 1874	Jesse C. Parker,	Jan. 15, 1919

## HILLSBORO CENTRE.

This office was established February 21, 1833; as Hillsborough Centre; name changed by dropping the last three letters from the name, April 24, 1894.

Postmasters	Appointment	
Samuel G. Barnes,	Feb. 23, 1833	Mrs. Alonzo Robbins,
Benjamin Priest,	May 2, 1836	November 12, 1895
Oramel Danforth,	July 20, 1861	Lizzie A. Robbins, Dec. 10, 1895
Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson,		Ruth B. Gammell, Nov. 15, 1902
	July 13, 1863	

Office discontinued January 1, 1917.

## HILLSBORO UPPER VILLAGE.

Established January 28, 1873; name changed by dropping last three letters, April 24, 1894.

Postmasters	Appointment	
Charles W. Conn,	Jan. 28, 1873	Henry H. Bailey, May 12, 1898
Hiel McClintock,	Aug. 27, 1885	Albert J. Burnham, Nov. 17, 1899
Charles W. Conn,	Dec. 9, 1890	Herbert F. Dresser, Dec. 12, 1903
Sillman McClintock,	Apr. 24, 1894	

Office discontinued, R. F. D. to East Washington.

## TELEPHONE.

The electric telephone was introduced into Hillsborough in 1891 by George W. Lincoln then having a grocery store in the block where the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. is now located. Mr. Lincoln began by running a line from his store to Jackman Brothers' mill at Lower Village. This venture proving successful, in company with Messrs. Jackman and Sillman M. McClintock the line was extended to Upper Village and Washington Centre.

In 1894 Dr. Marcellus H. Felt and Stillman H. Baker becoming interested in the enterprise, the Contoocook Valley Telephone Company was chartered. At this time very few suburban towns had telephone lines, and the undertaking was looked upon with some doubt as to its outcome by many. Confident of ultimate success the new company planned to extend a line to Concord, and had built it as far as Hopkinton, when the New England Tel. and Tel. Company purchased the plant, making Mr. Lincoln local manager.

Under the new management the telephone lines were extended in every direction, and became an important adjunct to the extension of business in town and elsewhere. Finally, April 1, 1908, Mr. Lincoln obtained possession of all the wires owned and operated by the company in Hopkinton, Contoocook, Henniker, a part of Deering, Antrim, Bennington, Webster and Hillsborough, the central office being in the home town. This division is known by the name given it by its founders, The Contoocook Valley Telephone Company, and continues very successfully.

At the time Mr. Lincoln established his first line there were few if any towns in the state of the size of Hillsborough that had telephone connection. At the time he became sole owner there were 167 telephones in the territory. On January 1, 1921, there were 996 telephone subscribers.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Hillsborough was called The Hillsborough Weekly News, and the initial number was printed December 7, 1859, Warren Hagar, Editor and Proprietor. Among the items of local news it contained was a roll of the officers of the Boys' Artillery Company, which seems to have been recently organized:

Captain, Benjamin F. Dutton; Lieutenant, Samuel C. Barnes; Sergeants, John Goodell, 1st; Benjamin F. Livermore, 2nd; C. A. Priest, 3rd; B. F. Moore, 4th.

The News was a four-page, quarto sheet, of six columns to a page. It was well printed for a country paper, and seems to have flourished fairly well, but was discontinued after four years. During its second volume it printed Mr. Charles J. Smith's Annals of Hillsborough by installments.

Following the discontinuance of the News, The Hillsborough Messenger came into existence, 1868, under the supervision and ownership of Mr. William M. Sargent, with an office on Main Street, "near the Drug Store." This was also a four-page sheet of four columns, devoted to the news and interest of the town. Yet, as a contrast to the newsy matter of the present day, the only news item in the issue for November 24, 1870, was a two-line notice of the beginning of the winter term of the district school. There was, however, an excellent article concluded from previous

numbers "Recollections of the First 40 Years of the 19th Century," by a former resident of the town. Among the business cards we are informed that Briggs & Harden were Attorneys at Law in the Bridge Village; John H. Locke was landlord of the Valley Hotel; Charles Gillis, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel at the Lower Village; G. F. Crowell & Co. were the druggists; Solon Newman, Photographer; Brooks K. Webber, Attorney at Law; Bell and Lovering, Licensed Auctioneers and Appraisers.

Mr. Sargent continued to publish the Messenger for about eight years, and early in 1877 he sold to Harrison Perry, who published the paper until January 1, 1883. Charles W. Hutchins became his successor, who published the paper until October, 1886, when he sold to Mark Hadley.

Mr. Hadley was its publisher for ten years, when he transferred the "paper, subscription list, good-will, etc." to Messrs. Brehaut & McPhail of Boston. This couple apparently tired of the care and burden after a brief experience, for at the end of eleven months they sold to Louis Lincoln in 1897.

May 13, 1899, another change in ownership, which proved more permanent than any before occurred, when Charles S. Flanders and Joseph W. Chadwick became its owners and publishers. Mr. Chadwick at once became the manager of the enterprise, while Mr. Flanders continued to hold his position as teacher in Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., for about four years, when he came to Hillsborough to make his home.

The Messenger was then a four-page, eight-column sheet, but May 10, 1900, it was changed to eight pages, six columns each. When purchased by this firm the plant was located in the basement of Odd Fellows block, but in July, 1901, it was moved to the building on Henniker Street where it is now published and known as Messenger Block, which the firm bought at the time.

May 13, 1916, Mr. Chadwick purchased his partner's half interest in the concern, and remains owner of the plant. At the present time Mr. Chadwick has been managing editor and owner for 21 years, and still active in the service. Mark M. Hadley had the longest ownership before him, having published the paper nearly ten years.



In 1882 Hiram Smart came here from Concord and started the Hillsborough Enterprise, but abandoned the project after about a year.

### LIBRARY.

#### CORPORATION OF THE SOCIAL LIBRARY.

State of New Hampshire in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven

An Act to Incorporate Certain persons by the name of the proprietor of the social Library in Hillsborough in this State—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that Jonathan Barnes, James Eaton, William Taggart, and Benjamin Pierce and their associates proprietors of said Library and all such as may hereafter become proprietors of same, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a body Politic, by the name of the Proprietor of the social Library in Hillsborough, with continuation and succession forever, and in that name may sue and be sued in all personal actions, and may prosecute and defend the same to final Judgment and Execution; and they are hereby vested with all the powers and privileges Incident to Corporation of a similar nature, and may enjoin Penalties of disfranchisement, or fine not exceeding three Dollars for each offence, to be received by said proprietors in an Action of debt to their uses in any court in this state proper to try the same, and they may make, purchase and receive subscriptions grants and donation of personal Estate, not exceeding the sum of one thousand Dollars, Exclusive of the Books belonging to said Library, for the purpose of their Association.

And be it further enacted, that said proprietors be and they hereby are Authorised to Assemble in Hillsborough aforesaid on Tuesday following the first monday in March annually to Choose all such Officers as may be found necessary for the orderly conducting the affairs of said Corporation, who shall continue in Office until others are chosen in their room, and that said Corporation may assemble as often as may be found necessary for filling up any Vacancies which may happen in said Offices, and for transacting all other business except the raising of Monies, which shall not be done except at an annual Meeting, at which Annual Meeting, they are impowered to Vote all such Sums as shall be found necessary for defraying the annual expence of preserving said Library and for enlarging the same, and shall make an enact such rules and by Laws, for the Government of aid Corporation as may from time to time by them be found necessary, providing the same be not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this State or of the United States, and be it further enacted that Jonathan Barnes and Joseph Symonds or either of them are

hereby authorised and empowered to call the first meeting of said proprietors at such time and place as they may appoint by posting up a notification expressing the time, place and design of said meeting, at the public Meeting House in said Hillsborough at least fifteen days before the time of said meeting, and the said proprietors at said Meeting may agree on the manner of calling Meetings in future and shall have all powers to enact such by Laws and choose all such Officers as they may or can do, at their Annual Meeting

State of New Hampshire In the House of Representatives Dec. 14, 1797.

The foregoing bill having had their several reading passed to be enacted

Sent up for concurrence

William Plumer Speaker

In Senate Dec. 15, 1797 this bill having been read a third time voted that the same be enacted

Amos Shepard President

Approved Dec. 16, 1797

J. T. Gilman Governor

A true copy Attest

Joseph Pearson Secry.

These social libraries became quite numerous during the  
 They show the spirit of the day, the anxiety to obtain reading matter, which could not be furnished in any other way. That founded by the good citizens of Hillsborough was no exception to the rule. This library flourished for ten or twelve years, and did not cease to exist for as many years more. Great credit for their enterprise belongs to these pioneers of library work.

In contrast to the reading matter afforded by the town library to-day, the titles of a few of the books listed in Hillsborough Social Library is appended:

The Spectator, 6 vols., Fool Quality, 3 vols., Newton on Prophecies, 2 vols., Christian & Farmers Magazine, 2 vols., View of Religion, Watts on the Mind, Franklin's Works, Female Jockey Club, Looking Glass for the Mind, Bold Stroke for a Wife, Arabian Nights Entertainment, Religious Courtship, Moses Geography, Doddridge Rise and Progress, Doddridge Sermons, Doddridge on Regeneration, Rassalas & Dirabus, etc., etc.

The old "social" library, the original of the public library, having done good work for several years, the need of a library founded on broader principals was felt, and finally, one of its

native citizens upon his decease left funds to establish what is known as the Fuller Public Library, as witness the action of the town at its annual meeting on the second Tuesday of March, 1877, Article 10:

Voted to accept and adopt the following Resolution.

Whereas Mark W. Fuller late a citizen of the town of Hillsborough and state of New Hampshire, who died September 23, 1876, did by his last will and testament bequeath to the Said Town of Hillsborough, the Sum of two Thousand dollars upon two conditions.

First that Said Town Shall yearly expend for the benefit of Said Town and its inhabitants an amount of Money equal to income of Said Bequest.

Second. That the Said Town shall forever Keep in good and Suitable repair and condition the "Fuller Plot" in the cemetery between the Upper and Lower Villages in Said Town.

Therefore. Resolved by the people of the town of Hillsborough as represented by the legal voters thereof in annual Town Meeting assembled, this thirteenth day of March 1877, that said bequest be and hereby is accepted upon the conditions set forth in the will of Said deceased.

Resolved that in order to provide for the conditions upon which said bequest is made and accepted, the Selectmen of said Town be and hereby are instructed and empowered to invest Said Sum for the benefit of Said Town, in the purchase of the Bonds of Said Town to the amount of Said Two Thousand Dollars Said Bonds to be marked and Certified by the Town Treasurer as belonging to the Mark W. Fuller Fund of the Town of Hillsborough Said purchase and transfer to be recorded by the Town Clerk, and that said Bonds shall be held by Said Selectmen as Trustees of second fund.

Resolved that said Selectmen be and hereby are authorized, Empowered and instructed, annually and in the month of November of each year, to draw their warrant upon the Treasurer of Said Town for the Sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, as the income of Said fund the same to be yearly expended for the benefit of the inhabitants of Said Town in the Maintenance of a Public Library in Said Town forever.

Resolved that the Public Library hereby established Should be forever known as the Fuller Public Library of Hillsborough.

Resolved that the selectmen of Said Town shall forever be Trustees of Said Library, and that two other Trustees shall be chosen by Said Town by ballot as follows; at the first Election of Trustees the first person so chosen shall serve two years and the Second person chosen shall serve one year, and thereafter one trustee shall be chosen annually who shall serve two years.

Vacancies in said board of Trustees to be filled by appointment of Selectmen and that said Trustees Shall have authority to appoint Librarian and establish rules and regulations for the management of said Library subject always to the approval, instruction and control of the Town by vote at any legal meeting.

Resolved, that the rules and regulations so established shall be printed and inserted in every Book belonging to said Library together with the following statement, viz.; The Fuller Public Library of Library of Hillsborough, was established in the year 1877, by request of Mark Fuller a respected citizen of Said Town who died September 23d, 1876.

Resolved, that, in order to further provide for the faithful fulfillment of the second condition is made and accepted, the Selectmen of Said Town be and hereby are instructed and directed annually and in the month of May of each year to Visit the Fuller Plat in the Cemetery heretofore named, to carefully examine the Same and to see that said Plat is and forever shall be kept in good and Suitable condition, and that Said Selectmen be and hereby are authorized and empowered to draw their warrant upon the Treasurer of Said Town for such sum of money as may be necessary to defray the expense thereof

Resolved that the substance of the last foregoing resolution shall be printed with the rules and regulations of said Library as hereinafter provided

Resolved that, in order to attest the good faith of the Town in accepting this bequest upon the stated conditions; in grateful acknowledgment of the same, and as a mark of respect to the Memory of our deceased fellow townsman, the Town Clerk is directed to record these resolutions in the Town records and to deliver an attested Copy of the same to Sarah C. Fuller, widow of said deceased, and also to his nephew Wirt X. Fuller of Boston, Massachusetts.

Immediate action was taken to complete the organization, and in the fall of 1877 the library was opened with Willis G. Buxton, Librarian. From that day the library has been well patronized, this patronage steadily increasing year by year. February 1, 1920, there were 6,601 volumes in the library, with a circulation for the preceding year of 8,432 books. The financial statement made by the trustees showed that the income from the Fuller Fund for the year was \$105; from fines, \$35; town appropriation, \$395; cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$97.85, making the total receipts \$632.85.

The management of the library has been with a Board of Trustees, consisting of two members acting in conjunction with

the Selectmen. One Trustee is elected biennially for a term of two years. The membership has been:

1877-78, Rev. Harry Brickett.	1887-94, Marcellus H. Felt.
1877-98, Charles W. Conn.	1895 to date, George W. Haslet.
1879-80, Cornelius Cooledge.	1897-1902, John Goodell.
1881-86, Brooks K. Webber.	1905 to date, Leon S. Hill.

Four persons have acted as Librarians during the 43 years since its incorporation, as follows:

Willis G. Buxton, from the opening to the fall of 1881.

Mrs. Brooks K. Webber, 1881 to 1890.

Mary Bixby, succeeding Mrs. Webber and continuing until the fall of 1903.

Mrs. Ada H. Brown, 1903, to the present time.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Hillsborough has an abundant supply of excellent water, the source being Loon Pond. October 18, 1886, Messrs. Goodhue and Birnie of Springfield, Mass., gave a bond to the town for the purpose of laying the pipes and constructing a system of water works for the town. The work was undertaken and carried out, the company putting in an iron pipe cement lined. This system was in operation for ten years, when it was purchased January 11, 1897, by the Hillsborough Bridge Village Fire precinct at a cost of \$45,000. The Water Commissioners at this time were Stephen Dennison, Brooks K. Webber and John B. Smith.

Soon after its purchase by the town a reconstruction of the whole system was begun, and this work has been continued until a greater part has been relaid. The main line of pipe was relaid in 1910 at an approximate cost of \$26,000. The original cement-lined pipe has been replaced by cast iron. The pipe starts at sixteen inches, reduced to fourteen inches, fire protection considered, twelve lines of hose giving satisfaction. The average pressure is seventy pounds to the square inch.

According to the commissioners' report for 1920 the total cost of water works has been to January 13, 1920, \$76,347.69, divided as follows:

## CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Original cost,	\$45,000.00
Extensions,	5,182.29
Excess renewals,	24,829.19
Service connections,	609.69
Building account (gate house),	160.00
Meter account,	566.52
Total,	<hr/> \$76,347.69

The number of hydrants is 44; number of service connections, 427.

William Oscar Story, Superintendent, Clerk and Manager of the works for twenty-two years, recently resigned from the office, deserves a large share of the credit for the success of the water works among the best in the state for its size.

The Board of Water Commissioners at the present time comprises Victor Mosley, Stillman H. Baker, Alfred L. Mansfield, Jesse C. Parker and Charles A. Jones.

## HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE VILLAGE FIRE PRECINCT.

The growth of Bridge Village in the number of its inhabitants and increase in valuation of property made it apparent that precautionary measures should be taken towards fire protection. Accordingly a petition was circulated and signed by some of the leading citizens for the formation of a fire department, and the following action taken by the town:

March 23, 1870, upon a petition of twenty-four legal voters of Bridge Village, it was

Voted "Pursuant to the foregoing application of ten or more of the legal voters of Hillsborough Bridge in the town of Hillsborough, we here by fix by suitable boundaries a village fire district including said village to be known as the "Hillsborough Bridge fire district, and to be bounded as follows,

Beginning at the town line between Hillsborough and Deering, at the corner of John Codman farm, and southwest corner of Hiram Grimes running northerly on said Codman's line to land owned by Warren W. Hill (known as the Smith farm), thence northerly on said Hill's east line to the river crossing the river to the northeast corner of the Preston land thence northerly and westerly on said Preston east and north line to the Henniker road, crossing the said road to the northeast corner of William T. Whittle land thence westerly on said

Whittle's north line to the old road running by said Whittle's house. Thence northerly on said road to the northeast corner of Abel C. Burnham's meadow. Thence westerly on said Burnham's north line to J. S. Burt's land to James Newman's land. Thence westerly on said Newman's north line to Herbert Kimball's land. Thence westerly, on said Kimball's north line to northeast corner of Samuel M. Baker's land. Thence westerly on said Baker's north line crossing the road leading from Bridge Village to Hillsborough Centre to Luke McClintock land. Thence southerly on said McClintocks east line to land of Erickson Burnham. Thence easterly and southerly on said Burnhams and east line to northeast corner of Silas N. Sawyers farm. Thence westerly on said Sawyers north line to the Bible Hill road. Thence northerly on said road to the northeast corner of Charles D. Robbins land, thence westerly on said Robbins north line crossing the Beard road and river to the northwest corner of said Robbins land. Thence southerly on said Robbins west line to Antrim line. Thence easterly on Antrim and Deering lines to the bounds first mentioned

Witness our hands first day of July 1870.

George Brockway,  
Erastus Wilson  
George E. Hoyt

A true copy attest

Wm B Whittemore Town Clerk

Above report of the Selectmen was adopted by the town at a special meeting called in Newman's Hall August 6, 1870.

#### PLAN OF FIRE PRECINCT.

In June, 1886, Mr. George C. Patten prepared a plan or map of the proposed territory covering the fire precinct, the following being a copy of his Field Notes submitted to the town:

Field Notes and Description of a Survey of the Fire Precinct Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., Surveyed by George C. Patten, June, 1886.

Beginning on Deering line being the north line of said Deering and the south line of Hillsborough at the corner of land owned by George Burnham; thence s. 87 W. following the line of said towns until said lines intersects the westerly boundary of land owned by F. C. Grimes; thence north 45 rods; S. 83 W. 16 rods; N. 6 W. 37 rods by said Grime's land, to the highway leading from Hillsborough Bridge to Lower Village; thence N. 70 W. 58 rods by said highway to corner of Bower's land; thence N. 4 E. 17 rods by said Bower's Land; S. 83 W. 5 rods; N. 4 E. 46 rods to N. E. corner of said Bower's land and land of heirs of Ammi Smith; thence S. 83 W. 56 rods; N. 4 E. 62 rods to Dascomb lot by land of said Smith heirs; thence S. 85 W. 18 rods;

N. 4 E. 40 rods; N. 83 E. 58 rods by said Dascomb lot to land of Dr. Burnham; thence N. 9 E. 54 rods; N. 83 E. 18 rods by said Burnham's land to land of A. J. Barney; thence S. 9 W. 8 rods; N. 83 E. 68 rods; N. 3 E. 8 rods by Burnham lot to corner of Marcy lot; thence by the Marcy lot N. 88 E. 54 rods to the Centre Road; thence N. 41 W. 92 rods by said road; thence N. v20 E. 18 rods; thence N. 88 E. 110 rods by land of Herbert Flanders to the corner of the Lacy Lot; thence same course by land of Alvah Merrill 38 rods to land of Ed Gould; thence N. 10 rods; S. 86 1-2 E. 30 rods and also 52 rods by land of said Gould and Levi Bixby to corner of land of said Bixby and Seth Millen; thence S. 24 E. 60 rods by said Bixby land to old Henniker road; thence by said road S. 14 W. 44 rods to land of William Whittle; thence E. 38 rods; S. 6 W. 32 rods; thence S. 75 E. 4 rods by land of said Whittle to the New Henniker road; thence N. 15 E. 42 rods to corner of land of Mrs. William E. Gould; thence S. 60 E. 37 rods by said Gould land to the railroad thence by the railroad N. 38 E. 91 rods to the river bend; thence by the river S. 16 E. 70 rods; thence S. 65 1-2 W. 50 rods; S. 14 W. 138 rods; S. 77 E. 80 rods; S. 12 W. 87; S. 87 W. 52 rods by the river left bank; thence S. 14 1-2 E. across the river and highway 60 rods to the corner of said George Burnham land, the place of beginning and bounds first mentioned—The whole of the above description being conformity to a plan or map of said precinct drawn by George C. Patten dated June, 1886, to which reference may be had for more particular description.

GEORGE C. PATTEN, Surveyor.

Marcellus H. Felt was President of the first meeting and Frank E. Merrill was made Clerk, a position the latter held for a considerable period. Three fire wards, a term which has since been changed to "commissioners" were chosen as follows: Edwin B. Morse, Ruthven Childs and Lewis W. Gallond.

The present Commissioners are John B. Tasker, John H. Grimes and Daniel W. Cole.

The judicious manner in which this department has been managed during the 34 years of its existence is shown by the figures which place its total indebtedness at \$26,650.00, while there was a balance in the treasury January 31, 1920, of \$530.63, leaving the net debt \$26,119.37. To over-balance this are the unavailable assets of the department, viz:

Water system,	valued at	\$76,347.69
Precinct building and lot		5,000.00
Fire apparatus		2,000.00

Total,	\$83,347.69
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While Bridge Village has, no doubt, had its share of small fires it has not been visited by a serious conflagration, due largely per adventure to the efficiency of its fire department.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

In January, 1894, the Hillsborough Light and Power Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire with sufficient capital to carry on an extensive business. The stockholders were Col. James F. Grimes, Henry Emerson, Dr. John Goodell, David H. Goodell, Wilson D. Forsaith, Harvey Jones, James S. Butler, Henry C. Colby, George W. Lincoln. Land and water power on the Contoocook River below the covered bridge in Henniker were purchased of John C. Campbell, George B. Codman, Baxter Codman and William Merrill. A power house and dam were built just over the line between Hillsborough and Henniker, and about half way between the villages. The power at the falls here is sufficient to produce double the energy that is now required.

March 4, 1895, the town contracted with the company to illumine the streets of the village with sixty-four electric lights of twenty-five candle power and one of fifty.

The town paid the company for lighting the streets during the year 1919, \$2,235.57.

#### BOARD OF TRADE.

Not many years since civic bodies formed to improve the business conditions of a town or hamlet were unknown and unthought of, and affairs of public interest were generally left to be looked after by some public spirited individual or ignored. This did very well until public affairs became more complicated by the entrance of manufacturing interests, which in turn created many other lines of industries. Then the Board of Trade, or an organization composed of leading citizens, was formed to promote the growth and prosperity of the place. Hillsborough saw the advantage likely to result from such an association, and about twenty years ago formed its Board of Trade, William H. Manahan, Jr., as its first President. The history of this body of active citizens does not read very differently from that of another community off its size and character.

In many, many ways not only has Bridge Village but the whole town been benefited by its steady upbuilding. Among the things it has accomplished or been largely instrumental in accomplishing has been "Merchant's Week," "Clean-Up Week," doing publicity work, encouraging and organizing the Contoocook Valley Highway Association, bringing into town new enterprises, until to-day the Board of Trade represents the greatest factor for public good in town. The President at the present time is Charles F. Butler, who is also Town Clerk, and Daniel W. Cole is Secretary.

The popular slogan of this popular body of public spirited citizens ever is:

Come to Hillsborough.  
For  
Nestled 'mong New Hampshire's foothills,  
Rarest jewel in her crown,  
Clothed in colors like the morning,  
Proud of all this wide renown,  
Is  
HILLSBOROUGH.

#### THE RAILROAD.

The roads of a country are the arteries of business, and according to the facilities by which a district may be reached by the traveling public or commodities moved, depends very largely the success or failure of such a place.

Hillsborough is no exception to this rule, and by the ever-changing means of transport is the progress of the town definitely marked on the highway of time. If the coming of the post rider was hailed with delight, the appearance of the stage driver was doubly so. The building of the turnpike denoted a still greater stride. Then a mightier step was taken when the whistle of the iron horse rang up and down the Contoocook valley. The Contoocook Valley Railroad was incorporated June 24, 1848, from "any point on Concord or Northern Railroad, in Concord, to any point in Peterborough." Its terminal, however, was at Bridge Village for nearly twenty years, or until June 7, 1869, when the Hillsborough and Peterborough Railroad was incorporated July 7, 1869, "From any point in Center Village in Peterborough to

present terminus of Contoocook Railroad in village of Hillsborough Bridge." The track from Concord to Bridge Village was completed in December, 1849; the balance to Peterborough in June, 1870.

#### BANKS.

Valley (State) Bank was chartered July, 1860. The President was John G. Fuller; cashier, John C. Campbell; directors, John G. Fuller, Ammi Smith, John G. Dickey, James F. Briggs, Joshua Marcy, Stephen Dow Wyman, Francis N. Blood. President John G. Fuller died within a year, and Stephen Kendrick was chosen to succeed him. This bank was succeeded by the National Bank.

The First National Bank of Hillsborough was chartered in December, 1868, and organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. Stephen Kendrick was President until his decease in 1884, when he was succeeded by James F. Briggs, in August. John C. Campbell was cashier from 1868 until his death. The first board of directors consisted of Stephen Kendrick, Stephen D. Wyman, James F. Briggs, George Noyes, Jonas Wallace, James Chase and Edward P. Howard.

Officers at the present time: President, Ruthven Childs; Vice-President, Alba Childs; Cashier, Alfred L. Mansfield. Directors: Ruthven Childs, Alba Childs, Alfred L. Mansfield, Antoinette Childs, John S. Childs.

Hillsborough Savings Bank was organized in 1889. Hon. John B. Smith was its first President. Directors were: Samuel W. Holman, W. D. Forsaith, Alba Stephenson, James F. Grimes, Ruthven Childs. The officers to-day are: President, Ruthven Childs; Vice-President, William P. Childs; Second Vice-President, Alfred L. Mansfield; Treasurer, John S. Childs. Directors, in addition to the above named officials, William D. Forsaith, John H. Grimes, William H. Roach.

#### HOTELS.

The most prominent resort in a town in the days of auld lang syne, with the exception of the meeting house, was the public hostelry, then known as "The Tavern." Here the towns people were wont to gather to discuss the topics of the day, and here





Photograph by MANAHAN.

VALLEY HOTEL, 1921.

gathered the strangers for entertainment. Many of the latter class were travelers from afar, bringing with them the news from the outside world, which constituted almost entirely the intelligence the country people obtained.

Situated as Hillsborough has been, first on the main lines of the stage coaches, and then on the railroad, the town has been fairly well represented by its public houses, three of which stand out conspicuous above the many that have come and gone with the current of the rolling years.

The first tavern in town was opened on Bible Hill by Capt. Samuel Bradford at the very beginning of the second settlement in the early sixties of the 18th century. Here were held nearly if not all of the public meetings or gatherings of the members of the embryonic town. Was it some matter concerning the establishment of the church in that little corner of the universe, the good people came hither. Was it something of moment relating to the incorporation of a new township, the stalwart inhabitants met here and propounded those questions which arise upon such occasions. Here, perhaps more than at any other place in town were discussed the trials and tribulations incident to the carrying on of a war that cast its gloom over the land. In fact, few indeed must have been the matters that concerned the affairs of the little commonwealth that did not have their origin here. Captain Bradford must have been an ideal landlord.

No doubt the Bradford Tavern brought in a substantial income to its genial owner. It was not, however, until ten years after the close of the War for Independence that taverns began to be numerous in town, and the keeper invariably had a license to dispense the beverage which has since been removed by national legislation. The following list has been compiled from the town records:

#### INNKEEPERS OF HILLSBOROUGH.

1792-1809.

- 1792 James McColley, Moses Steel.
- 1793 John Dutton, John Curtice, William Taggard, Enos Towne, George Descomb, Jonathan Herrick, James McColley.
- 1794 Moses Steel, Nehemiah Jones, (last kept at Dr. Joseph Monroe's house), John Dutton, William Taggard, George Descomb, Jonathan Herrick.

- 1795 Moses Steel, John McClintock, Nehemiah Jones, (at Dr. Monroe's house), John Dutton, Benjamin Pierce, George Descomb, William Taggard.
- 1796 Moses Steel, Nehemiah Jones, John Dutton, William Taggard, Asahe Gowing, Benjamin Pierce.
- 1797 George Descomb, William Tolbert, John Dutton, Moses Steel, Nehemiah Jones, William Taggard, Going and Richardson.
- 1798 John Dutton, George Descomb, Nehemiah Jones, William Tolbert, Benjamin Pierce, William Taggard, Moses Steel.
- 1799 Moses Steel, John Dutton, William Taggard, Benjamin Pierce.
- 1800 James Willson, John Dutton, Benjamin Pierce, George Descomb, William Taggard.
- 1801 William Whiting, John Dutton, Benjamin Pierce, George Descomb, William Tolbert, William Taggard, Jonathan Easty, Thomas Nichols, James Willson, Lt. John McNiel.
- 1802 Benjamin Pierce, John Dutton, Darius Abbott, William Taggard, George Descomb, James Wilson, William Tolbert, Jonathan Bailey, Timothy Wyman (in house lately occupied by James Willson, John Towne, Lt. John McNiel.
- 1803 George Little, (near "Great Bridge," so called), Benjamin Pierce, James Willson (at his store), John Dutton, Benjamin Pierce, George Descomb, William Taggard, John Shed, Otis How (in house lately occupied by John McClintock), John Towne, James Ayers, (in house lately occupied by William Whiting), Timothy Wyman (in his store), James Ayers (in a house near the turnpike gate.)
- 1804 George Little, Benjamin Pierce, John Dutton, William Taggard, George Descomb, John Shed, Joseph Chapman (sell liquor in his store.)
- 1805 John Dutton, Timothy Wyman (sell liquor in his store.) Benjamin Pierce, George Descomb, William Taggard (sell liquor in his store), John McNiel, William Tolbert, John Gilbert (sell liquor in his house), Dutton & Barnes, Josiah Coolidge (at the store of George Little at the "Great Bridge," so called).
- 1806 Lt. John McNiel, John Shed, James Eayrs, Timothy Wyman (to sell liquor in his store) ; Josiah Coolidge (to sell liquor in his store).
- 1807 Samuel Barnes; also to Dutton and Barnes (to sell liquor at their store), William Taggard, Lt. John McNiel, James Eayers, Timothy Wyman (to sell liquor at his store), Benjamin Wilkin (at the toll house).
- 1808 Dutton and Barnes, (to sell liquor at their store), John McNiel, James Ayers, Timothy Wyman (sell at his store), Samuel

Barnes, Mrs. Lucy Coolidge (to sell for one month at the house lately occupied by Josiah Coolidge), John Dutton.

1809 James Ayers.

#### SPECIAL ACT OF TOWN.

That there was no prejudice against the use of liquor in those days, even upon religious occasions or at least those associated with religious endeavor, is shown by the following privilege extended to two of the townsmen at the ordination of the minister at the Centre church; while similar favors were shown to Messrs. Daniel Chase and Ezekiel Little at the same time and place:

June 17th, 1805. This may certify that we do allow John Taggard and Jonathan Sargent, Jr., to sell spirituous liquors at and about the time of Ordination on the Common Southeasterly of the Meeting house.

Elijah Beard,  
Andrew Sargent,  
Jacob Spaulding,  
Selectmen.

In stage coach days, when country travel was at its zenith and the merry crack of the old stager's whip rang cheerfully over scenes that are now deserted, at least half a dozen inns stood at about equal distances apart on the old turnpike to care for the wayfarers and enliven travel along the broad highway of life. If I have been correctly informed the following hostelrys, either contemporaneously or otherwise catered to the comfort of man and beast: Beginning in order at the lower end of the route, Colby Tavern, St. Charles at Lower Village, Carr House, Wilson House, Wall Tavern, and McCoy Inn.

Nathan Howe kept a tavern on the Second New Hampshire turnpike at about equal distance between the Governor Pierce residence and Washington Centre for several years prior to his decease in 1807.

Two of the most noted public houses during the days of the stage coach were the Pierce Mansion and Wilson House. These were both kept by leading citizens of their day and both received a liberal patronage.



## THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

The American House was opened about 1810 by Cyrus and Jonathan Sargent, who seemed to have prospered here for a little over five years, when they sold out to another. The house had several owners the succeeding years, until 1832 it was purchased by Daniel Brown, who had previously been living on a farm. Mr. Brown immediately became a very popular landlord, so that his patronage steadily increased. The American House became noted for its public gatherings, balls, suppers and public meetings. In 1834, July 21, he was appointed postmaster, which office he held until his death November 24, 1847.

Upon the decease of her husband Mrs. Brown assumed management of the hotel, a duty she performed very creditably until her marriage to James Forsaith, who then became its landlord. He continued its management until Freeman Dow of Deering bought the property March 14, 1861.

Mr. Dow rented the house to John Ellinwood, who kept public house here for perhaps three or four years. James S. Butler succeeded Mr. Dow as owner. A man by the name of Perley kept the hotel at one time. At another it was kept by George Stewart.

This building stood on the site of the present Post Office block, and was owned by Eli Sargent, when the house was destroyed by fire on the night of March 10, 1869, which closed a very successful career.

The fire which burned the American House, with most of its contents, caught in a stable just below the tavern on Depot Street, and it made a clean sweep of the corner, destroying as well as the building mentioned, the millinery store adjoining the hotel stand, a barber shop run by Horatio Whittier, and the tailoring establishment owned by Luther Eaton.

Reuben Lovering built the block which now stands on the site of the American House, and Mrs. Lovering the building where the stable stood and where the pool room is now located.

## ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

Another public house that stands conspicuously among the hotels of the town is the St. Charles built in 1855 by Samuel Kimball, and occupied as a public hostelry by his brother, Charles

Kimball in 1856. Nathan Carr soon succeeded Mr. Kimball as landlord of the St. Charles, while he in turn was followed in the early sixties by Charles Gillis.

The next owners were Hugh Daley and Willard Rice; then the Hurd Brothers kept the inn for awhile, when it was sold to Daniel Butterfield, and by him to George Butterfield, under whose ownership it was burned in 1889, the fire starting from the explosion of a kerosine lamp. John Gibson purchased the site and built a dwelling house on the lot.

The St. Charles was well kept and enjoyed an excellent reputation as a public house during its third of a century of catering to the welfare of the traveling public.

#### THE VALLEY HOTEL.

The Valley Hotel, for a time known as the Railroad House, was opened soon after the coming of the railroad early in 1850, the laying of the track being completed in December, 1849. This house has received an almost unbroken business ever since, so to-day it can boast of being the oldest tavern in town, as well as the only one!

To give a list of its many owners and landlords would be a difficult task. "Dr." Oliver P. Greenleaf, a character of whom many curious and (some of them) amusing stories are told to this day, seems to have been the pioneer at this stand. "Doctor" Greenleaf was succeeded by a man named Locke, and then followed a Mr. Fales and Mr. Course, though the latter never lived here. John Nichols of Manchester was owner for awhile, and then James Pearson.

In 1872 Ruthven Childs became the owner and manager, having a very successful business for eight years, when he sold out. Jackman had an interest in the house for a time, and then John Foster became its owner.

In 1891 Jacob Whittemore became its proprietor, but the following year he sold out to his brother-in-law, James H. Brown, who remained here five years.

Since then several owners have held their titles and sold out, among them O. W. Proctor, succeeded by his son Leon O. Proctor, who at present has a garage close by. George

Gould is the present proprietor. Located in the heart of the thriving hamlet of Bridge Village, near the railroad station, Valley Hotel deserves a liberal patronage, but like other public houses it has suffered a change if not a loss in business through the coming of the automobile, which has revolutionized the ways and means of travel.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### PROFESSIONAL, FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY.

Not All the Glory Belongs to the Military—The Physicians—Dentists—Lawyers—Authors—Educators—Musicians and Artists—Secret Societies—First in Town in 1840—Neighborly Bees the Orders of Early Days—Society of Cincinnati—Hillsborough Had One Member—Masonic Fraternity—Auxiliaries—Odd Fellows and Auxiliaries—Temperance Society—Daughters of the Revolution—Grand Army of the Republic—Women's Relief Corps—American Legion—Military Bands—Hillsborough's Brass Band—Highland Band—Merrill's Orchestra—Wahneta Orchestra—Music Club—Patrons of Husbandry—Womens Club—THE club—Lyceums and Debating Societies—Gold Seekers of '49—Men Who Went to Klondike.

While the military history of Hillsborough fills many pages, somewhat to the exclusion of the citizens of civil callings, yet not all of the glory belongs to the men who bore arms or those who led their victorious troops into battle. We need touch but briefly upon the long list of names belonging to the leaders of the peaceful pursuits, as the majority of these will be described in the succeeding volume of this work devoted to the biography and genealogy of the town.

The religious history of the town has been exceptionally bright, due no doubt to the high and self-sacrificing character of the men and women who upheld the welfare of the church from Parson Barnes and his faithful co-workers to the present time. The steady growth and progress of the different societies has been marked with uniform harmony that is very much to their credit.

There are to-day five church societies in town, the Congregationalist, Methodist, Community, Spiritualist and Catholic, the first two having branch houses at the Centre.

As the history of these churches has been carefully traced in preceding chapters, and names and good works of their supporters

have been so fully given there does not seem to be much that need be said here. It is good to be able to say that the churches of the town were never in a more fit condition than to-day.

#### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Hillsborough has been especially fortunate in the number and ability of its physicians, who have not only administered to the ills of its inhabitants but have had wide practice in adjoining towns. The physicians who have lived here have been able, upright and trustworthy men, while being well qualified to perform the duties of their profession both as regards a general education and a knowledge of the science of medicine, always considering the period in which each lived.

The first physician to settle here was Dr. William Little, who was born in Peterborough in 1752, during a temporary residence of his parents there, and coming to Hillsborough in 1782. He studied medicine with Dr. Young of Peterborough, and practiced for a short time in Washington, going from there to Dracut, Mass., from which town he soon after came to Hillsborough. He located on the road leading from the Lower Village to Bible Hill. A more extended notice of him is given in the genealogy of his family.

In 1784 Dr. Joseph Monroe, a native of Carlisle, Mass., who had fitted himself for the profession under Dr. Francis Kittredge, of Tewksbury, Mass., came to this town taking up his abode near the Centre. He was an estimable man and skillful physician, but he was spared only four years, dying quite suddenly.

The third doctor to settle in the town was Dr. Benjamin Stearns, who took up his residence here in 1797, and began the practice of medicine. He came here from Walpole, having received his medical education under Dr. Johnson of that town. He did not stay in town many years, but long enough to win the heart and hand of one of Hillsborough's most estimable daughters, Mehitable, youngest daughter of Dea. Joseph Symonds. After their marriage the couple removed to Truro, Nova Scotia, in 1804, where he became a very successful physician. (See Vol. II.)

Dr. Joshua Crain, also spelled Crane by some members of the

family, practiced medicine in town from 1802 to 1811. He was born in Alstead, and studied medicine with Dr. Kittredge of Walpole. During his residence in Hillsborough he acquired the reputation of being an able doctor and a worthy citizen.

Dr. Luther Smith came from Mont Vernon in 1809, to settle at Bridge Village, where he lived until his death in 1824.

Following the death of Dr. Smith one of his students and the first native of the town to enter upon the practice here of medicine, Dr. Thomas Preston, became his successor. Dr. Smith had previously practiced in Deering, and while making no claim to being a surgeon, he was eminently successful as a practitioner and built up a large practice, which he retained until obliged to give up on account of the infirmities of age.

The Hatch family of doctors was largely represented here the first half of the 19th century. The first of these was Dr. Reuben Hatch, a native of Alstead, but coming here from Newport, located at the Lower Village, but after a few years he built a house about half way between the Lower and Upper Villages, which spot has been the residence of a physician for more than a hundred years. In 1835 he removed to Griggsville, Ill.

Dr. Mason Hatch, a kinsman of the above, after having studied with Dr. Brooks of Alstead settled at the Centre Village in 1817. He built the only brick house in that village.

Dr. Simon I. Bard was another skillful physician, but seems to have been of a roving disposition. He remained in town less than five years.

Dr. Elisha Hatch was another of a family of doctors, a native of Alstead and a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College, but whose successful career was cut short by a fall from the high beams of his barn in 1863, aged sixty-six.

A student of Dr. Elisha Hatch, and a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College, Dr. Abel Conant Burnham opened an office at the Centre in 1841, the only physicians in town being Drs. Hatch and Preston, the last an old man. Dr. Burnham came to the Centre in February and in October of the same year, 1841, he removed to Bridge Village, and soon came into a good practice. He was married in 1849 to Caroline M. Dascomb, and that same year he bought the William Taggart homestead on Main Street

corner of Church Street, where he resided until his death May 21, 1896.

The next physician to begin practice in town was Dr. John H. Goodell, who bought the beautiful home of Dr. Hatch situated between the Upper and Lower Villages, and entered upon his extensive practice with success. Dr. Goodell held the respect and esteem of the town's people, and was engaged several years in getting data for a history, some of the material which has been used to advantage by the writer. (See sketch, Vol. II.)

Dr. John Q. A. French came into town soon after Dr. Goodell and settled at Upper Village. He soon secured a wide patronage, his practice extending into Washington. Dr. B. H. Phillips opened an office at the Centre in December, 1841, but left in October, 1842. These years were witnesses of several changes in the personnel of physicians, most of whom settled at the Centre, and all of whom died after a short service. These practitioners included a Dr. Swett and a Dr. Wilkins; Dr. Benjamin Lyford, who came in 1848, remained a few years and went away to die. Doctor Skinner was another who made a short stay and died. Dr. Charles Hartwell, a native of the town, practiced a few years and died.

Dr. George Priest, son of Benjamin Priest, a resident of the Centre, graduated from the academy, fitted himself for practice of medicine and settled in Manchester, Mass. Another native to practice a few years in town at the Centre and Bridge Village was Dr. Charles Gould.

Dr. Harvey Monroe who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1858, and from the Medical Department in 1860, practiced first in town, but eventually settled in East Washington, where he died after two years, aged thirty-one. He bade fair to be a successful physician. After his death his widow, Mrs. Monroe, studied the science of medicine, attended medical lectures and became a successful practitioner, the first woman to take up the practice of medicine in this vicinity, but like her husband she was not spared for the work.

Dr. Joseph Parsons opened an office at Bridge Village in 1856, and secured a good practice, which was ended by his death in 1860. He was succeeded by Dr. Constantine C. Badger, who

practiced a few years and died, all of which seems to go to prove that the climate of Hillsborough has not been conducive to the longevity of physicians.

Dr. Edward P. Cummings, son of Rev. Jacob Cummings, at one time pastor of the Congregational church at Bridge Village, began the practice of medicine at the Bridge in 1855, but in 1858 removed to Francestown. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted as a surgeon in the navy. Here his service was cut short by his untimely death.

Dr. James P. Whittle, son of John and Susan (Chase) Whittle of Weare, came here in 1860, remained three years, married Hattie A. Hayward, Akron, Ohio; removed to Manchester, where he practiced two years, and then returned to his native town, where he enjoyed a large practice until his decease a few years since.

Dr. Israel P. Chase began a practice covering over thirty years in the early sixties. He was at one time editor and publisher of the Hillsborough Messenger, the product of his work showing him to have been a man of fine literary attainment. He had been editor of a paper in Manchester, went to California in the early days; returning to New Hampshire he studied medicine with Dr. James Peterson of Weare; he was a graduate of Hahnemann College, Cleveland, Ohio; practiced medicine for several years in Virginia, when he returned to New England to open an office in Henniker. From this town he came to Hillsborough, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. He resided here until his death in 1890.

Dr. George W. Cook began a practice here in 1873, to be succeeded by Dr. Marcellus H. Felt, so the medical force in Hillsborough now became Drs. Burnham, Chase, Goodell, French and Felt, skillful physicians all, a power in town that was respected for many years. These genial representatives of the "old School" of physicians all continued active in their profession, until finally the day came they were compelled to lay aside their burdens as the destiny of humanity demands.

It was several years before a break came and new candidates for public favor appeared upon the scene, one by one, and to-day the ills to which the human is heir is faithfully administered to



by Drs. William P. Grimes, William L. Kelso, Charles B. Abbott, George S. Bailey, each enjoying a medical parish of his own and without envy or rivalry for his professional brothers goes his round of duty in harmony. (See Vol. II, for family sketches.)

#### NATIVE BORN DOCTORS.

Among the natives of the town who have acquired commendable practice in their profession was Dr. Thomas Preston.

Dr. Silas McClary, son of John McClary, born July 29, 1792, acquired his medical education at New Haven, Conn., and after practicing several years in Canada, removed to Ohio, where he was very successful.

Dr. John Herbert Foster, second son of Aaron Foster, born March 8, 1796, studied his profession with Dr. Reuben Muzzey at Hanover, graduated at the medical school connected with Dartmouth College, in 1821, began practice in New London; after a few years he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., from thence to Mobile, Ala., and in 1832 to Michigan, where he seems to have spent the rest of his days.

Dr. Samuel Sargent, son of Jonathan Sargent, born March 13, 1790, practiced elsewhere with marked success.

Dr. Horace G. Pike, born at Bridge Village January 24, 1825, son of Justus and Charlotte (Blodgett) Pike, went to California in 1859, removed to Hopland, California, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice in his chosen profession until his death November 4, 1888. (See Pike family, Vol. II.)

#### DENTISTS.

The history of dental surgery in town contains the names of several skillful dentists. The pioneer in this particular field was Dr. Samuel Ball, a gentleman and skilled in his profession. He came here about 1860, and remained ten years, to be followed by Dr. Frank P. Carey, who built up an extensive practice, and then moved out of town. Dr. Frank P. Newman had an office at Bridge Village for several years with a wide circle of patrons.

The dean of the profession, however, is Dr. Samuel O. Bowers, who opened an office at Bridge Village, where he has practiced his profession ever since, over fifty-five years, a long period in which to carry on any particular line or vocation. During the long period Dr. Bowers has seen radical changes and great

improvement in dental surgery as an art. One of the advances in the profession is the now general use of anaesthetics in the extraction of teeth and so avoiding the suffering which was inevitable under the old regime. Dr. Bowers has had a branch office in Henniker for fifteen years, and another in Antrim for about half that time.

His son, Dr. Elgen Bowers, after several years of practice in Peterborough and Antrim, has an office at Bridge Village, where he is gaining a patronage that extends into adjoining towns.

Rapid improvements have been made in the methods of dentistry, so that to-day it is far easier for the patient than the times when the regular doctor performed this part of his duties with evident relish, using the old-fashioned "cant-hook" and after it had slipped off half a dozen times more or less, and he had pulled and twisted the head of his victim until he was about ready to give up, the tooth came—perhaps all of it, but more likely the exposed part, leaving a root to be dug out or endured, as the patient preferred.

#### LAWYERS.

David Starrett was the pioneer of the lawyers to establish himself in this town. Born in Francestown April 21, 1774; graduated at Dartmouth in 1798, he studied law with the Hon. Samuel Bell, then at Francestown, and was admitted to the Hillsborough County bar at Hopkinton in September, 1802. He commenced practice at the Lower Village the same year, and continued his practice here until in March, 1812, when he left his home without declaring his purpose and never returned. (See sketch in Vol. II.) While he was not a forcible speaker, he was one of the best read lawyers of his day and possessed a host of friends.

The second lawyer and successor of the unfortunate Starrett was John Burnam, a native of Dunbarton, who graduated from Dartmouth in 1807, to begin the study of law with the Hon. Samuel Bell, of Francestown, but completed his course with David Starrett, Esq., at Hillsborough Bridge. He was admitted to the bar at Amherst in February, 1811, and came to Hillsborough the following year. He married Sarah W., daughter of the Rev. Joseph Appleton, of North Brookfield, Mass. and sister of the

wife of David Starrett, Esq. Mr. Burnam, who taught school at the old academy for a time, possessed a keen intellect, which had been broadened and refined by his studies of ancient and modern literature. He died April 3, 1826, at the age of 46 years, leaving five children.

David Steele, Esq. was another descendant of the Scotch-Irish colonists at Londonderry, and his ancestor by the same name was among the early comers. He was the son of Deacon David Steele, of Peterborough, and was born in that town September 30, 1787. He graduated from Williams College in 1810, and began the study of law in the office of James Walker, Esq., Francestown, but finished under the auspices of the Hon. Charles G. Atherton, at Amherst. Admitted to the practice of law at Amherst in September, 1813, he began practice in Hillsborough the following October of the same year. He was a lawyer of good standing and active in church work. He finally removed to Peterborough, where he died about 1866. He married in middle life Catherine Kendall, of Amherst, (See) who survived him. They had no children.

Timothy, the eldest son of Hon. Joshua Darling of Henniker, prepared for college in 1822. He studied law with Artemas Rogers, Esq. at Henniker, and commenced the practice of law at Hillsborough, as successor to John Burnam, Esq., in 1826. He remained in town only a year, as he had another object than the law already in his mind. A little later he began a course of Theological study, and eventually settled as a Presbyterian minister in western New York, where the balance of his biography is found.

The next and foremost among Hillsborough's lawyers stands Hon. Franklin Pierce, the Fourteenth President of the United States, and one of the most brilliant pleaders at the bar the country has ever known. (See sketch in Vol. II.)

Albert Baker was born in Bow, N. H., Feb. 5, 1810. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1834 with the reputation of being one of the finest students who had ever attended that institution. He immediately came to Hillsborough and commenced the study of law in the office of Franklin Pierce, with whom he continued for two years, and for one year was in the office of

Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, Mass. In 1837 he began practice of his profession in Hillsborough, in the office where he commenced his study, Mr. Pierce having removed to Concord. In 1839 he was chosen Representative to the Legislature and re-elected in 1840 and 1841. He died Oct. 17, 1841. In an appreciative review of his brilliant career Gov. Isaac Hill in the N. H. Patriot, said of him among other things: "Mr. Baker was a man of uncommon promise, gifted with the higher order of intellectual powers, he had trained and schooled them by an intense and almost incessant study during his short life. Had life and health been spared him, he would have made himself one of the most distinguished men in the country."

Col. Benamin Kendrick Pierce was the eldest son of Gov. Benjamin Pierce, b. August 29, 1790. He received his education preparatory for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and entered Dartmouth College in 1807, remaining there three years when he began the study of law in the office of David Starrett, Esq. At the breaking out of the War of 1812, he entered the army with the rank of Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Artillery. Though he had intended at the outset to continue his study of the law as soon as the term of service in the army should expire, he abandoned this purpose and advanced from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Colonel, proving an able and distinguished officer, receiving especial notice in the Florida War.

Samuel H. Ayer was born at Eastport, Me. in 1819, and was educated at Bowdoin College; read law with Messrs. Pierce and Fowler, at Concord; was admitted to the Hillsborough County bar in 1841, and immediately settled in Hillsborough, becoming a very successful lawyer. He represented the town in the state legislature 1845-1848, being Speaker of the House the last two years. He was Judge Advocate Fourth Brigade, N. H. Militia under Gen. Samuel Andrews, and was appointed Solicitor for the County in 1847. In 1850 he removed to Manchester, and he was one of the commission for revising the Statutes of the State. He died suddenly in Manchester, October 10, 1858.

John McFarland was the next lawyer to come to town, opening an office in the Upper Village, where he continued his practice until he died of consumption July 19, 1819, aged

31 years. He was a native of Antrim, studied with David Starrett and John Burnam, and was admitted to the bar at Amherst. He never married.

Rev. Harry Brickett, in an excellent article on the town says very aptly, "There have followed these advocates, men of brilliant talents, George Barstow, a native of Haverhill, a man of good mind and scholar-ship, a member of Dartmouth College, but who left before graduating. He succeeded as a man of letters rather than as a lawyer. He remained but a short time in town. (He was the author of a History of New Hampshire.) Francis B. Peabody was also in Hillsborough for a short time. Of him but little is known. Francis N. Blood, a Hillsborough boy, had an office and dwelling house at the Lower Village. He was regarded as a good lawyer, and an upright and honorable man. He died of consumption, leaving a good property, which he had gained in his profession."

Hon. James F. Briggs, of English parentage,—a distinguished counselor at law, later a member of Congress—practiced at the Bridge several years, until his removal to Manchester, where he died a few years ago. Charles A. Harnden succeeded Esquire Blood. He remained in Hillsborough but a short time after he was admitted to the bar. Brooks K. Webber opened an office at Bridge Village, following the removal of Esquire Briggs. He had a good practice. Andrew B. Spalding, of Lyndeborough, began the practice of law the latter part of 1876, but remained a little less than two years. He left under a cloud, but has since died. Willis G. Buxton studied law with Brooks K. Webber, and in the Boston Law School. After continuing in practice in Hillsborough for several years, he removed to Penacook, where he is still located and enjoys a good clientage.

Chandler E., son of Joseph and Ann (Drake) Potter, was born at East Concord, March 7, 1807, and he was educated in the common schools and at Pembroke Academy, graduating from Dartmouth College in the class of 1827. He taught high school at Concord and Portsmouth, while studying law. He practiced his profession at Concord, but in 1843 removed to Manchester, where he became editor of the "Manchester Democrat", and in 1852 and 1853 was editor of "The Family Monthly Visitor,"





AMERICAN HOUSE.



RUMRILL BLOCK.

during which period he contributed for each number an historical article of great interest and which attracted wide attention. He was a writer of marked power and wide research, becoming noted for his Indian knowledge, contributing an article for Schoolcraft's work upon the Indians. In 1856 he wrote and published a History of Manchester, which was a little storehouse of historical information relating not only to his adopted city but to the state. Upon completing that he wrote "The Military History of New Hampshire." which was published by the state.

For several years he was Judge of the Police Court, and acquired a reputation for the ability and impartiality in which he discharged the duties of that office.

He became commander of the Amoskeag Veterans, which gave him his official standing, and added much to his reputation by the efficient manner in which he conducted himself in connection with this body.

The Pierce brothers, Colonel Frank H. and Kirk D., nephews of President Pierce, enjoyed a lucrative practice at the Lower Village for several years, until the former received the appointment of United States consul to Matanzas, Cuba, by President Cleveland. Kirk D. removed to an office in Post Office, where he is still located and enjoys a good patronage, the oldest lawyer now in town.

Judge Samuel W. Holman opened an office in Opera Block in 1878 and has remained here ever since, enjoying a lucrative practice. Upon the establishment of a probate court herein, he was made Judge, which office he is still holding.

The latest comer of the legal fraternity is Ralph G. Smith, who formed a partnership with Judge Holman under the firm name of Holman & Smith. Mr. Smith has rapidly acquired the confidence and respect of the public, so he ranks to-day among the leading lawyers of the county.

Among those who have spent a shorter period in town practicing his profession was Jay Calwyn Browne, a young lawyer of great promise and eloquence as a public speaker. He had an office with Kirk D. Pierce at Bridge Village, while he had a branch office at Henniker. He removed to Lebanon, after two years here.



J. Willard Newman, son of James Newman, studied law under the direction of Brooks K. Webber, was admitted to the bar, and established an office in Chicago, where he was successful in his chosen profession.

It will be seen that Hillsborough's long list of attorneys is a very respectable one, which may account for the fact that the town has suffered very few lawsuits of any magnitude. This may be explained by the truth that her lawyers have been safe advisers, and usually counseled a client to avoid the expense of a lawsuit if it could be accomplished by an amicable settlement. And this is the highest ethics of law.

#### EDUCATORS.

Hillsborough's educational record is very creditable to the town and has reflected honor and the good name of the town far and wide. Few towns of its size can furnish a longer or more distinguished list of men and women who have sought higher advantages than could be secured at home.

#### COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Only brief mention will be made of those who are noticed elsewhere in this History, while others come in for a more extended description. First on the roll of collegiates was Abraham Andrews, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811, and became an eminent teacher.

Col. Benjamin Kendrick Pierce, entered Dartmouth as a classmate of Abraham Andrews, but at the end of his third year he left college to take up the study of law, which he abandoned at the breaking out of the War of 1812, and won distinguished military honors.

Francis Danforth was the son of Jonathan Danforth, born February 28, 1793. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1819, to begin his studies at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1822. The following year he was ordained pastor of the first Congregational Church in Greenfield, July 11, 1823, remaining here until 1831. After a pastorate here of eight years, he was installed at Hadley, Mass., December 11, 1839, and was there in 1841.

Amasa Symonds was born September 9, 1799, the son of Eliphalet Symonds, and prepared for college at North Andover, and Phillips Academy, South Andover, Mass. He entered Dartmouth College in 1821. He had barely entered upon his second year, when he was obliged to come home on account of illness, to which he succumbed November 8, 1822, a young man of excellent promise.

Rev. Aaron Foster, born July 15, 1804, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822; entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1825; became a home missionary, and died at thirty-seven.

Lieutenant Amos B. Foster, born July 15, 1804, was educated at West-Point, from which he graduated in 1827. He joined the regular army, and while performing his duty at Fort Howard, Green Bay, he was shot by a private whom he had reprimanded for disorderly conduct. This tragedy is described elsewhere.

Hon. Franklin Pierce was the next collegiate, who graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1824. Rev. Harry Brickett, in speaking of this says: "He obtained from the college not only a good liberal education and the president's name to his diploma, but something which he regarded of vastly greater value, the heart and hand of the president's youngest daughter, Miss Jane M. Appleton, who proved to be both the ornament and the honor of his home, whether in his unostentatious one at Hillsborough or in the more conspicuous one at the White House at Washington."

Rev. Henry Jones, son of Benjamin Jones, was born September 29, 1804, prepared for college at Union Academy, Plainfield; graduated at Dartmouth in 1835; married Betsy, daughter of Eliphalet Symonds in April 1836, and became preceptor of an academy at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Williard Jones, a brother of Henry, was born July 17, 1809. He was fitted for college at Union Academy, Plainfield, graduated from Dartmouth in 1835. He acquired a Theological education at the Lanes Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass. He was ordained as a missionary at North Weymouth, Mass., and on the same day was united in marriage to Miss Meriam Pratt, of that town. The

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jones went to the missionary station in Oeroomiah, Persia.

Abraham Andrews, son of Solomon and Sarah Andrews, born December 14, 1786, prepared for college under the direction of his uncle, the Rev. Ephraim P. Bradford, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, and was for many years an eminent instructor at Charlestown and Boston, Mass.

John Appleton Burnham graduated at Amherst College in 1833, gave up a profession for the manufacturing business and became the Agent of Stark Mills, Manchester, which position he filled with signal success for many years.

Jeremiah Stowe was the oldest son of Dea. Joel Stowe, an enterprising citizen of Hillsborough, born February 15, 1795. He followed the course taken by his fellow-students of his day, prepared for admission to college at Union Academy, Plainfield, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1822; and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1825. He was employed as a home missionary for several years, but finally settled in the ministry at Livonia, N. Y., where he was much loved and respected. He fell a victim to consumption November 15, 1832, in his 37th year. He married July 26, 1826, Miss Austress, daughter of David Stewart of Amherst, who survived him.

Joel Buchanan Stowe, the son of Dea. Joel Stowe, was born June 30, 1813. He graduated from the Teacher's Seminary, Andover, Mass., to become an instructor at Plymouth, N. H. Eventually he went to a higher position in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became a noted teacher.

Clark Cooledge, son of Lemuel Cooledge, entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., but died in July, 1840, a promising young man.

George Harvey Monroe, already mentioned among the physicians, son of Col. Hiram Monroe, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858, possessing rare scholarship and the promise of unusual success, which was overthrown by an early death.

Alfred B. Dascomb, son of George and Mary Dascomb, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858. He became a teacher, which profession he finally gave up to enter theology, to become a

Congregational minister, having pastorates in Vermont and Massachusetts, highly successful in his calling.

Gov. John B. Smith fitted for college at Francestown Academy, intending to follow a collegiate course but chose instead to devote his mind and energies to industrial pursuits, with a success that warranted him in his choice.

Warren McClintock and his brothers Charles, James H., and John C., sons of Luke McClintock, afford a sad case of a family inheritance of that dread scourge consumption. The first named graduated from Dartmouth College in 1864, and entered at once upon the work of teaching as his life calling. Of great promise, he died in 1871, aged thirty-one. His brother Charles was fitted for college, but stopped there and enlisted to serve three years in the Civil War. Suffering with malaria at the time he was mustered out, he died on his way home and his body was given burial in a Southern field where he sleeps to-day in the land he helped to save. The younger brother mentioned thought to avert the fate that overhung his family, by choosing an open air life, only to fall a victim to the fatal disease in early manhood.

Abby Sawyer McClintock, a sister to the above brothers, graduated at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, but she fell early by the wayside, as did three of her sisters.

Frank H. Pierce was a graduate at Princeton College, and was admitted to the bar at twenty-three.

Harry L. Brickett, son of Rev. Harry and Eliza C. Brickett, fitted for college and graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1875, and entered at once upon teaching and taught two years, 1875 and 1876, at Schroon Lake, N. Y. In 1876 he came to Hillsborough as principal of the Valley Academy and Union School at Bridge Village. He remained here three years when in 1879, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, to graduate in 1882. While in his senior year he was called to preach at Lynnfield Centre, Mass., where he remained several years. He is now settled at Southboro, Mass.

Ellen J., daughter of Rev. Harry and Eliza C. Brickett, graduated from the Ladies Literary Department of Oberlin College in 1875. That year she began to teach with her brother, Harry, at the Valley Academy and Union School at Bridge Vil-

lage, finishing here in 1879, when she taught at Deering Academy 1879-1880. Miss Brickett next taught in the grammar school at Hooksett. She resides in Manchester.

Julia E., second daughter of Rev. Harry and Eliza C. Brickett, graduated at East Lake George Academy, N. Y., in 1875, but died at Hillsborough the next year aged seventeen.

Mary I., youngest in the family, graduated at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1884.

Several in the Dutton family have won distinction as teachers and educators. Samuel T., son of Deacon and Mrs. Jeremiah Dutton was a graduate at Yale College, became a successful teacher; was superintendent of schools in New Haven, Conn., and accomplished much in educational work.

Silas Dutton, brother of Samuel T., was a student at Yale College, standing high in scholarly accomplishments, but fell a victim to disease early in his career.

Jacob B. Whittemore, son of William B. Whittemore, fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was for a time a student at Yale College.

Sarah Ellen Whittemore, sister of above, graduated at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass., to follow teaching for several years with marked success. She taught at Bradford, N. H., and at Hillsborough Bridge. She married James H. Brown, and their daughter, Eva, is an accomplished teacher in the Union school at Bridge Village.

Ellen Eliza Marcy graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1862; taught at Washington Heights, N. Y.; Irvington-on-the Hudson, N. Y.; and Jersey City Heights, where she was Principal of No. 14 Primary school for ten years, and until her death in 1879 at the age of 39 years. Miss Marcy was a proficient and faithful teacher, loved and respected by a wide circle of friends. She was a singer in the Dutch Reform church and Sunday school teacher.

Sarah Fuller (Bickford) Hafey, teacher and author, the only daughter of James D. and Elizabeth (Conn) Bickford, was doubly esteemed in her chosen professions. She was educated in the district schools and the academies of Washington and Frankestown, both of which institutions were regarded with great

favor in their day, and while not aspiring, perhaps, to such lofty ideals as the high schools of to-day, nevertheless graduated pupils fully as well fitted for the practical duties of their lives as is bestowed by the modern diplomas. She taught in such institutions as Perkins Institution for the Blind and Laselle Seminary.

As a writer of prose and verse, she attained a wide recognition as an author, contributing to many of the leading magazines and periodicals. She married Charles M. Hafey, a lawyer in New York city, but broken in health returned to her early home, where she passed away January 31, 1920. She sleeps as this is written in Maplewood churchyard, the silent city under the hill where rest so many of the town's departed sons and daughters.

Adah Buxton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Buxton, graduated at Tilton Seminary, in 1884. She became a successful teacher for several years and has since been librarian of the town library. She married Herman G. Brown.

Reuben W. Lovering, son of Reuben and Martha A. Lovering, was another young man with a most promising future, standing foremost in scholarship and manly exercises at school, but succumbing to disease almost immediately upon his graduation at Harvard University in 1880.

#### AUTHORS.

Hillsborough has been noted for its industrial and military rather than its literary activity. Among those who have written for the press with success have been Mary Adelaide Farrar, daughter of Dr. Isaac Farrar. She contributed regularly to the contemporary papers, among them the Boston Traveler.

Archibald Robbins, was the author of a volume of 275 pages published in 1818, entitled "A Journal of an Account of the Slavery and Sufferings of the Author and the Rest of the Crew of the Brig Commerce upon the Desert of Zahara in the Years 1815-1817." This is a highly interesting work upon the customs of the Arabs and other peoples.

J. Stanley Grimes, counsellor at law and president of the Western Phrenological Society and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Castleton, Mass., Medical College, wrote a treatise on Phreno-Philosophy and another on "Mesmerism and

Magic Eloquence," in 1849. This work was well received and he was popular as a lecturer on those and kindred subjects. These volumes of nearly 400 pages were reprinted in London.

Adeline Dutton Train Whitney, granddaughter of Silas and Nancy (Tobey) Dutton, contributed with marked success and became a well-known author of articles for the magazines and books of high literary merit. She died a few years since.

Among the authors of local repute is Mrs. Florence Kimball Favor, who has written many poems for the local papers and recently published a volume of poetical selections entitled, "Songs of the Field."

Emma Burnham Warne has contributed considerable to periodicals and magazines, and has written a work upon the Connecticut River, entitled "The River of a Hundred Waterfalls," which is in the publisher's hands.

Mrs. Alice D. O. Greenwood, at the present time a resident of Hillsborough, though not a native, has written numerous poems of high merit for papers and magazines, and has had two volumes of poems published, "Husks and Nubbins," "Cawn Dodgahs," while she has a third volume that is to be published soon, entitled "Along the Byways."

As if one poet in the family was not sufficient Mr. Albert O. Greenwood, has written some very acceptable poems and ballads, which have the ring of Will Carleton in their rhyme and rhythm. He has written what is probably the best Life of Tecumseh that has been told.

Dana Smith Temple is another native of Hillsborough who has written considerable for the periodical press, mostly verse.

Mrs. Agnes Barden Dustin came to Hillsborough from Lebanon nine years ago, and has a beautiful home on Pleasant Heights. She has written for periodicals and magazine for a period of twenty years, among them being The Youth's Companion, American Boy, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Wellspring, the David Cook publications and nearly all of the Sunday School publications. Her writings carry very much of the outdoor spirit.

## MUSICIANS.

Edward Robbins Johnson, born July 28, 1810, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Boscawen Academy. He entered Dartmouth College in 1830, but abandoned the course after two years to begin the study of law. This he also gave up and became an instructor of music, winning a high standing in this profession. He removed to Hartford, Conn.

Miss Josie Burt, daughter of Kneeland Burt, showed an early talent for music and became a noted cornetist.

Among the noted musical composers of the country Mrs. H. H. A. Beach (Amy Marcy Cheney), a resident of Hillsborough, takes high rank. From earliest childhood Mrs. Beach displayed her unusual musical gifts, and at the age of sixteen made her first public appearance in Boston. Many honors have fallen to the share of this gifted woman, both abroad and at home, and she has cordially been recognized as a musical authority by eminent musicians and musical organizations. (For a more extended sketch see Vol. II.)

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

While secret societies and fraternal orders have existed in one form or another in limited numbers from time immemorial, it has been only within comparatively recent years that they have flourished so abundantly that frequently a person belongs to so many he cannot remember their passwords so he could get into one of their meetings without help. Before the Revolution men and women were kept too busy building their homes in the wilderness and in caring for their large families to find time to have many "evenings out." It was enough that they were on friendly terms with their neighbors, and neighborly meetings came next to going to church with them.

Following the close of the Revolution a few of General Washington's officers, himself at the head, formed the Order of Cincinnati, and one of Hillsborough's Revolutionary veterans, Col. Benjamin Pierce, was an honored member, a Vice-President at the time of this death. No one could belong to this select society who was not an officer or the son of an officer in the struggle for Independence.



## MASONS.

Finally a few of the leading citizens of the town decided to organize a body of the Masonic fraternity, and accordingly Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons was constituted by virtue of the following Dispensation:

By the authority vested in me as Grand Master of Masons in and throughout the State of New Hampshire.—Be it known that I, Joshua Darling, on application and recommendation of George Dascomb, David Fuller, John Burnam, and others, all Master Masons, for a new Lodge to be holden at Hillsborough, in this State, do hereby empower said Brethren and others to assemble at Hillsborough as a Lodge of Masons to perfect themselves in the several duties of Masonry, to make choice of officers, to make regulations and By-laws and to admit candidates in the first degree of Masonry, all according to the ancient customs of Masonry and to be called Harmony Lodge.

This warrant of Dispensation is to continue in full force for one year, unless sooner installed.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge this 14th day of June, A. L. 5821.

Joshua Darling, Grand Master.

Thomas Beede, Grand Secy.

A true copy examined by

Reuben Hatch.

The first regular meeting of the Lodge was held July 16, A. L. 5821 (1821), with George Dascomb as W. M., David Fuller, S. W., and John Burnam, J. W., and they chose as officers at that meeting, Bros. Samuel Barnes, Treas., Reuben Hatch, Secy., Silas Marshall, Sr. Dea., Hugh Jameson, Jr. Dea., William Sargent and Daniel Priest, Stewards, Moses Woods, Tyler, John Lawton, Chaplain, Ezra Woods, Marshal, Thomas Wilson, Mason Hatch and Jacob Gibsen, Select Committee. This meeting was held at Brother Samuel Kimball's at the Lower Village. There is no record to show who were the Charter Members of the Lodge, or who were present at this meeting, except as their names appear as Officers or members of Committees, of which no less than fifteen were chosen mostly to make the necessary preparations and arrangements for Installment, and the 13th of the following September was fixed upon, as the time for that ceremony. The following is the list of the names of the Brethren whose names thus appear. George Dascomb, David Fuller, John

Burnam, Samuel Barnes, Reuben Hatch, Silas Marshall, Hugh Jameson, William Sargent, Daniel Priest, Moses Woods, John Lawton, Ezra Woods, Thomas Wilson, Mason Hatch, Jacob Gibson, John Lewis, Samuel Kimball, Joseph Bickford, Alexander Parker, Stephen Rolf, Stephen Wyman, John Foster, John G. Flint, "Tim" Wyman, John Towns, Thomas Cheney, Timothy Kendall, Nathaniel Johnson, Abraham Andrews, and Joseph Minot. Benjamin Wilkin's name also appears upon the record of the first meeting, but as he is admitted to member December 3rd A. D., 1821, he could not have been a Charter Member and the names of Foster, Johnson and Minot are not appended to the first Code of Bylaws. All these Brethren except seven, Bros. Foster, Wyman, Johnson, Minot, Burnam, Gibson, and Kendall were members of Mount Vernon Lodge then located at Washington, and received their degrees in whole or part in that Lodge. The oldest (masonically) was Brother John Towns who was initiated March 8th, 1803, and the youngest Bro. John G. Flint who was raised to the third degree April 16, 1821.

At this first meeting the application of John Sargent to be made a mason was received, they also voted to accept the report of the Committee on Bylaws to purchase jewels, badges, and the necessary "wood furniture."

A Fellow Craft's Lodge was opened for the first time, October 8, A. L. 5821, and that degree conferred upon Alpheus Crosby, but it was not until November 5, 1821, that a "Master's Lodge was opened in Due and Ancient Form" and Brother Crosby was raised to Sublime Degree of Master Mason therein. Masonic custom, as practised in Harmony Lodge at that time, was that proposals for initiation, balloting for the same was done in an entered Apprentice Lodge. Proposals for Fellow Craft degree and the ballot upon the same in a Fellow Craft's Lodge and only proposals for the Masters degree and for membership, were made or acted upon in a Master's Lodge. The first Code of Bylaws contained the following section:

The regular fee for the three degrees was fifteen dollars, divided as follows:

Accompanying the application, \$3.00; for conferring the Apprentices Degree, \$9.00; for conferring the Fellow Craft's

Degree, \$1.00; for conferring the Master's Degree, \$2.00.

The year 1822 was one of prosperity, seven being initiated, seven passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, six raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and seven admitted to the Membership.

Brother Barnes died that year and was probably buried with Masonic honors as a Committee was chosen "to express the thanks of this Lodge to the wife of our late Brother Samuel Barnes for her particular attentions at the funeral of her late Husband."

Another meeting was now held and Major John Lewis was chosen Master at the annual meeting. The Bylaws were amended so that one blackball should not only exclude from the degrees and form membership, but the Brother casting it should not be questioned as to his reasons for so doing. They also changed the time of meeting from Monday on or preceding, to Wednesday, on or preceding, each full moon at 2 o'clock, p. m. Nothing further worthy of note occurred during this year, the average attendance was  $23\frac{1}{2}$ .

At the Regular Communication of Jan. A. L. 5824 the Select Committee reported the Lodge out of debt and a balance of \$94.04 in the treasury, although some of the claims were not actually paid till some time afterwards.

In the year 1825 six were admitted to membership and according to the records peace pervaded the Hall.

In April it was voted to approbate the formation of Aurora Lodge in Henniker. Twelve members were admitted at the first meeting of the year 1826 which is probably the largest number at any one time in the history of the Lodge.

In May it was voted to approbate the formation of Pacific Lodge at Francestown.

At the annual meeting holden May 28, 1828, a new Code of Bylaws was adopted under an act of incorporation from the Legislature of New Hampshire, and the names of forty-eight members are appended to it, in their own handwriting. This was the last full Code adopted until January 5853 (1853), but there were several Brethren who were not admitted to membership

until long after the adoption of this new Code, who signed the old one.

The following year, 1829, there was practically no work done, the attendance was much smaller, averaging only eleven, and the tide of public opinion was very strongly Anti-Masonic, in consequence of the excitement which followed the disappearance of William Morgan, said to have been abducted and drowned in Lake Ontario by Free Masons for exposing the secrets of the Masons. Brother Robert Morris wrote a book in which he claimed those accusations false, but whether true or false, it had the effect to nearly or quite prostrate the Fraternity throughout the country for a series of years. Still Harmony Lodge passed, raised and admitted to Membership, one candidate, Brother Nathaniel George in 1830, the last work of which there is any record until Sept. 22, 1852, a period of twenty-two years when Brother Edward C. Cooledge was initiated. But regular meetings were continued for a year longer. Communications were held from one to three months apart with an attendance of from five to nine members although at one meeting June 15, 1832, the record shows that Brother Silas Dinsmore then W. M. was the only one present.

From 1839 for the next five years, meetings were held more frequently, sometimes monthly, but a record of one is a record of all. From May 21, 1845, to May 2, 1849, another period of four years, there is no record and the meeting of this last date, is the only one until Aug. 25, 1852, when an application was received and the three degrees were conferred upon Brother Edward C. Cooledge in due form and order, the first time in twenty-two years as before stated.

Another two years of inactivity followed, with irregular meetings and a small attendance, but upon October 4, 1854, the sons of Free-Masonry again arose and cast some rays of light upon Harmony Lodge.

On December 30th, 1857, it was voted to appoint a committee to see about moving the Lodge to the Bridge Village, and at the next meeting held January 27th, 1858, it was voted to move to Joshua Marcy & Co's Hall which was located on the south side

of the river, the building now used as a dwelling house on the hill above the Mosley Store.

For some reason or other this place of meeting did not meet the needs of the Fraternity for during '60 and '61 several different committees were appointed to procure another place of meeting and on February 12th, 1862, James Newman proposed to the Lodge that he would build a Hall that the Masons could have for their own.

On May 7th, 1862, it was voted to do no more work in their present quarters and the next record shows that about thirty-five brethren together with five candidates went to Henniker and used the hall of Aurora Lodge to confer the degrees.

During this period of unrest and warfare although meetings were held quite regularly the attendance was very small.

On December 3, 1862, it was voted to move to the hall of O. P. Greenleaf & Co which was in what is now the Valley Hotel. Here they met until May, 1864, when they moved to the building James Newman had promised to build, which we now know as the Colby Block.

Immediately following the close of the Civil War Masonry in Harmony Lodge enjoyed a period of growth and prosperity, and almost yearly we find that Festivals were voted to be held but the records do not reveal in what manner they were conducted.

In 1878 the brethren then residing in Antrim petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter but this petition failed.

The membership for the next twenty years continued to increase and in 1889 it seemed necessary that more commodious quarters be secured and it was proposed that the new hall over James S. Butler's store be hired but this was not done and they continued to meet in the Colby Block until in 1892 when Peter H. Rumrill started to build his brick block he agreed to finish off the upper story in conformity with the wants of the Masons and consequently they now enjoy one of the prettiest and most convenient places of meeting possible.

The new Hall was fitted up with new furniture throughout and at a special meeting held May 7th, 1894, it was dedicated

with appropriate ceremony attended by over 100 Masons and 200 invited guests including the Grand Master of New Hampshire and his official Suite.

George W. Haslet was the Worshipful Master at this time.

From that time on to the present day the Lodge has been a continued strength in the community honoring and honored by those who were admitted to its membership and as it now approaches its 100th anniversary the members review with pride the historical and fraternal part that Harmony Lodge has linked so plainly to the civil and social development of the town and one hundred fifty strong stand on the brink of another hundred years ready to uphold the high standard of the Fraternity.

PORTIA CHAPTER, No. 14, O. E. S.

In Masonic Hall on the evening of October 19, 1892, Portia Chapter, No. 14, Order Eastern Star, was instituted. The ritualistic work was exemplified by the officers of Martha Washington Chapter, No. 6, of Goffstown, and the following officers were installed:

Ada H. Buxton, Worthy Matron; Marcellus H. Felt, Worthy Patron; Mollie C. Grimes, Associate Matron; Fred S. Piper, Secretary; Sillman McClintock, Treasurer; Emma J. Burnham, Conductress; Angie I. Marcy, Associate Conductress; Hiram J. Gage, Marshal; Abbie R. Wyman, Organist; Cora L. Peaslee, Ada; Elsie C. Woodhead, Ruth; Mabel S. Piper, Esther; Clara Webber, Martha; Mary H. Newman, Electa; Ella L. Danforth, Warden; Charles H. Danforth, Sentinel.

The charter members are as follows: Elsie Woodhead Aldrich, Ada Buxton Brown, Ella L. Danforth, Charles H. Danforth, Marcellus H. Felt, Alice C. Farley, Susan A. Freeman, Charles M. Freeman, Mina S. Gage, Hiram J. Gage, Minnie Gage, Angie I. Marcy, Nellie McClintock, Sillman McClintock, Mary H. Newman, Mabel I. Piper, Fred S. Piper, William H. Roach, Cora L. Peaslee Scruton, Mollie Grimes Thornton, Abbie R. Wyman, Emma J. Burnham, Clara S. Webber.

Portia Chapter has been honored by the selection by officials from its ranks by the Grand Lodge. Its Past Matrons are Ada H. Brown, Angie I. Marcy, Susan A. Freeman, Mary G. Thorn-

ton, Clara F. Harris, Mary W. Van Dommele, E. Estella Shedd, Mary H. Newman, Alma C. Wellman, Alzira F. Gove, E. Lena Brown, Bartha M. Brown, Helen J. Buzzell, Sarah A. Grove, Frances L. Tierney, Maude B. Proctor.

The Past Patrons are Marcellus H. Felt, Josiah W. Elery, Hiram J. Gage, Andrew J. Van Dommele, Charles M. Freeman, William H. Roach, William P. Prescott, Leon B. Proctor.

For many years Portia Chapter enjoyed prosperity, but the time came when, like most country chapters, it suffered from loss in membership. In 1917 the Chapter had lost so many members through removal and death it seemed so it must surrender its charter, but owing to the efforts of the faithful survivors in 1919 the Chapter began to take on new life, and the membership was doubled during that year. The Reviving Chapter was recognized by the appointment of Mrs. Maude B. Proctor as Grand Representative of Tennessee.

On October 19, 1920, Portia Chapter observed its 29th anniversary by inviting Themis Chapter of Peterboro, Martha Washington of Goffstown and Atlantic of Francestown to be its guests. At the same time Grand Matron Mrs. Florence T. Davis and her suite made an official visit. There were nearly two hundred present.

January, 1921, Mrs. Maude B. Proctor Grand Martha, Mrs. Edith Perham of Atlantic Chapter and Mrs. Helen Bunnell installed the following officers: Miss Isabel Bowers, Worthy Matron; Leon B. Proctor, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Emma Whelply, Associate Matron; Mrs. Mary MacGregor, Secretary; Mrs. Ada H. Brown, Treasurer; Mrs. Emily Flanders, Conductress; Mrs. Lottie Harvey, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. Emma Locke, Chaplain; Miss Angie Marcy, Marshal; Mrs. Grace Perry, Organist; Miss Eva Brown, Ada; Mrs. Dorris Beane, Ruth; Mrs. Belle Bennett, Esther; Miss Etta Gile, Martha; Mrs. Inez Cole, Electa; Miss Marie Fisher, Warden; William H. Roach, Sentinel.

During the two previous years Portia Chapter had been increased from 43 members to 127. Two were dimitted and two lost by death, John C. Coggsell and Harold C. Tucker. The Chapter promises now many years of prosperity.



● FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK, CENTRAL SQUARE,  
BUILT 1876.





VALLEY LODGE No. 43, I. O. O. F.

Valley Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F. was instituted in Hillsborough, April 9, 1858, by Grand Master William R. Tapley of Dover. Seven resident members of the fraternity connected with lodges in Manchester and elsewhere became its charter members. They are as follows: Henry W. Watson, E. P. Cummings, Charles H. Greenleaf, E. W. Codman, W. H. Hubbard, E. B. Carter, John M. Codman.

Nine residents of the town were initiated that night, giving the lodge a membership of 16. The initiates were: R. D. Bruce, M. P. Perley, William B. Pritchard, Luke Thompson, J. H. T. Newell, Samuel C. Barnes, Edward Kellom, J. W. Thorpe, Theron B. Newman.

At that meeting the first officers were elected and installed as follows: John M. Codman, Noble Grand; Henry W. Watson, Vice-Grand; E. P. Cummings, Secretary; Charles H. Greenleaf, Treasurer; E. W. Codman, W. H. Hubbard, C. B. Carter, Trustees.

The lodge was instituted in a small hall at the junction of Depot and Henniker Streets, where its meetings were held for about fourteen years. Then it removed to more commodious quarters in the Whittemore Block. What is known as Child's Opera House was built in 1877. The Order encouraged the building of this block and in the fall of the next year removed to its present quarters which were better suited to accomodate its growing membership.

It was incorporated according to the Laws of the State of New Hampshire, December 21, 1872, as Valley Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F.

Several members have withdrawn to become charter members of Massasecum Lodge, No. 34, Bradford; Waverly Lodge, No. 59, Antrim; Crescent Lodge, No. 60, Henniker, and Forest Lodge, No. 69, Marlow.

During the Civil War a great many of its members went into the army and the lodge suffered so severely that for a time its existence was threatened but afterwards it quickly recovered.

In the World War its members did all they could to assist

their country. Fifteen saw actual service and one, Brother Everett M. Heath, gave his life that the world might be safe for democracy and to uphold the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth.

At no time in the history of the lodge has it been as prosperous and done as much good as at present.

With a bright record in the past, it looks into the future with every promise of a long continued usefulness and successful maintenance of those noble principles upon which it has been reared.

#### HOPE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 20.

Hope Rebekah Lodge, No. 20, was instituted December 18, 1883, by Horace A. Brown, Grand Master and Joseph Kidder, Grand Secretary. It has the distinction of having forty-four charter members. They are:

John W. Craine (Deceased)	Charles Wilkins
Lottie A. Craine (Deceased)	Wealtha Wilkins (Deceased)
H. Etta Abbott (Deceased)	George H. Travis
Fred Abbott (Deceased)	Lettie J. Travis
Etta E. Hoyt	John Jackman (Deceased)
C. H. Quinn (Deceased)	Ida E. Jackman
Helen M. Quinn (Deceased)	Orlando Sargent
Henry C. Morrill (Deceased)	Julia E. Sargent (Deceased)
Mary M. Morrill (Deceased)	L. Frances White (Deceased)
Frank Bennett	Baxter Codman (Deceased)
Edward Kellom (Deceased)	May Codman
Francis G. Smith (Deceased)	Flora Allen (Deceased)
Albert L. Pillsbury	Sarah M. Story
Estella E. Pillsbury	Mary A. Smith
Gardner Towne (Deceased)	Henry P. Whitaker (Deceased)
Cynthia Towne	Eliza A. Whitaker (Deceased)
Samuel D. Hastings (Deceased)	M. Lizzie Holman (Deceased)
Rebecca S. Hastings (Deceased)	Scott Hoyt
William B. Pritchard (Deceased)	Maria D. Hoyt
Nathan B. Peaslee	Levi Pike
Fannie S. Peaslee (Deceased)	Augusta A. Millett (Deceased)
Herbert D. Millett (Deceased)	Alice G. Millett (Deceased)

Henry P. Whittaker had the honor of being first Noble Grand; Sarah M. Story was first Treasurer and Lottie M. Craine was first Chaplain.

Hope Lodge has grown steadily and now has a membership of two hundred and forty-eight.

NORTH STAR ENCAMPMENT NO. 11, I. O. O. F.

The North Star Encampment No. 11, I. O. O. F. was instituted July 15, 1868, by Grand Patriarch Jonathan D. Stratton. The following Brothers were the founders: Horace Eaton, Daniel Herrick, Alvah Merrill, William B. Pritchard, Charles Upton, Luther S. Eaton, Luke Thompson, Edward Watson, E. M. Codman, John H. Locke, C. E. Hill, R. F. Noyes, H. W. Watson.

Since its institution 224 members have been admitted. Its present membership is 124. Ten withdrew to become charter members of Mt. Crotchet Encampment of Antrim. Seventy have died and the other twenty have left the order for various causes.

For the first twenty-five years its growth was slow but since then it has progressed rapidly and especially so since 1916.

Two important dates in the history of the Encampment were May 8, 1907 and May 8, 1912 when the Grand Encampment of New Hampshire held its Annual Sessions in Hillsborough.

At the session of 1912 one of the members of North Star Encampment, Bert L. Craine, was elected and installed Grand Patriarch. He was also elected Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in the year 1913 and attended the sessions of that body at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1913 and at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1914.

At the present time it is considered one of the best Encampments in the state and is noted for its excellent degree work. It has conferred the degrees in several other Encampments in the state.

IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

The Improvement Club is composed of the ladies of Hope Rebekah Lodge. It was formed about twenty-five years ago with the aim to improve the town or any of its activities.

No record was preserved prior to 1900.

Ella A. Gove had the honor of being the first President and served in this office faithfully for three years.

The Club is now flourishing with Lottie Harvey as president.

## DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Eunice Baldwin Chapter, D. A. R., was organized January 8, 1898, and named January 22, 1898. The Charter members were:

Miss Mary C. Grimes,	Mrs. Eliza J. C. Kimball,
Miss Clara F. Grimes,	Miss Emma W. Mitchell,
Mrs. Josephine M. Brown,	Miss Cora I. McKellips,
Miss Flora B. Eastman,	Mrs. Eliza H. Haslet—A real
Miss Minnie C. Eastman,	daughter,
Miss Lenora B. Gould,	Miss Mary J. Haslet,
Mrs. Ella G. Foster,	Miss Emily Z. Kendall,
Mrs. Mary E. Holman,	Mrs. Sarah A. Grimes.
Mrs. Mary E. (Andrews) Kimball,	

The officers elected for the first year were:

Regent, Miss Mary C. Grimes, appointed by the National Society at Washington; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary J. Haslet; Secretary, Miss Flora B. Eastman; Treasurer, Miss Cora I. McKellips; Registrar, Mrs. Mary E. Holman; Historian, Mrs. Josephine M. Brown.

## Board of Managers:

Miss Emma W. Mitchell, Miss Emily Z. Kendall, Mrs. Mary E. Kimball, Mrs. Eliza J. C. Kimball, Miss Leonora Gould.

A Loan Exhibit of curious and old articles was held August 29 and 30, 1900, and a good sum of money realized. Some interesting things belonging to Ex-President Pierce were among the many articles exhibited. The same year, 1900, work on Bible Hill Cemetery was done—41 headstones reset, bushes and trees cut, lots graded; 18 days put into the labor, and the society is still trying to keep the yard in order. June 11, 1904, tablets were placed in Smith Memorial Church to first minister, Rev. Seth Farnsworth, and at Centre Cong. church,—to Rev. Jonathan Barnes and wife. A tablet was placed on Town House boulder, and one for Pierce Homestead in July, 1905. Also tablet to "Unknown Dead Soldiers" on boulder in wall of Centre Cemetery, one on "Old Oven" of Pierce fame. The Pound at Centre was marked and cleared of trees and bushes.

In May, 1906, markers for the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers, 33 in number, and for the soldiers of 1812, 22, were purchased and erected. These graves are decorated each year.

The officers for the year 1921 are:

Regent, Miss Mary K. Pierce; Vice-Regent, Miss Emma W. Mitchell; Secretary, Mrs. Mary B. Holden; Treasurer, Mrs. Lucy A. Macalister; Registrar, Mrs. May G. MacGregor; Historian, Mrs. Mabel A. Crosby; Chaplain, Mrs. Almira C. Watson.

Managers:

Miss Cora I. McKellips, Mrs. Ethel A. Peaslee, Mrs. Bertha M. Chadwick, Miss Leslie M. Allen, Mrs. Katie V. Gregg.

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

With the number of men furnished in the Civil War by this town, the list exceeding two hundred soldiers, it was to be expected that it would establish a strong post. During the summer of 1876 a dozen stalwart veterans signed the charter, and on October 5, 1876, Reynolds Post No. 29, was organized.

In the spring of the following year, 1877, special efforts were made to locate all of the graves of deceased soldiers who had been buried in the town, and also in the cemetery which lies just over the line in Deering. Thirty-two graves were found at this time, and these, with the graves of the veterans of other wars, were decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers, which pretty custom has been continued ever since.

The names of the soldiers buried here previous to 1877 are Hazen B. Monroe,\* Francis W. Robbins, Charles P. Baldwin, John H. Clement, Capt. Benjamin S. Wilson, Capt. Samuel O. Gibson, William N. Clapp, William Smith, Charles G. Hall, Capt. George Robbins, Solomon Bufford, John B. Raleigh, A. H. Wood, Edwin Lewis, Leonard Lewis, David Lewis, Charles T. Robbins, John Adsit, William Burrill, Jr., Sergt. John Reed, Ingalls Gould, Leonard S. Burt, Obadiah Rumrill, George Vose, Leander Eaton, Summer C. McAdams, Thomas M. Carr, John Morrill, William P. Cooledge, A. Fairbanks, Richard D. Gould.

On June 12, 1878, the name of Pierce was substituted for

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\*Since writing the record of Hillsborough men in the Civil War the author has been able to secure the return of Hazen B., son of Hiram Monroe, who enlisted at Springfield, Vt., June 1, 1861, as a private in Co. "A," Third Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, for three years or during the war. Mustered in July 16, at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; age, 20 years. Died of disease January 10, 1862.—Author.

that of Reynolds, so it became "Pierce Post, No. 25," in honor of Governor Pierce.

Again it was thought advisable to change the name of the Post, and this time it was done in honor of a son of Hillsborough who won special recognition for meritorious conduct during the war, and since August 24, 1881, it has been known as "Senator Grimes Post, No. 25."

Senator Grimes Post has been active in the years along the line of duty which it accepted at the time of its organization, but the Lord of Host in the days of peace has been more destructive to human lives than even the leaden hail of its enemy in the times of war, so that today only nine members survive to represent this little branch of the Army of the Republic. The names of these are:

Lieut. Pliny Gammell,  
Orlando Sargent,  
Amos Wyman,  
Alonzo Carter,

Isaac F. Wilkins,  
Edwin Carr,  
William H. Story,  
Orlando G. Burt,  
Charles C. Hoyt, in Manchester.

#### WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

A Women's Relief Corps was organized October 5, 1894, under the name of "Senator Grimes Relief Corps, No. 80." The membership of this body of loyal women at one time reached nearly one hundred.

#### SONS OF VETERANS.

There is an active Camp of Sons of Veterans organized.

Thomas M. Carr, Camp No. 15, Sons of Veterans, was mustered on February 17, 1902, by Division Commander Linwood B. Emery of Troy, N. H., with thirty-two charter members. Wilfred M. Watson was made the first commander of the Camp.

The Camp was named for Thomas M. Carr, Sergeant Co. H., Third N. H. Vol. Regiment, who was killed in action near Richmond, Va., October 27, 1864. At the present time the Camp has thirty-one members. Fred B. Ives is the present commander. The Camp has been represented in the Division a number of different times, and the present year a member of the Camp is Junior Vice Division Commander.

Thomas M. Carr Auxiliary No. 7 of Camp No. 15 was organized June 11, 1914, by Division President Anna Cummings of Nashua, with twenty charter members. Mrs. Almira Watson was chosen first president. The Auxiliary has been represented in the Division every year, and this year it has a Division Vice-President, Second Division Council, Chief of Staff and Sons of Veterans Aid. Mrs. Lizzie M. Crooker is President, and the Auxiliary has twenty-eight members at the present time.

#### AMERICAN LEGION.

A branch of the American Legion was organized in Hillsborough October 17, 1919, under the name of Gleason Young Post in honor of the first soldier from this town to fall in the great conflict overseas. Its first Commander was John S. Childs, and Wilbur H. Heath was chosen Secretary. The Post has 65 members.

#### HILLSBOROUGH BRASS BANDS.

Hillsborough probably has a larger percentage of musicians and musical organizations than any other town in the state in proportion to its population. As far back as 1825 a special act of the legislature was passed to incorporate the Hillsborough Instrumental Band. The charter members of the original band were Ephraim Codman, leader; Jonathan Beard, Charles Baldwin, Daniel Priest, Charles Campbell, Ephraim Dutton, Elnathan Codman, Nicholas Hoyt, Thomas P. Wilson, Daniel Hoyt, Enos Baxter, Jonathan Baxter, James D. Bickford, Nathan Kendall, Abraham Francis and Charles Flint.

This was the first band and for a long time the only one in the state, and probably the only one ever chartered by a special act of the legislature, therefore it was associated with much of the early history of New Hampshire.

Its laws required that it should meet at least once a month, and the early records, which are now in existence show how faithfully the laws were obeyed. Some of the original instruments remain.

One of the band's early engagements was to take part in the celebration when Lafayette visited Concord in 1828. It did duty for nearly all of the military gatherings in its section.



When Benjamin Pierce was governor he had many distinguished callers at his home in Hillsborough and the band was always brought out for a serenade.

When President Jackson visited Concord in 1833, the musicians did escort duty. Benjamin Pierce was chairman, and Franklin Pierce chief marshal. As the President was to arrive by coach, the band went to Concord two or three days in advance and spent its time, night especially, in serenading folks, Governor Densmore among the rest.

After escorting the President into Concord, and playing a few pieces, among them "Jackson's Quickstep," ex-Governor Pierce introduced the band to the President as belonging to "my band." Jackson shook hands with each member.

At one of the trainings Messrs Baldwin, Beard, Bickford and Flint were selected by thirteen companies, a special mark of honor, to march them on to the grounds before breakfast and were treated by each company.

The uniform was a gray coat, white trousers and a leather cap. The cap was bell shaped, very high, made of heavy cowhide leather and had a big plume in front.

Mr. L. F. Gay compiled the names of those who played in the Old Incorporated Band of Hillsborough founded by Ephraim Codman and Joel Stow in 1819, as follows:

Charles Flint, bugle;	Nathan Kendall, bassoon;
James Ellenwood, bassoon;	George Nelson, clarinet;
Kneeland Burt, trombone;	Josiah Marcy, clarinet;
Reuben Loveren, trombone;	Gilman Barnes, serpent;
Isaac Marcy, bugle;	Peter Codman .....
George Woods, clarinet;	Thomas Burt, trombone;
John Codman, E flat bugle;	James Bennett, cymbals and
Stephen Baldwin, clarinet;	bassoon;
William Merrill, bugle;	Abraham Francis, drum;
Frank Burt, drum;	Enos Baxter, clarinet;
Joel Stow, clarinet;	Mark Wilson, E flat clarinet;
Nathan Baldwin, drum;	Ephraim Codman, clarinet;
Ephraim Dutton, French horn;	Jonathan Beard, clarinet;
Alonzo Codman, bugle;	Charles Baldwin, French horn;
Daniel Campbell, bugle;	Edward Johnson, bugle;
James Bickford, clarinet;	Amasa Symonds, clarinet;
Nicholas Hoyt, French horn;	Henry N. Gay, E flat clarinet;



C. P. GRIMES      W. H. ROACH      G. B. CODMAN      A. J. CROOKER      R. E. NEWMAN  
 L. W. DENNISON      P. R. FELT      F. E. MERRILL      J. W. MERRITZ      W. E. NEWMAN



Clark Wright, bugle; Daniel Hoyt, clarinet;  
Moses Nelson, clarinet and drum; L. F. Gay, trombone and bugle;  
Elhandon Codman, clarinet; Lorenzo Whitcomb, E flat horn.

Music changed from C to B and E flat in 1834. Organization disbanded in 1849.

The loss of the old band was felt keenly in town, and it was not long before there was an effort made to start a new band, which was rewarded with success early in the 50s. One of the most active movers in the enterprise was Squiers Forsaith, and he was made its leader, a position for which he was well fitted. This band was very successful, but at the breaking out of the war in '61 several of the members joined the army, among them leader Forsaith.

Upon the return of Comrade Forsaith from the military ranks, he was restored as leader of the band, and held the position until his removal to Antrim in 1872, when Frank E. Merrill was made its leader, which leadership he held for 28 years, or until 1900.

While it may not have been as famous in certain ways as the original Hillsborough Brass Band, this successor became well-known out of town as well as in, and played before many historic gatherings. Something of the spirit of the organization is shown in the following poem written by one of its oldest members. The "Bijah" referred was the nick name of the band's leader.

THE BAND THAT BIJAH LED.

By W. H. Patten.

One afternoon in August, in eighteen seventy-five,  
When I, a youth of twenty-one, o'er Deering hills did drive;  
Down to the Bridge I made my way, to early be on hand,  
For then I was to have a place in Bijah's famous Band.  
  
Next to the meeting place I went about the hour of eight;  
The members then were coming in, I didn't have long to wait;  
We played awhile, they took the vote, and then to our homes we sped,  
For now I was a member of the Band that Bijah led.

Bundy and Bingo were in their prime, Joe Potter at his best,  
While Codman, Abbott, Dutton, Clark, helped to make the rest.  
When Bundy on occasion rose, his little speech to make,  
His famous turkey gobbler was sure to take the cake.

Joe Potter with his solemn face, with now and then a smile,  
And Bingo with his funny talk a going all the while;  
But now 'tis hushed forever for all of them are dead,  
These were some of the gay old boys in the Band that Bijah led.

Bijah no longer the baton wields; he's dropped out of the race,  
But Hillsboro's band still marches on and Hill now sets the pace.  
Thirty and two years have come and gone, my head is tinged with gray  
But I've kept the faith still in the band, down to the present day.

My old cornet I've laid aside, a horn of great renown;  
No more you hear it's abrill high C, when marching through the town.

A monster bass, Conn's double B, I carry now instead,  
But I'm the last old boy now in the ranks of the Band that Bijah led.

Bands are not apt to live much beyond the active days of the players who founded them, and so it has proved with the musical functions of Hillsborough. "Bijah's Band" gave its last concert and played its farewell, honorably and gracefully. Many of its members are living to enjoy the remembrance of its halcyon days, when it earned well the applause of the crowd.

Mechanic's Band, Scott J. Appleton Leader, came to succeed it, as that was followed by Hillsborough's Military Band, Frank G. Rumrill, Manager. The headquarters of all of these bands was at Bridge Village.

In March, 1888, a brass band of sixteen pieces called the Highland Band was organized at the Lower Village, under the leadership of John W. Jackman. The officers and members were John W. Jackman, President; George Morse, Secretary and Treasurer; Fred J. Gibson, Leader; Messrs. Kneeland McClintock, Wilbur Proctor and Stillman McClintock, Executive Committee. After playing a little over a year this band disbanded in the fall of 1889, owing to the removal from the town of so many of its original members.

## THE WAHNETA ORCHESTRA.

The Wahnetta Orchestra succeeded the Orpheus, which was organized by J. J. Gillispee of Boston having the following members: J. J. Gillispee, first violin; F. G. Rumrill, second violin; G. B. Codman, cornet; George H. Putney, trombone; Kneeland McClintock, clarinet; Frank Chase, bass.

The Wahnetta was organized in September, 1889, with the following members: F. G. Rumrill, first violin; C. A. McAllister, second violin and viola; P. D. Gould, clarinet; G. B. Codman, cornet; W. E. Newman, trombone; F. W. Hardy, bass.

The orchestra has played for every graduating class of Hillsborough High School since 1890 to the present time and in about every town in the southern part of the state, also at Sunapee Lake on the steamer Winona in the seasons of 1897 and 1898.

Members who have belonged at different times include the following: Ervin McAdams, F. E. Merrill, E. C. Gage, B. E. Newman, B. T. Pike, L. W. Dennisson, H. S. Appleton, J. Merrity.

The members at present time include the following: F. G. Rumrill, first violin and leader; Bell Spaulding, first violin; L. S. Hill, flute and piccolo; Hamilton Rumrill, clarinet; W. P. Grunler, cornet; E. C. Rumrill, cornet; H. C. Bailey, trombone; W. H. Roach, bass; Ruth Rumrill, piano; George Abbott, drums and taps.

## THE HILLSBOROUGH MUSIC CLUB.

The Hillsborough Music Club, with the object to keep up the standard and cultivate the taste for music, was organized in 1905, by Mrs. Mary Lathe, with Mrs. Emma Thompson one of its leading members, as President. This little band of lovers of good music performed a creditable part and did much good. Its Presidents from its formation to the present time have been:

1905, Mrs. Emma F. Thompson; 1906, Mrs. Mary Lathe; 1907, Mrs. Mary Lee; 1908, Mrs. Grace Perry; 1909, Miss Mary Powell; 1910, Mrs. Ethel Manahan; 1911, Mrs. Mary Van Horn; 1912, Mrs. Josephine Fuller; 1913, Miss Florence Lee; 1914, Miss Leolyn Annis; 1915, Miss Ruth Wallace; 1916, Mrs. Maude

Proctor; 1917, Miss Ruth Rumrill; 1918, Mrs. Cornelia Currier; 1919, Miss Elizabeth Thompson; 1920, Mrs. Lillian McNally.

#### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

July 5, 1830, the Hillsborough Temperance Society was formed with Deacon George Dascomb as President. This association proved a live issue and it grew in the number of its members so that ten years later it had over 400 members in all.

#### HISTORICAL LYCEUM.

The earliest literary and educational society of which I have found any record was The Historical Lyceum, which appears to have been organized sometime prior to the centennial of the town in 1841, if not at that time, for the observation of the centennial of the town was due to the efforts of this association, and its President, Mr. Charles J. Smith, gave the oration, which is the most valuable contribution to the early history of the town that has been published.

This society had its home at Bridge Village, and was composed of about twenty members. It is to be regretted their names have not been preserved.

As the town has been particularly in favor with a representation of public speakers, lyceums and dramatic clubs have found here cordial support. In 1870 a lyceum was organized at Lower Village worthy of mention. Meetings were held at the old brick school-house, the St. Charles house and elsewhere. The entertainments consisted of exercises of a general nature, though discussions of the questions of the day and other subjects of interest were a marked feature of those occasions. Prominent among the disputants were Henry D. Pierce, William H. Manahan, Brooks K. Webber, Charles Gillis, Enoch Sawyer, Andrew Crooker, Edgar Whipple and others. George Barnard was the leading dramatist, while John W. Jackman figured foremost in the musical programs.

Another lyceum known as the Bridge Village Lyceum was well patronized. The leading speakers here were James F. Briggs, Esq., afterwards member of Congress, Reuben Lovering, Frank Hatch, and a Mr. Cheney of Deering.

#### OTHER CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

The Woman's Club was organized in 1897; federated, 1898.

## FORTNIGHTLY CLUB.

The Fortnightly Club was formed in April, 1899; federated in April 1906.

## THE CLUB.

Having for its object the social uplift of its members, The Club was organized in 1904, with 25 charter members, of whom only eight are now living. The first President was Raymond C. Marshall; Secretary, Leon B. Proctor; Treasurer, John L. Mosely. The club met for a time in Whittemore block, but now holds its meetings in Butler Block, corner Main and School streets, and has very pleasant quarters. The club has now a membership of one hundred members, numbering among them some of the best citizens in town. The present President is Harry Hoyt; Secretary, Robert Connor; Treasurer, George Van Dommele.

Twenty members of the Club were in the service during the World War, and one, Christopher Dougherty, gave his life for the cause. The Club was the first organization in the Country after war was declared to offer its services, and the club has a personal letter from President Wilson in acknowledgment and thanks for same.

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Valley Grange, P. of H., Number 63, was organized at Hillsborough Bridge Village June 26, 1875, with 25 charter members. Edgar Hazen was chosen first master. This branch of the order flourished for over a quarter of a century, but changes in population and a waning interest in agricultural affairs caused a gradual lessening of the membership, until in 1918 its charter was relinquished.

Hillsborough, P. of H., Number 274, located at the Upper Village, was organized in March, 1899, with Sillman McClintock for master. The field here proved too small to support a grange successfully, so after a few years it was abandoned.

## THE GOLD SEEKERS OF '49.

In the fall of 1848 reports began to circulate of the discovery of gold in the newly acquired territory of California. No word



in the English language will awaken a deeper interest than this short monosyllable, and almost instantly even the isolated town of Hillsborough was aroused to a pitch of excitement, many resolving to leave home and some established occupation to hazard the hardships of a life in the New Eldorado in the hope of bettering their fortunes. From among these the following actually undertook the conquest, some going by sea and others overland:

**COOLIDGE, WALTER SCOTT.** He went by the overland trail, and settled at Sutters Creek. Was quite successful in the mines, and in 1861, 1862 was Sheriff of the County; afterwards became a cotton manufacturer.

**COOLIDGE, CORNELIUS,** Arrived in California, San Francisco, Aug. 17, 1849, in the Barque Oxford from Boston via Cape Horn after a passage of 222 days.

**COOLIDGE, LEMUEL.** Brother of Cornelius. A trader in California; succeeded and became rich.

**DANE, JOHN.** Went to California in 1849, was taken sick and died there.

**JONES, GEORGE.** Went in 1850, and entered the mines.

**LOVEING, JOSEPH.** Came back and finally lived here.

**MARCY, CHESTER.** Went by the Overland Trail, but cholera breaking out in the train, he remained behind at Fort Independence to care for others, and took the fever himself and died.

**MERRILL, LUKE.** Went around the Cape and returned by the Isthmus. Became a farmer.

**MILLER,**

**MURDOUGH, DUTTON**

**SAVOY, SAMUEL C. and brother.** Were active in the mines and acquired considerable of the precious metal. It is related that he and another miner, as a joke, cut off a Chinaman's pigtail, and the poor fellow was so grieved that he committed suicide.

**WILKINS, B. FRANK,** Sailed on the vessel Capital by way of Cape Horn, starting December 25, 1849. He returned in two years.

**WILKINS, JAMES.** Accompanied his brother, B. Frank, going by Cape Horn, and returning after two years.

#### THE KLONDIKE GOLD SEEKERS.

The gold fever of '49, while not equaled in its fervor by that of '98, had yet a worthy rival in those days within the memory of most of us. This time the talismanic word was sent across the continent from the far-distant Northland, more than 8,000 miles away. Nothing daunted, however, by the distance or the biting

blasts of that frozen zone, a party of twelve persons organized themselves into a body under the designation of "The Concord Alaska Mining Company," and the start was made June 6, 1898. Of this little band of hardy fortune-seekers Hillsborough furnished two, Henry C. Morrill, now dead, and William H. Harmon. Mr. Morrill though in his 66th year, undertook the expedition and carried it through with the enthusiastic endurance that a younger man might have envied. While the expedition did not "pan out" as well as had been hoped the experience was worth quite an undertaking, and none of the party lost their lives. Messrs. Morrill and Harmon returned to Hillsborough in the summer of 1899.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### POLITICAL HISTORY.

Before the Days of Party Spirit—Then Federalists and Republicans—Vote in Town 1788—War of 1812, a Party Issue—Political Controversies—Second War of Independence—First Political Rallies—When the Federalists Lost—Jackson Men—Adams Men—Vote in 1824—Leading Politicians, 1828—Benjamin Pierce, Governor—Franklin Pierce Comes to the Front—Elected to Congress—Whigs—Free Soilers—John McNeil, Presidential Elector—Franklin Pierce for President—The Great Barbecue—Campaign Song—American Party—Political Leaders, 1856—Civil War—Town During the Conflict—First Break in the Democratic Ranks—Republicans Win Out in 1886—In Power Ever Since—John B. Smith Comes to the Front—Presidential Elector in 1884—Governor in 1892—The Great Smith Demonstration Rivals the Pierce Barbecue—Vote in Town, 1892—General Notes—Warrants for Town Meetings—Dates of Holding Election—Legislature.

With the number of active and prominent men among its citizens it was natural that the town should have, from time to time, political figures whose influence should be felt outside of the local circle. At home these were naturally men of unflinching fidelity to the principles they espoused and were often aggressive in their work, generally without the petty weaknesses of many politicians.

Until near the close of the 18th century party spirit had not crystalized and whatever opposition was manifested in the election was purely of a personal nature. In 1788 party designations came into existence, and the terms Federalist and Republican were recognized as watchwords for the opposing elements. One, inheriting the imperial ideas of Hamilton, believed in a stronger government, while others, the Republicans, professed to be the party of the people. The men of the former represented to a greater extent the wealth of the country, and what was of equal potency it wore the mantle of the illustrious Washington. Un-



Photograph by MANAHAN.

FRONT ROOM IN PRESIDENT PIERCE HOUSE.



fortunately for the party no one had arisen to wear this with a degree of permanent success. It is true the elder Adams had succeeded the Father of his Country, but even he was not able to hold it against Jefferson, the idol of his party. And Jefferson was succeeded by Madison and the War of 1812.

The successful presidential electors from New Hampshire were chosen by the Federalists in 1788, 1792, and 1796. Four years later, 1800, the term Republican Democrat came into being and Thomas Jefferson, strongest supporter, was elected President of the United States.

In this state John Sullivan was the leading Federalist and John Langdon the standard bearer of the Democrats or Republicans, as they were then known. So closely were these two parties matched that at the state election in 1788 Langdon was elected Governor over Sullivan by the small majority of two votes. The first named had already served one term in that office and the latter two terms.

At this election held on March 3, 1788, the vote in Hillsborough stood:

John Langdon, thirty votes; John Sullivan, six votes.

Immediately the financial situation in the country had become ironed out, to a certain extent, politics began to shape, and influence public affairs. Before the breaking out of the War of 1812 the Federalists and Republicans had become strongly entrenched against each other. Madison, a Republican, was President of the country, while in New Hampshire a Federalist, John T. Gilman, was Governor. This last fact blunted the enthusiasm in this state for the war which might have been manifested had Governor Plumer remained as chief executive here. All in all, elsewhere as well as in this state, the war was not a popular one: Still it reflected great efficiency and heroism on the part of her men, both leaders and privates.

The Federalists took the ground that war was unwarranted and unnecessary, and forthwith withheld to a considerable extent its support. The opening campaign was in the north—an intended invasion of Canada which failed lamentably.

The Federalist papers immediately seized upon this as due to woeful lack of intelligent action at Washington, which was in a measure true. An example of this inefficiency was the sending of the declaration of war with Great Britain to General Hull in command at Detroit. In the backwoods as he was, he did not get the message, until several days after similar information had reached the British commander. The disastrous results of Hull's campaign was due partly to this. Other reasons might be cited. On the other hand the Federalists, wherever they were in the majority, voted against enlistments and did all they could to keep men out of the service, and never contributed a cent toward the expense of the war.

The spirit of the opposition to the government is shown in the following article which appeared in the strong Federal organ, "The Boston Gazette," during the dark hours of the war:

"Every hour is fraught with doleful tidings; humanity groans from the frontiers; Hampton's army is reduced to about 2,000; Wilkinson's beat up and famished; crimination and re-crimination the order of the day; Democracy has rolled herself up in the weeds and laid down for its last wallowing in the slough of disgrace; Armstrong, the most cold-blooded of all of this, is chapfallen."

In answer to this and other sweeping charges made by the Federalists, Isaac Hill, editor of the "Patriot" says in his paper:

"Is it our government—is it the Republicans (Democrats), who have done everything to provide means for prosecuting the war with energy— or is it the Federalists, who possessing all the property, as well as all the religion, have never prayed for the success of our arms—never contributed one cent towards procuring the means for asserting our rights, but have discouraged enlistments, discouraged everything?"

"The political controversies, bitter and unreasonable as they were," says Edward J. Burnham, in "New Hampshire in the War of 1812," "had been great educators of the people, and while the embargo and the growing estrangement with Great Britain had already led to the establishment of many new industries, the Americans were beginning to rely upon themselves. This was one reason why it had been called the second war of independence."

Fortunately the reverses in the northern campaign served to arouse the people to their duty as citizens of the republic.

Hillsborough, with a good working Democratic-Republican majority, always stood squarely behind the government, both in finances and men. She furnished two of the most dashing, courageous and efficient officers in the service, while a neighboring town, Peterborough, gave another, General Miller, three officers who lent glory to the records of their native towns.

A line of action that was encouraged during this war was the holding of rallies or mass meetings, something unknown during the Revolution, when speakers would be invited to address the meetings and often great excitement would prevail, names would be offered for enlistments and petitions sent to congress. This was really the beginning of public campaigning which has been kept up ever since.

Hillsborough had at least two of these gatherings, one held on September 12, 1812, being highly successful judged by the glowing accounts given. Speakers were present who boldly declared their confidence in the administration, their expression of the unavoidable necessity of the war, and their denunciations against the attitude of the Federalists. Women were present and men and women from adjoining towns, so the meeting numbered over five hundred persons.

The Federalists held few public meetings, but they did paste the state with placards announcing their men and principles.

Now under the leadership of Plumer, an ardent Republican, and under Gilman, as unrelenting a Federalist, New Hampshire vacillated between the two great dominating political powers, neither of which had fairly formed their future policy. Hillsborough, in sympathy with the national government, and with two of her sons occupying prominent responsible positions at the front, did not waver.

At the close of the war the prestige of the Federal party began to wane, and in 1816 it was so completely overthrown that it never recovered its lost power. With the exception of the temporary triumph of the Whigs in 1846, electing Anthony Colby, Governor, the Jeffersonian Republicans (Democrats) elected



every governor until the sudden rise of the American party in 1855 ended their reign.

In 1809, three years before the war, the vote in Hillsborough was 189 votes for John Langdon, Republican; 35 votes for Jeremiah Smith, Federalist, candidates for Governor. For Councilor, Samuel Bell had 163 votes, and John Orr had 23 votes. At the election in 1812 Hillsborough gave William Plumer, Republican, 196 votes, and John Taylor Gilman, Federalist, 40 votes. The latter was elected Governor by the narrow margin of two votes. In 1814 these same candidates received 260 and 60 votes respectively, in Hillsborough.

The leading politicians in town during this period were Benjamin Pierce, Andrew Sargent, James Wilson (Representative), Thaddeus Monroe, Elijah Beard, Lemuel Coolidge, William Taggart, John Gilbert, John Town, James McCalley and Isaac Baldwin.

The writer regrets that he has been unable to obtain the names of the leaders of the minority. There is no doubt there were just as substantial citizens in the ranks as the others.

In 1824 the Federal party lost its identity and the rival political factions at this time became arrayed under the respective leaders, Jackson and Adams, and were known as "Jackson men," or "Adams men." The partisan contests that followed grew more bitter than ever before. It is perhaps needless to say that Hillsborough stood stubbornly for Jackson, as witness the following vote at the National election in November, 1824:

For President, Andrew Jackson, 66 votes.

For President, John Quincy Adams, 1 vote.

There had been a slight change in the leadership of the dominant party since the last record. Andrew Sargent was now Representative. Among those nearest him were James and Thomas Wilson, Reuben Hatch, John Grimes, James Butler and George Dascomb.

In 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829 Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough was a candidate for Governor, and elected in 1827 and 1828, in the former year by the phenomenal vote of 23,695 out of 27,411. He ranked as a "Jackson man."

The vote for Governor in 1828 stood: Benjamin Pierce, 227; John Bell, Whig, 90 votes.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832 Andrew Jackson was a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, while Henry Clay was the opposing candidate. The term Democrat had now come into common use, and the man who voted for the first-named candidate was a "Jackson Democrat," a designation which has outlived the political successes and reverses of several generations of voters. The supporters of Clay were denominated "Whigs." The ballot of Hillsborough at this election stood:

For President, Andrew Jackson, 295 votes.

For President, Henry Clay, 77 votes.

The political lights of the town at this time were, among the Democrats, Hiram Monroe, Benjamin Pierce, Isaac Andrews, Jonathan Beard, Ransom Bixby, and Franklin Pierce, who was that year elected Representative to the State Legislature. The future President had come rapidly to the front with the past six years.

Hillsborough's first appearance upon the national political map was in 1833, when Franklin Pierce was elected to the 23rd Congress, his native town voting 226 to one in his favor.

In 1835 Franklin Pierce was re-elected to Congress, and in March 4, 1837, he was elected by the State Legislature to succeed John Page in the United States Senate, which office he held until he resigned in 1842.

The Presidential campaign of 1840 brought into opposition to the Democrats and Whigs a new party, the Free Soilers or Abolitionists. At this election the vote of Hillsborough showed that the town still represented the political spirit of its early leaders.

At the annual election this year the vote for Governor was John Page, Democrat, 289; Enos Stevens, Whig, 77. At the National election in November Hillsborough voted 336 for Martin Van Buren, Democrat; 96 for William H. Harrison, Whig, with two voting the Free Soil ticket.

In 1844 John McNiel of Hillsborough, Democrat, was chosen Presidential Elector by the largest vote of any one on the ticket.

In 1852, the campaign of Franklin Pierce, found him opposed by Whigs and Free Soilers. Democratic Electors were chosen in the State over the divided opposition, while his native town stood loyally by her son.

#### THE PIERCE BARBECUE.

The Pierce campaign was an exciting one, as were all of those during the period verging upon the great Civil War. Hillsborough, the home town of the Democratic candidate for the high office, felt in duty bound to do her honored son fitting recognition. Accordingly there was planned and carried out without a discordant note what proved to be the greatest demonstration, considered in respect to the number present and the enthusiasm of the crowd, ever held in the town, and possibly in the state. Some of the most noted men in the country were among the invited guests, several coming from California, which was a far-away place in those days. The orator of the day was from Georgia, while there were speakers from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, California, not to mention New England representatives. As singular as it may seem, the nominee was not present.

A huge oven, which has been repaired through the efforts of the D. A. R. society in town, remains to-day as a reminder of that gala day, when an ox was roasted whole to help feed the crowd. The speakers' stand was under an oak tree near the River Road, and the entire side of the hill and valley where the railroad now runs was completely filled by the mob. At that time only three houses stood within the territory, two at the upper end and one at the lower end. It was estimated that twenty-five thousand people were present, which, considering that it was before the day of railroad conveniences, was truly remarkable. Very many came the day before and camped out that night.

S. Dow Wyman was President of the day, while among those active with him were Samuel H. Ayers, Esq., Levi Goodale, Edgar Hazen, Benjamin Tuttle, James Bickford, Ransom Bixby, Charles Gibson, and William Merrill.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

THE OLD OVEN—PIERCE BARBECUE.



## CAMPAIGN SONG.

The spirit of the occasion is shown by the following extracts from a campaign song entitled—

## THE OLD GRANITE STATE.

Come, let's put the ball in motion,  
 Let us raise a great commotion,  
 For the Democratic notion  
 From the old Granite State.  
 Oh, come forth from hill and valley,  
 From the mountains let us sally,  
 Round our candidate we'll rally,  
 From the old Granite State.

We're a band of locos, we're a band of locos,  
 We're a band of locos, and we'll shout for Pierce and King.

\* \* \* \*

Franklin Pierce's nomination  
 Meets the people's approbation.  
 'Twas the nicest calculation  
 Of the old Virginia State.  
 Oh, the Whigs are getting weary,  
 For their prospects are but dreary,  
 There is nothing for them cheery  
 From the old Granite State.

We're a band of locos, &c.

\* \* \* \*

Franklin Pierce's elevation  
 Will do honor to the nation,  
 For he bears that reputation  
 In the old Granite State.  
 While this story we are telling,  
 Oh, we know with rage you're swelling,  
 But the Empire keeps propelling  
 For the old Granite State.

We're a band of locos, &c.

\* \* \* \*

For the Union we're united,  
 And to that our faith is plighted,  
 For they've sworn to see it righted  
 In the old Granite State.  
 So you may as well retire,  
 For into your rear we'll fire,  
 Old Virginia never tires  
 With the old Granite State.

We're a band of locos, &c.

This was a period of political unrest, and in 1854 another spoke in the partisan wheel was added when the Knownothing or American party sprang suddenly into existence. The origin of this name so common at the time came from the fact that the new child of political aspiration was conceived and nurtured behind the closed doors of secret organization, and its members were pledged to silence and service.

Ralph Metcalf, one of its exponents, was elected Governor of New Hampshire, over all opposition. Hillsborough was hit-hard by this doctrine, as witness the vote for 1855:

For Governor, James Bell, Whig, had 5 votes.

For Governor, Ralph Metcalf, American, had 155 votes.

For Governor, Nathaniel B. Baker, Democrat, had 221 votes.

The following year, 1856, Metcalf failed of an election by the people, but he was seated by the State Senate. Hillsborough voted at the annual election about as she had done at the previous election, John S. Wells, Democrat, got 238 votes; Ralph Metcalf, American, 153 votes, while the Whig candiadte, Icabod Goodwin got only four votes.

The Knownothing party was abandoned in 1856 as suddenly as it had come into existence, taking with it the Whig and Free Soil political factions, and from the re-organized principles of this trio was formed the Republican party. At the Presidential election in November this town voted for Electors, Democratic, 247; Republican, 181 votes.

The Democratic party was supported by such men as Henry D. Pierce, Edgar Hazen, John Coolidge, Charles C. Smith, Elisha Hatch, Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., and William B. Whittemore. The new party was championed by Samuel M. Baker, John C. Briggs, John G. Dickey, Joshua Marcy.

James Buchanan, Democrat, was elected President of the United States, but at the following March election William Haile, Republican, was chosen Governor of the State. This party elected its candidates for Governors regularly until 1871, when a Democrat, James A. Weston, was chosen, and he was re-elected in 1875. Hillsborough was still Democratic, John C. Campbell and Luke McClintock were elected Representatives by 228 and 221 respectively, with an opposition of 179 and 178 votes.

During the trying years of the Civil War political spirit was strong, as it was in other towns. There were those who did not believe in the conflict being waged, and there was at least one meeting held when it was voted by those present condemning the action. But this course of action was checked, and there is a vote recorded upon the town records wherein it is stated that "we unanimously pledge our support to carry on the war to victory." One half of the able-bodied men in town, and some who were not obliged to do it, were in active service. The Selectmen during that period, 1861 to 1865, were Cornelius Cooledge, Horace Eaton, Edgar Hazen, David B. Gould and David Starrett.

The perturbed state of the public mind at the time was very easily aroused into real or fancied grievance, as is shown by the following veracious incident:

The news of the attack of Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner at his desk in the Senate chamber on the morning of May 22, 1856, following a heated discussion, was taken by a pastor at a Centre church as an appropriate text for a sermon, the minister expressing his opinion very freely. His ideas did not meet with the approval of many of the attendants of the house, all of whom left in a body. Every one of these refused to pay further minister's tax, until there was a change of pastors.

Of course the speaker had his supporters, but the disturbance resulted in closing the doors of the church for some time.

In 1877 the vote for Representative stood: Frank H. Pierce, Democrat, 265; David F. Whittle, Republican, 182 votes. For second Representative, Henry J. Clark, Democrat, had 263 votes; John Goodell, Republican, had 181 votes.

At the State and National election November 4, 1884, the first break in the Democratic ranks since the beginning of political power under Jefferson was made when William H. Manahan was elected Representative on the second ballot, which stood:

Whole number of ballots, 494.

Necessary for a choice, 248.

George F. Saltmarsh, Independent, 18.

John Q. A. French, Democrat, 227.

William H. Manahan, 249.



And Mr. Manahan, Republican, was declared elected by a majority of two votes. The balance of the ticket was elected Democratic.

In 1884 John B. Smith of Hillsborough was chosen Presidential Elector, and with his associates voted for Hon. James G. Blaine, though Cleveland and Hendricks were elected.

Two years since, however, in 1886, the leaders of the Republican party organized with the purpose of winning, and aided by a disaffection in the opposing party succeeded in electing their candidates, the vote for Moderator being:

Mark M. Hadley, 1 vote.

Cornelius Coolidge, Dem., 225 votes.

William H. Manahan, Rep., 251 votes.

Stephen A. Brown, Republican, was elected Representative, with the balance of the ticket. The Democrats have never been able to recover their lost prestige in town.

The leaders of the Democratic party at this period were Cornelius Coolidge, Dr. John Q. A. French, Edgar Hazen, John Gibson, Jacob Whittemore, George H. Clark, Frank E. Merrill, John L. Shedd, and James Bickford. Among the foremost Republicans were Hon. John B. Smith, William H. Manahan, Esq., Dr. John H. Goodell and Charles Conn.

Since that day while other leaders have come to the front in both parties, the town has remained steadfastly Republican.

In 1892 the name of Hillsborough again appeared prominently upon the political map, when one of her citizens, Hon. John B. Smith, was placed in nomination for the office of Governor.

During this campaign the town inaugurated and carried a second political demonstration that rivaled the first in the days of Pierce and Democracy. Some of the ablest speakers in the state and country were present, and the town was thronged with the visitors who had gathered to voice their support of her favorite son.

Mr. Smith won out handsomely in the state, and was eminently successful through his administration. The election took place November 8, 1892, and the vote in Hillsborough stood:

## For Governor :

Whole number of tickets given in	641
John B. Smith had	372
Luther F. McKinney had	258
Edgar L. Carr had	10
William O. Noyes had	1

## For Senator :

Whole number of tickets cast	621
George C. Preston of Henniker had	359
Jay C. Browne of Henniker and Hillsborough	250
Charles W. Coolidge	12

## For Representatives :

Stillman H. Baker, Republican, had	346
Harvey Jones, Democrat, had	265
Marcellus H. Felt, Republican, had	332
Jacob B. Whittemore, Democrat, had	274

Since the election when the change in political power in the town was effected, Hillsborough has remained steadfastly Republican, with one exception when Isaac Wilkins, Democrat, was chosen. Much of the oldtime partisan feeling, however, has passed with the rolling years, and the number of independent votes is on the increase.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The warrant for the first town meeting in Hillsborough, called November 19, 1772, was headed "Provence of New Hampshire, County of Hillborough, To Samuel Bradford the 3d Collector of the town of Hillborough Greeting." The warrant for the election of town officers and conduct of business called March 8, 1773, was addressed to the Constable, and following meetings were warned by the constables.

The annual meeting called in March, 1776, was headed "Colony of New Hampshire, Hillsborough SS." February 1, 1777, the warrant was headed "State of New Hampshire, County of Hillsborough, ss," which has been the style ever since.

New Hampshire was called a Province in the legal papers until after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, when it was designated as a Colony. It retained this title until September 10, 1776, when it was distinguished as the State of New Hampshire.

## DATES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

Originally the date of holding the annual elections in Hillsborough was on the last Thursday in March, but on October 20, 1785, the town petitioned to the General Court to change the day of election to the first Monday in the month, and the request was granted. The reason claimed was that it was a busier season at the former time. The following year, the meeting was called the first Monday in March, which came that year on the 6th inst. This date did not suit all, and another change was made in 1788, when the second Tuesday in March was selected, and this day has been in effect ever since.

The election of national officials has always been the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and those for the state officers were changed under the revised constitution in 1878 from the second Tuesday in March to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The elections for state officials were held annually until 1879, when they were changed to biennial, as they are at the present time.

The Provincial legislature or General Court convened at Portsmouth and Exeter until the close of 1775. What were known as sessions of the House of Representatives for the Colony were held at Exeter, until September 20, of that year. This body designated as the State Legislature convened from time to time at Exeter, with occasional sessions at Portsmouth, until March 13, 1782, when the first session was held at Concord. This city became its permanent meeting place June 3, 1807, and the first Wednesday in June the date for the regular sessions. The revision in the Constitution in 1878, made the elections biennial to take effect in 1879. The date of opening the Legislature was changed from the first Wednesday in June to the first Wednesday in January following the election in November in 1892.





Photograph by MANAHAN.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HILLSBOROUGH CENTRE.



BARNES' HOUSE, OLDEST HOUSE IN TOWN-CENTRE.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE HAMLETS OF HILLSBOROUGH.

The Centre—Its Characteristics and Memoriams—Families—The Far-rar Neighborhood—A Deserted Hamlet—Concord End—Lower Village—Upper Village—Bridge Village—Sulphur Hill—Growth and Activity—Colonial Settlers—Contoocook River—First Mill Built on the Contoocook—Village Destined to Become Important Business Corner of Town—A Vision of this Vicinity—Natural and Historical Interest—Residences and Stores of that Time—Merchants and Customers—A Butter Story—"One Good Turn Deserves Another"—Dams Across the River on the South—"Infant Earthquake"—An Abundance of Fish—Two "Fish" Stories—A Walk up the Hill From the South End of the Bridge—Other Rambles Around the Village—Saw and Grist Mill—First Framed House Built in Antrim, 1769—Business Situation To-day.

The material used serially in this chapter might well have been embodied in the respective parts of the preceding pages, and yet each hamlet of a town has an interest peculiar in itself, in harmony with the others but differing in material things. So here we will speak of each section of the town as if it were an individual and having a personal figure. Who can say it is otherwise?

#### THE CENTRE.

Though the first rude dwelling in town was not built here, it seems very fitting to begin with this hamlet, the hub as it were of the early settlements, the roads winding over the hills to the respective quarters radiating from thence like the spokes of a mighty wheel.

Hither at least one day of the week came the good folks from far and near to join in divine worship in the only meeting house within a considerable circuit.

Situated a little southeast of the exact centre of the town upon a summit that overlooks a wide expanse of country typical of New England scenery, a landscape of hills and valleys, dotted

here and there with deep mirrors of water and rivers and rivulets winding down from the highlands like bands of silver on the ground work of green Meeting House Hill, as it was once denominated, commanded one of the best panoramas the country affords. Fifty years ago it was an enterprising little hamlet of ten substantial dwellings occupied by as many or more families of the good old stock that had founded a town. Here lived at that period the families of Barnes, Lyon, Gilbert, Sturtevant, Robbins, Gammell, Miller, Parker, Nelson and other leading families.

At the north end of the village, within the shade of venerable elms and fronted by a green lawn in the summer, stands as a monument of the days of promise and prosperity the stately dwelling of the first minister of the town, the Rev. Jonathan Barnes, who did so much for the uplift of the place.

In no section of the town is the memory awakened with keener contrast than here, where the early pioneers were attracted and where so much of earnest endeavor was consummated in the lives of those who rest to-day amid the scenes they loved, undisturbed by the wonderful changes that have been wrought on the anvil of time, peace to their ashes, for their rest is well-earned.

Within a few years the sons and daughters of the town who have gone away to mingle in the commercial strife of cities have come to find a relief from the ceaseless turmoil during a summer vacation here. Strangers, too, have been lured hither by its varied attractions, so the summer days pass merrily away as they did in other years. In this respect at least the little old hamlet will take on new life and keep the lamp of progress burning.

#### THE FARRAR NEIGHBORHOOD.

Behind the hills of the northeastern corner of the town, erstwhile honored by the presence of some of the foremost families in town, the Carters, Holdens, Kimballs, Ellinwoods, Clements, Farrars, and Griffins making seventeen homesteads—some say twenty—lies in silence to-day, a one-time lively and promising school district of forty pupils, a deserted hamlet peopled only with the imagination, the Farrar Neighborhood. Even

Nature is not to blame for this desertion, until only a small portion of this fertile land is left even for grazing. The slogan "westward the star of empire makes its way," has changed to "millward the people wend their way," while the industries of the manufacturing village calls in no uncertain tone. On this side of the summit overlooking this beautiful valley, and a fairer pastoral scene never met the gaze of an Ettrick shepherd, live two families, descendants of the first comers, Nathan Farrar and James O. Murdough, while a new comer, George Dorr, lives on the old Ellinwood place.

#### CONCORD END.

Soon after the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts, several families from the adjoining town of Concord secured land in Hillsborough from what was known as the Boardman tract, this land having been conveyed by John Hill to certain of his creditors. It consisted largely of a valley to the east of the Centre and became early known, for reasons that are obvious, as "Concord End."

The early comers here were Thaddeus Monroe, who lived where Noah Murdough now resides; Oliver Wheeler, John Hartwell, whose farms are now deserted; Simon Hartwell, who cleared the homestead where James M. Ray now lives; Daniel and Eben Flint, both places now owned by Thomas Devoy, who lives upon the former homestead; William Simons, the land now owned by James M. Ray.

Thaddeus Monroe and the Hartwell brothers were known as the redemptioners, men whom the British government had seized and bound out until certain sums of money had been paid for their freedom. The seizure of such men by the government was usually for service in the army or navy, generally the latter.

In this historic section of the town live to-day Mark Murdough, Noah Murdough, Clifford Murdough, James M. Ray, Fred Hearty, Thomas Devoy, all descendants of old families except the two last named.

#### BIBLE HILL.

The first settlers to be located in this section of the town, then known as West Hill, were Alexander Turner and James



Maxfield. This was in the days of Old Number Seven. When the Second Settlement was undertaken the lot of the pioneer, Daniel McMurphy, lay in this vicinity. Hither came others of this period, Capt. Samuel Bradford, who opened the first tavern in town, and Dea. Joseph Symonds, the pioneer of religious activity in the new township. From the fact that here was to be found a copy of the Good Book, the locality was named Bible Hill. This district is said to be the birthplace of the church which was finally established at the Centre.

In the dark and tangled forest,  
Where Passaconaway's feet had trod,  
Stalwart men and loyal women  
Met of old to worship God.

From a single battered volume  
Sought the Heavenly Father's will,  
And they called the place of meeting,  
Reverently, "Bible Hill."

Homely was the garb that covered  
Many a fair and graceful form;  
Homely dwellings often sheltered  
Hardy dwellers from the storm.

While the prowling wolf was howling,  
And the panther's cry was shrill,  
Hymns and praises were ascending  
To the throne from Bible Hill.

ALBERT GREENWOOD.

It was for a period the most noted section in the town, and was considered to have included in the territory the half-dozen farms on the road from West Deering running north and south over a beautiful ridge of land a little over a mile west-north-west of Bridge Village.

#### LOWER VILLAGE.

Situated two and one-half miles northwest of Bridge Village and about the same distance from The Centre due southwest, is the pretty little hamlet known as Lower Village at one time bidding fair to be the leading industrial section of the town. This





Photograph by MANAHAN.

PRESIDENT PIERCE MANSION.

designation was given it to distinguish it from the hamlet two miles above on the same road and called "The Upper Village."

Lower Village stands on a gentle swell of land on both sides of the old turnpike, and in good old stage coach days was a lively place. There were then two taverns in flourishing condition, one store, an academy, a lawyer's office, post-office and about twenty occupied dwellings.

At the northern extremity of the village, and commanding a fine view of the street, was the magnificent residence of Governor Benjamin Pierce, one of the town's most active, able and respected citizens, and the home of his illustrious son, President Franklin Pierce. This elegant piece of property after the death of Governor Pierce became the homestead of General John Mc-Niel, his son-in-law, and passed from him into the possession of Judge Chandler E. Potter, who married a daughter of General Mc-Niel. Judge Andrews, Charles Wilkins and Mrs. Katie Curtis have been more recent occupants.

In August, 1917, Mr. Frank P. Carpenter of Manchester, with associate members of a committee chosen for that purpose, purchased the estate and proposes to have the mansion restored to its original appearance and presented to the State of New Hampshire as a Pierce memorial.

On the opposite side of the road and a few rods below stands the residence of President Franklin Pierce after his marriage. This is a plain, commodious house of two stories, and is to-day occupied by Kirk Pierce, Esq., a nephew of the President, and his two daughters. The house contains many rare documents, pictures and relics of the original owner. Near by the dwelling is a small building which was the law office of President Pierce and which was occupied by his nephews Frank and Kirk Pierce, until the death of the former. To-day the latter has an office in the Post Office building at Bridge Village.

A branch of the Hillsborough River affords good water privileges for this village, and when men began to turn somewhat from clearing the forest and tilling the virgin soil, they were attracted hither by the water power running to waste along this section of the river. Saw mills and grist mills were needed first, to be followed by other industries. Among these were numbered carriage and furniture manufacturies, a foundry and

a tannery, all of which are described in the chapter on local industries.

#### SULPHUR HILL.\*

This is another neighborhood or district, which at one period contained several of the noted and active families in town. The road leading to this settlement leaves Lower Village just east of the Cook place and winds over the hills into an unsettled country, as it is to-day, though the numerous cellar holes the old way leads past speak in eloquent, if silent, language of a day when this was different. This was a farming district, and after a short drive over the hills the road diverges and the left hand branch leads towards North Antrim. A few rods on this road, a little removed from the old highway, is the site of the old Governor Pierce homestead, where he settled when he came to town at the close of the Revolutionary War, the home he literally hewed out of the wilderness. This was really the birthplace of his son, President Franklin Pierce.

Coming back and following the right branch of the road up the hill we come into the neighborhood of some of Hillsborough's most rugged farmers in the days of building up the agricultural interests of the town. In this vicinity, at the crest of the hill, was the Enoch Sawyer homestead. Among his neighbors were David Jones and others of this time-honored surname, Alonzo Wilson, Hugh Smith, Clark McColley, and before him John Gibson, Asa Goodale, where Simon Perkins has since lived, John Houston, Simon Atwood and John Hall. We are now on the Hall Road, so called, which comes out at the Upper Village near the Carter place.

#### UPPER VILLAGE.

One mile and a half to the northwest on the turnpike lies the "Upper Village of Hillsborough," with a greater number of dwellings than the Lower Village, there being twenty-two occupied houses, two stores, a tavern, post-office, and more or less manufacturing. This hamlet is also on the Hillsborough River, and has good mill power, which is utilized in the manufacture of carriages, furniture, and so forth.

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\*This name is said to have originated from the fact that a certain resident there bought so much sulphur to cure the itch.—Author.

## BRIDGE VILLAGE.

The largest and most picturesque of the four villages comprising the bulk of the inhabitants of Hillsborough and the greater percentage of its industries is the thriving hamlet built upon both banks of the Contoocook River in the extreme southeast corner of the town. The secret of the growth and activity of this section lies in its water privileges. Here came the first settler in colonial days, James McCalley and his wife, pitching their tent the first night in the wilderness here in nearly the heart of the present hamlet. The principal portion of the village is built upon two eminences of land rising abruptly from the river between sixty to seventy-five feet.

This village is near the northern line of Deering and on the railroad between Concord, Contoocook and Peterborough and other places to the south. It is three miles southeast of the Centre Village, and two miles nearly east of the Lower Village.

The Contoocook in pursuing its tortuous course plunges down two series of rapids or falls. The river near the lower descent is contracted by its stone boundaries so it is spanned by a bridge of a single arch. Here the water of the stream when swollen by spring rains or summer freshets, becomes a mass of swirling waters of tempestuous appearance.

There are several excellent sites for mills, and the early comers were quick to improve the advantage by erecting a saw mill here as early as 1738, the first mill on the Contoocook.

It must have been early in the progress of settlement that this locality was destined to become the business corner of the town, and so as these advantages were improved the number of dwellings and business blocks increased, until it was prophesied by one of its historians that Hillsborough might rival some of the cities on the Merrimack.

Mr. Charles J. Smith, in his excellent monograph of the town, which was written in 1841, says: "There are fifty-six dwelling houses, two churches, three stores, two hotels, two cotton factories, two grist mills, two saw mills, two stores, one trip-hammer and axe manufactory, one lawyer, one physician, a post-office, &c. Many of the dwellings are handsome, especially those

of recent construction and a number of them exhibit much neatness and taste in their architecture, yet the beauty of the village is considerably diminished by the irregularity in the arrangement of its buildings and the narrowness of its streets."

There is no better retrospective view of this thriving village and surroundings than that obtained through the vision of one who was born in this vicinity, Dr. J. Putnam Whittemore, who was a part of its activities in 1830-1840. After conjecturing between the rugged virtues and stalwart manhood and womanhood of that period and the then present (1870) he says:

"We will suppose ourselves standing upon the old wooden bridge which spanned the river at or near the site of the present one looking up the hill towards the north. The bridge, which was of wooden structure throughout, was of antique pattern and venerable with age. It was built and mostly used for the purpose of facilitating trade from one side of the stream to the other, but upon its removal about this time it was found to have been used for banking purposes, its abutments and recesses for vaults and private offices. For some unknown reasons these officers upon vacating the premises left a large amount of bills and money ready for circulation behind, which they never called for. At the north end of the structure on the right is a two-story wooden building, 100 feet long by 25 feet wide, designed for a factory but as yet only partially occupied.

"In front of this, across the road, is a large, unfinished house erected for a boarding house, and at present occupied by George Little, Esq., and is known as the Little house in the future. On the top of the hill, to the right of the square is an upright house occupied by Captain Benjamin Bradford. This was burned about (1816)? I think another one was soon erected which was the centre piece of the late American House. Across the Heniker road stood the Taggard store, late the apothecary shop and now millinery.

"Up the road north was the farm and dwelling house of Lieutenant Taggart. A little farther north was the farm house and blacksmith shop of Deacon Jacob Spaulding. Again a little farther up was an antique and dilapidated structure where Uncle

Bill Johnson lived. Herbert Kimball now occupies the place which is in a much improved state. Returning to the square we find on the corner to the right the dwelling house of the late James Butler, Esq. Up the River road a few rods was the house of Captain Seth Holden, the most pretending one in the village, now Mr. Town's. A little farther up is the two-story house of Jonathan Fulton, now Esquire Campbell's, with a store in one end of it. Nearly opposite is the cottage home of Mr. Mattoon. A little way above this is the saw and grist mill of William Rumrill, Esq., recently built.

"On our way to the square again we pass a one-story house near the hay scales, built for or made into a bakery by Captain Zebediah Shattuck. On the top of the hill at our right as we approach the square is a large unfinished wooden building intended for a dwelling house. In the only finished room upon the ground floor dwells a Mr. Hoyt and family. In a small room above finished for the purpose Mr. Hoyt and son transact the shoe business. Here the writer remembers having his shoe work done, and recollects going there with a pair of boot legs to have them transformed into a pair of summer shoes, and as distinctly remembers going a week later for the finished articles, but will not attempt to describe his thoughts and feelings as he walked out of the village toward home with his new shoes on.

"On the knoll, a few rods below the Taggard store, stood a cottage house occupied by Samuel Taggard, Esq.; a few rods below this was the village school house. It was then of modern aspect, not clapboarded or painted, with a large fireplace, two rows of seats which reached across the house and covered about two-thirds of the floor. This was the only public institution in the place, and meagre and small as it might now seem to some of the young academicians and collegiates it had really some able scholars, not a few men and women of mark and character, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, clergymen, doctors, teachers and legislators. And if they have not graduated here with as much of Greek and Latin, in heir heads, they may have had that which was practically as useful, a good sense of propriety and self-reliance, weapons of good, practical value in the warfare of life.



"In the rear of the American House stood the residence of Dr. Luther Smith. These, I think, are all or nearly all of the buildings or dwellings that stood in the village. In these buildings, or closely connected therewith, were two or three shops or stores and perhaps a tavern, though of that I am not certain. And these several places constitute all, or nearly all, the chief places of interest, if we accept a great rock or boulder on the left at the top of the hill, behind the Hoyt house before mentioned. (It was near this rock the well described in another chapter was dug, and this was undoubtedly the rendezvous where Kenewa at the head of his Lost Legion, perished in battle as described in Chapter II.)

"Of the stores of that day, if not imposing with huge stocks of goods bought upon credit, they were adapted to the tastes and capacity of the day. Their trade was not small, nor as restricted as might appear at first thought. They commanded the business of the surrounding districts of farms, while there was no Manchester, Nashua, Concord, or Lawrence to draw their trade away, nor had Francestown yet dawned into mercantile existence.

"The merchants of that day were shrewd, keen at trade, but honest and sincere as the world moves. The same might be truthfully said of their customers, while neither one party nor the other was unafraid to make a sharp deal, providing it did not ruffle the even tenor of their business integrity. The following incident of actual occurrence illustrates this position: A female of some apparent pretensions called upon one of the traders with butter for sale. She had four or five pounds of fine quality and she must, of course, have an extra price for it—at least 12½ cents a pound, which was a good price at that time. The trader took the butter and paid her price. It looked so good he took it to his own house for home consumption. Upon cutting open the lumps, quite unexpectedly, he found each one to contain in the centre a nice, clean little pebble, weighing three or four ounces! These he carefully saved but kept his own counsel. In due course of time the woman came to the store to purchase some cotton wool worth seventy-five cents a pound. Upon weighing out the cotton wool the trader added the stones, and the customer took

the parcel, paid for it and went her way. What her feelings were upon opening the bundle is not known, for nothing has been heard from the transaction since.

"So far we have spoken of the village on the north side of the river, but now we are to cross the stream and describe the south village. The dam originally across the river at this place was but a few feet above the bridge, and the present one built some thirty years since, occupies nearly the same spot. It is, I think, some twelve or fifteen feet high, and the grandeur of the scene which is presented at the time of spring and autumn freshets, by the water, as it rolls in one vast sheet over the dam, and pitches into the boiling, seething abyss below, and then rising and rushing onward and downward presents a view which is not a feeble parallel with Niagara. The depth of the water under the bridge is said to be forty feet; whether this is owing to a fissure in its rocky bed, the result of some geological upheaval, or was occasioned by the constant wear of the water, as it formerly dashed over the precipice, now made greater by the dam, is a matter of uncertainty and of no great moment. Soon after the erection of the present dam the people were disturbed and some even alarmed by what seemed to be and was quaintly styled an infant earthquake, or more like the rumbling which preceded one. The disturbance, however, consisted in the rattling of the windows this, after a short time was found to be occasioned by the fall of water which, when at moderate height only would fall over the breast of the dam, in so thin a sheet that it would often break before it reached the rocks below, perhaps several times, and this produced such a constant succession of light atmospheric shakes that windows were effected, and would rattle and frighten the timid for a mile or two around by night or day, without regard to the feelings or fancy.

"That this stream was abundantly supplied with salmon in primeval days there is no doubt, and not until its waters were made use of for manufacturing purposes, and the passage of these fish up the stream obstructed by dams across it did they finally abandon its waters. The early settlers seemed aware of this threatened calamity, and when the original dam was built an

opening some two feet in diameter was left in it for the fish to pass through, up, but it is doubtful if they accepted the terms or used the privilege, which they must have regarded as too narrow dimensions, or the fight against the current of the water focused here too strong to combat. Why should they accept so narrow a pike when they could roam undisputed in the unlimited, boundless waste of other waters. Should they choose they could employ their own elastic powers and leap over all obstacles into their free element above. I have myself heard Mr. Bennett, who lived a mile below, say that he had stood upon this bridge and himself seen the salmon jump over this dam. And I have heard Major Riley, who lived in a cabin at the foot of Cork Mountain, and was the son of Philip Riley, who commenced a settlement before the French and Indian wars on the homestead of the late Jacob Whittemore of Antrim, now the residence of Captain Reed P. White, say that he could recollect that when a boy he had known a half barrel of salmon to be taken in half a day between his father's farm and the junction of the Contoocook and Hillsborough rivers, now known as the "Crotch."

"But I am wandering from the subject I had in mind and will return. At the south end of the bridge is a small, unpretentious cottage owned or occupied by a Widow Preston. A few feet up the hill and a little back is the dwelling house of Joseph Alcock later Joseph Phipps. In this house Mrs. Phipps opened a millinery store which was for years the emporium of fashion for miles around. A little further up the hill is the residence of Retire Kimball, a tanner by trade who moved into the village, soon became quite popular as a military man, and rose rapidly to the Colonelcy of the 26th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia. The Colonel was not a man ambitious for place and honor, never sought or courted them, and only accepted the situation of a military officer because he was urged to do so; neither was he an expert horseman, but would have as soon ridden on a bull's hide for a saddle as on one of the gayest McClellan patterns. Should this article be read by anyone who ever saw Colonel Kimball sitting upon his horse on muster day, in front of his regiment, in his full uniform, methinks they could draw a

striking resemblance between him and General Grant as *he* sat upon his horse at the surrender of Lee, with one leg over the pommel of his saddle and both hands in his breeches pockets as described by Governor Chamberlain in his lecture upon that feature of the war; each alike entirely oblivious of their conspicuous positions, indifferent and unconscious of every thing but their own weight of responsibility. One thing only is lacking to complete the analogy: Colonel Kimball did not smoke, while General Grant was always puffing a cigar.

"The house of Colonel Kimball was the last one on this side of the road for some distance; then comes Mr. John Eaton, a little farther Mr. J. Smiley's and farther still the residence of Judge Alcock, a gentleman of English birth, I think, and a man possessing many qualities of sterling worth.

"Returning to the bridge we again ascend the hill, and on the left near the top, we find the homestead, inn and store of Timothy Wyman, Esq. Here for many years previous was the centre of trade, the only apothecary and the only inn of importance in the village. Clustered around this estate is a little hamlet of tenement cottages, all painted red, with light doors, all numbered; they are a pattern of order and neatness as was the proprietor, in his person and in his appointments. Squire Wyman was a man of great good sense, a strong politician, an acute observer of human nature, and we are happy to learn his son, heir and successor to his broad acres, wears his mantle worthily and gracefully.

"Going back to the square as we go down the Henniker road we pass on the left the oldest if not the first mill in the place. On the right is the tannery of Colonel Kimball already mentioned. We find no more buildings for half a mile, and then comes Uncle Peter Codman's on the right. Farther on at the left is the home of Mr. Daniel Bennett, one of the oldest and firmest men in town. Ascend the hill and we come to the home and estate of Father Howlett, one of the pillars of the Methodist Church, as well as one of the most tasty and successful farmers in this region. He raised the most and best wheat and corn, had the spryest and sleekest horses, the best stock, the largest hogs in the place. Mrs.

Howlett made excellent butter and cheese, all of which was sold for the highest prices the market affords."

There was a saw and gristmill at Bridge Village as early as 1769 for it is recorded that the first framed house built in Antrim (1769) was constructed from trees felled near the Falls and sawed into boards and planks by the mill standing here. The lumber was drawn on sleds over the ice of the frozen river.

As late as 1782 there was no road between Deering and Henniker except that passing through the corner of Hillsborough known as Falls Village. At that time it was made up mostly of the farms of Taggards, Thorps and Bradfords.

#### BUSINESS SITUATION.

To-day the following rough sketch briefly describes the situation.

Including the business section of the village, and starting at Colby block on the brink of the hill, Main Street, and going east, the first store was occupied by H. J. & E. C. Gage for nearly twenty years, is now known as "The Red Front," general groceries, by Atlantic and Pacific store; the other half is occupied by W. E. Newman, plumber, who succeeded Henry Colby twenty-five years ago. On the second floor is the Manahan studio and hall of the Spiritualist society.

The next building, which was once the home of the old National Bank, has known frequent changes in occupants during the past twenty years, including shoe repairing shops, Ennis harness shop and other lines, and is now headquarters of Hillsborough Dairy Company, milk business. Upstairs were the offices of Brooks K. Webber and James F. Briggs. Next comes the Valley Hotel, mention of which is made in another chapter, but in this building Frank G. Rumrill has had a barber's shop for some years. Chestley Favor conducts a barber's shop in the old Marcy building. This is in the Marcy block, where Charles Sleeper has a clothing store, while in the basement facing on Bridge Street, George W. Boynton has a grocery store. On the opposite side of this street and a little removed from Main Street Proctor has a bakery and across the river, Mosley and Son, a grocery store. Coming back to Main Street Miss Dickey

has a corset store on the corner in the Whittemore block; then Cook's restaurant, and next comes Moxley's drug store. Upstairs in the same block Dr. S. O. Bowers has a dentistry.

The Post Office building fronts the square, where the mail station has been since early in the 80s. Besides this business the Farrar Sisters kept a millinery store for several years but it is now occupied by Robertson's restaurant. On the second floor Kirk D. Pierce has a law office. John W. Bradshaw occupies the next place, a harness shop. Lovering house comes next and then Dreamland theatre managed by Everett Bean. J. B. Tasker has a clothing store in the Baker Block. Stillman Baker now occupies the opposite store in the furniture business. On the second floor, Baker's block, Dr. Elgin Bowers, dentist, has his office. In the basement are the town offices and vault.

Situated at the fork of Depot and Henniker streets, and facing the square is Halladay's sporting goods store. Beginning on the opposite side of the street is the office of the Hillsborough Messenger, published by Joseph W. Chadwick. The next building is the Methodist church, and then comes Child's opera block, occupied by the following tenants: Hillsboro Dry Goods Co., Frank E. Merrill's general store since 1878, Charles F. Butler's news store, on the corner of School street. On the second floor are the offices of Holman & Smith, Attorneys at Law. The town hall is in this building. A short distance up the street is the building of the First National and Savings banks in a brick building.

On the opposite side is the Butler Block, a brick building, occupied by Arthur Duval, shoe repairer, American Express Office, D. E. Gordon, Jeweler. Upstairs is the library. In the basement on the corner is the Boston Fruit Store, and facing on Main Street is Charles S. Perry's drug store, while over this is the "The" club, and in the same building is Bruce & Rumrill's Millinery store. Butler's old store is occupied by H. G. Yeaton's general merchandise store. Next is the antique shop of Cleaves McAllister, where William H. Story had a jewelry store for many years. and town clerk's office.

A barber's shop comes next, and then the millinery store of Clara Lovering's. The ground floor of the Rumrill block is occupied by Kimball & Roach, Clothiers. Upstairs is the home of the Masonic Lodge of the Eastern Star and Telephone Office. Roy Gordon has been a dealer in grain in the old Dutton Block for several years; on the second floor Dr. Bailey has an office.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### BYWAYS OF HISTORY.

Changes in Population—Inventory of Hillsborough, 1919—Pounds and Pound-Keepers—The "Hard Winter"—Year Without a Summer—Dark Day—Cold Friday—Shooting Stars—Marriage Ceremony—The Story of a Simple Life—Anecdote—Counterfeit Money—Items of Interest—The Big Ash—Casualties and Fatalities—Fires.

In gathering up the odds and ends of the history of the town one finds many little incidents that are small in themselves and yet each one has played an important part in some life, reminding us of the great truth that the big events is made up of small things, just as the universe is composed of "little grains of sand, little drops of water." So the miscellany of this chapter is placed on record.

### POPULATION.

The population of Hillsborough from the first enumeration in 1766 to the present time is given for intervals in the following table, and as a comparison adjoining towns are included in the returns:

	1790	1820	1850	1880	1900	1920
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillsborough	798	1982	1685	1646	2254	2229
Deering	928	1415	890	674	486	287
Francestown	982	1479	1114	937	693	385
Antrim	528	1330	1143	1172	1366	1052
Hancock	634	1178	1012	689	642	531
Windsor	120	237	172	65	38	21
Henniker	1127	1900	1688	1326	1507	1344
Bradford	217	1318	1341	950	805	580
Stoddard	701	1203	1105	553	367	213
Washington	545	992	1053	682	464	308



It will be noticed that in 1790 Deering, Francestown and Weare, strictly farming towns, were among the largest towns in this section, either of them being much larger than Hillsborough. All the towns gained from 1790 to 1820, and that everyone lost in population from that time until 1880, and since 1880 it has been only the manufacturing towns that have gained while the others have been steadily losing.

The population of Hillsborough as returned in October, 1773, was as follows:

Unmarried men, 16 to 60	16
Married men, 16 to 60	27
Boys, 16 and younger	34
Men 60 years and over	3
Females unmarried	44
Females married	29
Whole number	153

At this time it was estimated Henniker had 338; Hopkinton, 943; Peterborough, 514; Temple, 418; New Boston, 410; Washington, 504.

In 1756 there were fifty six persons living in the town. These comprised 31 men, 27 women; 9 males under fourteen, and 10 females under fourteen. At this time there were one saw mill and one grain mill in town. The first minister was settled in February, 1767, the Rev. Solomon Moore of Newton, Mass.

In 1870 Hillsborough supported five churches, and not one of them but what was well attended. There were seventeen school houses, three post-offices, five hotels, six stores, two cotton factories, one woolen factory, two fulling mills, seven saw mills, three grist mills, five tanneries, one starch factory.

The total annual valuation of the town according to the assessors' returns was \$816,585, which meant about two-thirds of its actual valuation, or a true valuation of \$1,219,877. The amount of capital invested in manufactures was about \$55,000.

INVENTORY OF HILLSBOROUGH, 1919.

Horses, 285 .. .. .	\$35,200.00
Oxen, 28 .. .. .	3,725.00
Cows, 342 .. .. .	26,889.00
Neat stock, 193 .. .. .	10,640.00
Sheep, 63 .. .. .	441.00
Hogs, 3 .. .. .	95.00
Fowls, .. .. .	150.00
Carriages and autos, .. .. .	52,150.00
Portable mills, .. .. .	3,300.00
Wood and lumber, .. .. .	27,300.00
Stock in trade, .. .. .	123,049.00
Money at interest, .. .. .	21,334.00
Stock in banks, .. .. .	50,000.00
Mills and machinery, .. .. .	186,400.00
Real estate, .. .. .	1,098,845.00
<hr/>	
Total valuation of the town .. .. .	\$1,639,518.00
Valuation of village precinct .. .. .	\$1,147,713.00
Valuation outside of precinct .. .. .	\$491,805.00

POUNDS.

The necessity of caring for stray animals seemed to demand early action on the part of the town, owing to the fact there were few fences in those days. The clearings were limited in extent, too, so it became the custom to a considerable extent to allow cattle and horses to graze along the highways. At the first annual meeting held March 25, 1773, it was "Voted not to build a pound, but to make the Est Lenter of Isaac Andrews Barn be the pound for this year." At the annual meeting in 1774 it was "Voted to set the pound as Near the meeting House as would be convenient: Voted Elijah Fuller keeper of the pound, he being the first regularly chosen officer for that position. In 1776 a part of Captain Bradford's barn was used for a pound, which would indicate that the former vote had not been carried out.

The matter of building a pound, however, had become of such importance that a special meeting of the legal voters of the town was called for August 12, 1778, for this purpose and to fill a vacancy in the office of highway surveyor.

"3ly to see if the towne will build the Pound upon thire one Labor or allow the Seelect men to Duit whan and where."

Upon this article it was "Voted to buld the Pound by thair one Labor. 4thly Voted to Set the Pound at the Northwest Corner of Esqr Andrews Hupyard the one Half upon Esqr Andrews the other half upon Mr will Jones and So the Meeting Desolved."

For a number of years what was known as a "night pasture" was set apart to keep stray cattle, sheep and hogs in. This was abandoned at some unknown date.

#### POUND KEEPERS.

The list of pound keepers contains the names of some of the leading citizens of the town, to wit.: In 1774, Elijah Fuller; 1775, Isaac Andrews; 1776 to 1781, Lt. Samuel Bradford; others of equal note to 1825; to 1855, John Gilbert; 1856-1859, Benjamin Priest; 1860, Langdon F. Gay; 1861, Parker Kimball; 1862-1863, Henry Andrews; 1864, David G. Gould; 1865, Benjamin Priest; 1866, Oramel Danforth; 1867-1869, James H. Ray; 1870-1872, David B. Gould; 1873, James H. Ray; 1874, Parker Kimball, last chosen.

Left to neglect the pound became overgrown with bushes, the wall broken down and the place almost lost to recognition. Considering it an object worthy of preservation as a relic of early days, the Eunice Baldwin Chapter D. A. R., carefully restored the historic spot at the Centre to its old appearance; the wall was rebuilt, a new gate furnished, trees and bushes removed from about the place, making it very attractive. A marble slab was cemented into the wall upon a natural shelf of rock with the following inscription:

The Pound built 1774  
Elijah Fuller  
Pound Keeper  
Erected by Eunice Baldwin  
Chapter, D. A. R.

#### "THE HARD WINTER."

Frequent mention is made of "the old-fashioned winter" of snow and cold weather, when "the eaves did not drop for thirty days." It does seem true that to those who can remember when winter snows of cold weather set in almost generally at Thanksgiving week, and lasting until into March, a contrast to the



Photograph by MANAHAN.

CAPTAIN CARR HOMESTEAD, LOWER VILLAGE.



Photograph by MANAHAN.

THE OLD POUND.



winters that we have now, as if the seasons had changed or modified in a marked degree. Then, too, as a sort of a counter-balance to the rigors of winters, the summers had more excessive heat.

In stronger contrast than these every year occurrences were the cold seasons that came now and then and afforded ample topic for conversation for years to follow. The winter of 1779-1780 passed into history as a "hard winter." There was the proverbial six weeks of cold, when Boston harbor froze over so sleighs could drive over the glassy surface, when rivers of New England were ice-blocked, and the snow lay five feet deep on the level, and many times that depth where the wind had furrowed it into drifts. The only way to get about was on snow shoes. It was nothing unusual to find one of the log houses of the frontier to look no more than a huge white wart on the whitened surface of the country. It is needless to say that with many families the suffering for food was felt severely, and the firewood had to be drawn on handsleds in cases where the father was in the army by the children or the overworked mother. It is related that at one place in New Hampshire a flock of nearly one hundred sheep were storm-bound, to be dug out of a huge snow bank in the spring by their owner, the few living having subsisted upon the wool of their dead companions. The Journal of the New Hampshire Legislature has this entry March 8, 1780, in proof of the inclemency of the weather:

"Resolved to enable the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Hillsborough to take up and finish sundry matters pending at said Court at their next term, the last term being lost by reason of the stormy weather."

The members of the scattered homes in Hillsborough shared with others the hardships of this trying period.

#### THE YEAR WITHOUT A SUMMER.

The year 1816 was known throughout the United States as the coldest then experienced by any person living. January and February were mild, and March was not severe, but the first of May there was a temperature like the first of winter, with plenty of snow and ice. Ice formed on ponds and rivers to the thickness

of half an inch, and of course corn and other crops were killed. Birds were frozen to death and the last day of the month all vegetation had been killed by the cold. In June crops were replanted to be killed by the frost; and another attempt was equally as vain. In fact nothing susceptible to the cold would grow. A snow storm on June 1 covered Stow Mountain with a mantle as deep almost as in winter. This gradually melted away in the exposed places but on the 16th the temperature fell below zero, and then moderated on the 17th, when a terrific snow storm set in, the wind piling the white fluffy mass in deep drifts at places.

Some of the farmers had turned their stock out to pasture, but the great change in the weather made some of them anxious for the safety of the young cattle. A Mr. Starling, living at the foot of the mountain, started out to drive his flock in, but the storm raged so bitter that he lost his way and wandered in the woods all the afternoon and evening unable to do more than to keep from freezing. It was not until daylight the following morning, more dead than alive, he reached his home to find a searching party about to start to look for him.

July came in with snow and ice, killing the last planting of corn and eliminating the last hope of the farmers. Then August followed, if possible, in worse form than the preceding months. The only corn raised in town, and this small and poorly ripened, grew on sunny hillsides and was protected from the inclemency of the season by forest. Fish and game were the principal food of the inhabitants.

#### THE DARK DAY.

May 19, 1780, dawned with usual brightness, but before ten o'clock a peculiar darkness began to close down upon the earth, and deepened until it became so intense that a person could not distinguish an object any distance. The birds sang their evening songs and flew to their nests in the woods; the domestic fowl hurried to their roosts; the cattle in the clearings made a rush for their stalls, while the sheep huddling together made piteous bleatings. Women and children, and men, too, were frightened, many believing the end of the world had come. A local physician made

quite extended inquiries to learn that the greatest darkness prevailed in western Maine, in southern New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts. It extended westward into New York state, but in Rhode Island and Connecticut it was not so deep. It will thus be seen that Hillsborough was in the belt of the extreme darkness, and as long as the inhabitants lived they never forgot that day of 1780.

#### THE YELLOW DAY.

While differing in some phases from the Dark Day of 1780 the Yellow Day of 1888 was almost as memorable. The extraordinary appearance of the sky, the deepening yellowish haze which overspread the earth was unlike anything in the memory of the oldest person. At first it was thought to portend a storm of unusual violence, but as the day wore on this fear vanished, but generally work was suspended. In Hillsborough most of the schools were closed, and lamps were lighted in the homes. The birds flew low and the insects sounded their evening notes. The atmosphere had a yellowish tint, at times more dense than others, as if a great smoke cloud was rolling overhead. The following day was as clear as usual.

#### COLD FRIDAY.

"Cold Friday," January 19, 1810, was a memorable day in the history of Hillsborough, when the entire town was locked in the frozen arms of winter. Wednesday and Thursday preceding had been excessively cold, but the temperature reached its lowest point on Friday. There was no snow on the ground, in fact no snow fell that winter until the 20th of February, but a biting wind swept over the frost bound earth making it seem even colder than it might had a deep snow covered the ground. The cold was so intense that several persons perished though the records do not show that any died in town. The severity of temperature extended all over New England, and passed into history as "Cold Friday," with a record that has not been broken or even rivaled since.

#### AN OCTOBER SNOWSTORM.

October 7, 1804, a sudden change in the temperature was followed by a fall of snow in town of over a foot. Little



harvesting had been done, so the greater part of the potato crop and much of the corn was covered by snow. Winter did not set in immediately, the snow melted away slowly, but in secluded places where the sunlight did not penetrate it remained until spring. Acres of potatoes in town were not dug until the plow turned them out the next spring. Most of the apples were so chilled that they perished early in the winter.

#### SHOOTING STARS.

On November 13, 1833, occurred the "night of shooting stars," as a certain display of the lights of the heaven were denominated. In the early morning there was a meteorical event that both interested and startled the beholders, some of whom anticipated the end of the world was near.

#### MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage ceremony was usually performed at the house of some clergyman, after which the newly married couple mounted upon horse and rode away to their new home, to begin life anew without further ado. Frequently, among the Scotch-Irish people, as they rode along they were saluted from the dwellings of their friends by the firing of muskets. At their home they would be met by a party of their friends, who had prepared a sumptuous repast and the evening would be passed amid the scenes of festivities.

#### THE STORY OF A SIMPLE LIFE.

The following simple recital found among the papers of the late Dr. Goodell seems too good to be consigned to the waste basket, so it is given place here in the words of the narrator, whose identity is unknown to me.

Hannah Hackett died January 14, 1868, aged ninety-eight years. "Asleep in Jesus." This simple inscription upon a modest stone, erected by a friend in the cemetery upon the Turnpike, marks the resting-place of one of whose early history but little is known, except by tradition. She is said to have been of Portuguese descent, her father supposed to have been an officer in the Navy of that country.

She was brought to this town from Portsmouth when a mere child by Thomas Murdough, who commenced the settlement of the present town farm and was brought up in his family. She repaid the care and protection given her in childhood by tenderly nursing Mr. and Mrs. Murdough in their declining years.

She acquired so good a knowledge of the rudiments of education that she used to keep school and also engaged in trade in a small way in Windsor, where she kept for sale a few groceries and small wares. Also the universal New England beverage, New England rum. The writer has heard many old people speak in high terms of the delicious aroma of the toddy she mixed.

By industry and economy, she accumulated a small sum of money and afterward bought the law office built by Esquire McFarland at the Upper Village, where she made her residence for many years. She was extremely indignant that "a poor old woman should be taxed," and used to appear upon the highway with her hoe in hand and insist upon her right "to work out her highway tax as others did." When from age she became incapacitated for work, she used to visit for weeks at a time among the descendants of the families in the west part of the town where her active life was spent. Finally, when too feeble to do this, she surrendered the remnant of her fortune to the town farm where she was tenderly cared for by Mrs. David B. Gould who was then matron. She spent the last years of her life upon the very spot where she was reared, her mind was clear and active, she was quick at repartee and replete with reminiscence. When she told a story her small black eyes would sparkle and her quiet chuckle of a laugh was infectious. How many times when a boy have I teased the old lady to tell the story of the bear which was as follows: When Mr. Murdough first came to town he was obliged to pasture his cow in summer on the farm now owned by Henry Andrews and Mrs. Murdough used to go daily, by marked trees, to milk. She was accustomed to take the child then not more than six years old with her and used, some times, to leave her on the way to pick berries. On one occasion a large black bear came out of the woods and reared himself upon his hind legs. Hannah was too frightened to run but caught off her old calico sun-bonnet and swinging it in the air began to scream for help which so frightened the bear that he took to the woods again.

She was a Christian woman and never married. Rest to her ashes.

#### ANECDOTE.

A certain trader at the Lower Village in the halcyon days of the country store kept his account on a door, and as soon as they were settled, erased them. His good wife in cleaning up the store, made a hasty day of settlement by washing out the whole record, without dreaming of the mischief in this style of book-keeping she might be the innocent cause. Upon discovering what she had done, her husband, with a sharp reprimand, began to

restore the accounts, saying after he had labored a long hour at the work:

"Wal, I am a leetle uncertain about the names, but I've got the sums big enough, if I ain't got the names right I've got *better men!*"

#### COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

While engaged in tearing down the old Barden house the workmen discovered above the door and in the cornice in rat's nests what purported to be paper money of the old state bank denomination. Upon a more full examination they proved to be counterfeit two-dollar bills. Although badly mutilated yet enough could be distinguished amounting to nearly a hundred dollars. The criminal history of our county shows that once men lived here who dealt in the "queer" and could we recall the voices of the past they would explain.

When the old bridge at the falls was torn down a considerable sum of counterfeit money was found stowed away in a niche in the wall, while a room had been cut out of the embankment that was evidently used as a rendezvous for these outlawed financiers. This business, if it can be called such, reached a width and scope of action which involved some of the leading citizens of this and adjacent towns a fact that is attested to by a list of persons the writer has been able to obtain, but which is not published for obvious reasons.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The saw mill erected by Gershom Keyes in 1738 was the first mill on the Contoocook. It was of necessity a rude affair, with an up and down saw, capable of cutting out not over two thousand feet a day.

The first barrel of flour brought to town and placed on sale was at the time of the ordination of Rev. Stephen Chapin, by Silas Dutton and Luther Barnes, traders at the Centre in June, 1805. The flour was sold in small quantities to families who had none for the particular occasion near at hand.

The big rock, which stood as a monument by the first house built in Hillsborough was blasted in 1824.

Voted taxpayers shall make oath to taxable property in 1824.

The elm tree near Horace Marcy's house was set by Perkins Coolidge and William Hartwell in April, 1836, for Captain Benjamin Bradford.

First action taken in regard to a town farm by voting against such movement, 1823.

The first rock cart in Hillsborough was built by Moses Bennett of Massachusetts for George Nelson in 1835.

At the annual meeting in 1841 the town voted that the selectmen "erect suitable post guides at all angles of the roads in town." At the same meeting it was voted to dismiss the article to cease ringing the meeting house bells in town.

First town meeting held at Bridge Village was in the vestry of the Congregational Church March 9, 1876.

In the summer of 1883 Mr. Edmund Wood, a prominent citizen of Deering and living on a farm four miles from Bridge Village near the Henniker Line, after coming to this village to do some trading in the evening returned to his home, and was found in his barn next morning murdered by an unknown person. Hillsborough has fortunately been free from scenes of murder, no crime of this kind having been committed within its territory.

The first potato bug arrived in Hillsborough on special train and in full uniform in May, 1883, and he has remained faithfully on duty ever since, a loyal scout.

"Aurora," the steamboat owned by Walter J. Farrah, and which plied for several seasons on the Contoocook river, was sold by him in July, 1890, to a man of Farmington to run on Lake Winnepesaukee.

March 31, 1891, the stately elm that stood on Bridge street by the residence of John L. Farwell, was cut down. It was one hundred years old, measured three feet in diameter and afforded three cords of wood.

August 6, 1893, a furious hailstorm passed over the town doing considerable damage to the crops. Loss estimated to be more than a thousand dollars.

First notice of direct primary September 6, 1910.

## THE BIG ASH.

A white ash standing on the John L. Shedd lawn measures fourteen feet in circumference. From this site one can look into six towns, Henniker, Deering, New Boston, Francestown, Antrim, and, of course, Hillsborough. The ell section of this house built in 1780, has been in the family for 140 years.

## CASUALTIES AND FATALITIES.

Accidents do not make pleasant reading; neither do wars. If it is true there is a skeleton in every closet, a tragedy in every life, certainly no community, possibly no life, has escaped its ills of flesh. "Safety first" is indeed a good motto to place upon your street cars; ay, upon your cellar door, for ninety-eight per cent. of accidents might have been averted. So, under the application of the same rule, we may have lost many of the good things of life. Dropping the word accident which neither has a meaning nor an explanation, we find there have been several untimely deaths in Hillsborough resulting from falling trees, drowning, burning to death and being killed by lightning.

Among the fatalities that have occurred in town there have not been many if any that was a greater shock to the community than the fatal incident that happened on the railroad at "long woods" at five o'clock, Tuesday, August 19, 1884. A fire had been raging in the forest since Monday noon, and early this morning the call was made for help, and Messrs George H. Prichard, George A. Nichols and Frank J. Smith, started for the scene upon a handcar. After investigating the fire they started to return to the station at Bridge Village. They did not turn the car, but started it backwards towards their destination, and upon reaching the down grade above the woolen mills, the car carried on by its own power, Nichols and Smith, who were working the crank, ceased labor, and the car shot rapidly forward into a fog that lay upon the track so dense that the mills could not be seen.

Suddenly the puffing of an engine was heard, and the three realized the deadly peril into which they were running. Smith shouted to his companions to jump for their lives, and attempted

to save Nichols, who was standing beside him. But the latter seemed too dazed to move, while the former sprang out over the track and escaped serious injury. Prichard was seated in the front part and could not leave the car in season to save himself.

Engineer Pillsbury, upon the engine, who had been sent to see if the track was clear above, reversed his lever and brought the engine to a stop within two rods, but the handcar kept on at its terrific speed and the impact was terrible. Nichols was thrown ten feet into the air and fell into the river, from which his body was later brought to land, but he was dead. Prichard was impaled on the handcar, receiving fatal injuries about the head. The density of the air from the smoke of the fire made it impossible to see but a very few feet ahead, otherwise the accident might have been avoided, or might not have been so fearful in its results. Mr. Prichard was about fifty-four years of age, and Mr. Nichols about thirty-four. The latter left a wife and a daughter.

John McNiel, a former townsman, met his death at Winchester, Mass., on the evening of April 8, 1885, in crossing the railroad track, he was struck by a passing express train and instantly killed. He was born in Hillsborough in 1822, son of Solomon McNiel. For years he lived on the farm in Hillsborough formerly occupied by his grandfather and father. He studied law with Hon. Tappan Wentworth at Lowell, Massachusetts, and afterwards practiced law in Antrim, New Hampshire. He represented the town of Hillsborough in the Legislature in 1864-1865. In 1868 he moved to Concord, this state, where he and his family resided for several years, then moved to Winchester where he lived at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the Fish and Game League of Massachusetts, and several years ago at its annual meeting, he delivered an address of such marked ability, that the suggestions it contained have been adopted from that time by the fish commissioners of the state. It was an address replete with practical thoughts and showing a complete mastery of the subject. His remains rest in the little plot of the family by the side of his father and mother, near the old house around which clusters so many pleasant memories.

Humphrey Jackman, working in the Contoocook mills, had his arm caught in a picker and fearfully mangled, December 12, 1883. Lockjaw ensued and he died, December 15, 1883.

Lydia, wife of Aaron C. Smith, fell into a fire and died from the effects of the burns in 1872. Her brother, Abner Codman, was burned to death in his house in 1865.

Manassa Stow was killed while felling trees on the "Warren Spaulding farm" June 27, 1790.

On February 28, 1898, Edward, the four year old son of James Clark, was drowned in the Contoocook river just above the Woolen Mill dam.

Irving P., son of Harrison and Harriet Washburn, born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, was so terribly gored by a bull July 12, 1906, that he died four days later, aged about thirty-six years. He had lived in town about ten years.

#### SPOTTED FEVER.

An epidemic of "Spotted Fever" (Spinal Meningitis, as we should call it now) pervaded this town and vicinity in 1812. It was of unusual severity, and many persons died from the disease. Many of those who recovered, only after a protracted illness, suffered from its effects during the rest of their lives.

#### FIRES.

Very fortunately Hillsborough has never suffered from a serious conflagration, though she has had her share of small fires, each one of which meant loss to some one. Among these I have been able to collect the following list, arranged in chronological order:

1822. Buildings of Samuel Lacy burned, the event being made peculiarly sad from the burning of his mother's body lying in the house at the time.

In July, 1831. James Jones lost a valuable barn which was struck by lightning and burned to the ground with its contents of hay, and many of his farming tools.

In October, 1836. The extensive smith's shop and axe manufactory belonging to Messrs. Peaslee and Whittemore, was destroyed by fire.

October 27, 1838. At midnight the spacious house of George Nelson was discovered by Mrs. Nelson to be on fire. She immediately aroused her husband, who started at once to call their son, who slept in the chamber. After doing this he passed through the kitchen and opened a door leading to the small back room connected with this. The moment he did this a current of hot air and smoke struck him with so much force that he was felled to the floor. He then tried to find his way to the entry door, but he was so bewildered that he soon found himself in the parlor. Throwing up one of the windows he dropped out upon the ground, more dead than alive. He was told that his daughter had escaped and that his son was rescuing an old lady who was stopping with them at the time. It was then discovered that Mrs. Nelson was missing. He rallied instantly and started to find her. After stumbling in the dark until he was nearly overcome a second time, he found her lying across the threshold of the same door he had opened earlier in the scene. She was insensible, having been overcome just as he had been by the currents of hot air pouring in from the adjoining shed. He carried her in his arms across the road to a neighbor's house. On the way she revived, but she was so scalded internally and externally that neither medical skill nor anxious care could save her life. She died on the morning of November 1, at the age of fifty-eight years, her last words being, "Peace be still with you."

1863, January 12. Greenleaf's hotel stable was burned at Bridge Village.

This same year the house of Abner Gould was burned and he perished in the flames.

1869, in March. A fire catching in a stable on Depot street spread so the American House standing on the site of the present Post Office building was burned to the ground, together with the Whittemore block.

1871, May 14. David Johnson's house was burned.

1871, June 13. Joel Temple's barn was struck by lightning.

1872, December 6. Stephen Tuttle's tannery burned.

From 1875 to 1885 the Widow Lawton's house, the Keyes house and Edward Jones house were burned. During a thunder



shower the lightning struck the two barns of Hiram Davis in the west part of the town doing considerable damage.

1889. Hotel at Lower Village, owned by George Butterfield, burned. The fire started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Same summer, fire at north Branch.

1890. June 28. The foundry and machinery at the Lower Village was burned, caused from melting metal. The loss was \$3,000. It was occupied by Henry Martin.

1890, July 28. The Lake View House, a summer resort, on shore of Loon Pond was burned that Wednesday night. It was owned by E. C. Hoyt & Son. Only three boarders were there. The fire was started in a stable in the northwest corner, a wind blowing smartly made it burn rapidly. Loss: 4 horses, 2 hogs, 7 carriages, 3 sleighs, 9 harnesses, 29 chamber sets, 1 piano. The loss was \$8,000, insurance, \$4,200. The cottage owned by Mrs. Alonzo Robbins was also burned with a loss of \$1,000 on the buildings with no insurance; on furniture, \$500.

1892, April 8. The barn on the old Gould place on Stow Mountain owned by F. N. Blood was burned with its contents, having caught from a brush fire burning in the vicinity. The house was saved with great effort.

1892, June 19. The old meeting house burned valued at \$3,000, insurance \$1,000. It was supposed to have been set by an unknown person. At that time there was an effort being made to have the building, which was falling to decay, repaired and maintained as a landmark.

1893, January 26. The town farm buildings were burned, the fire originating from a defective chimney in the ell. The agent and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell, with four occupants, Edward Kendall, Frank Burt, Joseph Ferry and Lucinda Francis barely escaped with their lives. The house had been repaired three years before. Stock and hay were sold, January 30, 1893.

1893, August 25. During a terrific thunder storm, the fine barn of Mrs. Emma Lock on the Alvah Merrill farm was struck by lightning and the building with its contents, hay and crops, was burned.

1893, December 14. The unoccupied house of Herbert Flanders was burned.

1897, October 14. The dwelling house of Robert G. Crooker was discovered to be on fire by two little girls, and they immediately gave the alarm. Through the prompt response of neighbors and their energetic efforts, the fire was confined to the main house and ell, so that an adjoining shed filled with wood and a barn being built just beyond, as well as other barns across the street, were saved. Mr. and Mrs. Crooker were away from home, and the cause of the fire is unknown. The loss was heavy, but partially covered by insurance.

1898. Dwelling owned by Lyman Densmore was burned with a loss of \$200.

1914, August 2. The dwelling owned and occupied by Walter J. Farrah was struck by lightning and burned.

1915, August 8. George M. Russell's house was struck by lightning.

1916, August 27. The farm buildings of Fred McClintock were struck by lightning and burned.

1918, May 18. The unoccupied dwelling owned by George W. Lincoln was burned due to carelessness of smokers. The loss amounted to \$5000 partially covered by insurance.

1918, May 18. The dwelling of Charles A. Jones was burned, supposed to be caused by carelessness of smokers. It was valued at \$5,000. \$2,500 of the total loss covered by insurance.

1918, September 26. The dwelling owned and occupied by James Witt was burned caused by a defective chimney. It was valued at \$1,000 and the insurance amounted to \$700.

1921, February 2. House of Frank Brockway on Windsor road, burned with good barn. He had recently sold the place but papers had not been signed.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### THE RECENT WARS.

**The Spanish-American War—Precipitated by the Explosion of the Battleship "Maine"—The Boys of '98—Cutting the Cable at Cienfuegos—One of Heroic Deeds of the War—The World War—A Glance at its Horrors—Service Lists of Hillsborough Men in the Army—In the Navy—Conclusion.**

National differences had arisen between Spain and this country late in the 19th century, but it was beginning to look as if these might be adjusted by peaceful arbitration, when a most unexpected and terrible disaster happened which precipitated a war. The affair which suddenly ended all peace talk was the destruction of the battleship "Maine" at rest in the harbor of Havana on the morning of February 15, 1898. It was believed at the time to have been the work of the Spanish, but it has since been shown to have been an internal explosion of which no one seems to have been to blame. The accident cost the lives of 264 seamen and a swift and bloody war, the result of which was the surrender of the Philippines to the United States, and jurisdiction of Cuba and Porto Rico given to this country for a certain period. It is needless to say that the outcome was beneficial to Spain, to the United States and to the world. As ever the price paid was human lives, suffering and endeavor which has not ceased yet. Hillsborough's record, as nearly complete as may be, follows:

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

**ASH, MOSES E.** Enl. in 1st New Hampshire Volunteers.

**ATWOOD, GEORGE E.** Enl. in 1st New Hampshire Volunteers.

**BATCHELDER, JOHN.** Enl. in 1st New Hampshire Volunteers. Re-enlisted in the Regular army; saw service in the Philippines.

**CHAMBERS, MARTIN.** Enl. in 1st New Hampshire Volunteers. Re-enlisted in the Regular army, 9th Infantry. Saw service and was killed in the Philippines.

**DOUGLASS, EARL W.** Enl. in 1st New Hampshire Volunteers.

**JAKES, FELIZ.** Enl. in 1st New Hampshire Volunteers. Re-enlisted in Regular army.

**MERRITS, JOHN W.** Enl. in 1st New Hampshire Volunteers. Re-enlisted in Regular army, 22nd Infantry (now dead).

**WOOD, GEORGE.** Enl. in the 1st New Hampshire Volunteers. Re-enlisted in the Regular army, 17th Regiment.

**MARINE.**

**WEST, WALTER S.**

**WALTER SCOTT WEST.**

With its long line of military heroes and leaders belongs the record of Walter Scott West, a young man from Hillsborough who enlisted in the regular U. S. naval service May 11, 1897, just before the declaration of war with Spain. He had been in the service one year, and was one of the crew on the battleship "Marblehead," then lying off Cienfuegos, Cuba. The order had come for a small party of regulars to be dispatched in the boat to cut the cables at this harbor, and by so doing destroy communication from this place. One was killed.

It was an extremely hazardous undertaking, and only a certain number of picked men were to be allowed to make the venture, and these with a full realization of the danger they were incurring. Only volunteers were to be taken. Young West was among these, but the quota was filled before he was reached. Disappointed he quickly resolved that he would be one of the party in spite of all opposition.

Watching for his opportunity he leaped overboard as the boat containing his comrades was putting away from the battleship. It was a desperate chance, but the young sailor had weighed all this and taken his life in his hand.

Fortunately he was a good swimmer, but he was nearly spent with buffeting the waves before he was discovered by the boat's crew. Here was an unlooked for dilemma on the part of the brave adventurers approaching the raking fire of the enemy. But it seemed too much like savagery not to save the life of the swimmer making a determined effort to reach them. The boat lay to and the nearly exhausted sailor was picked up.

The little craft, with its brave seamen, now resumed its hazardous undertaking, and, in spite of the deadly hail of the

**NOTE.**—Those who served only under enlistment of New Hampshire Volunteers for the war did not see service at the front but were discharged at Chickamauga.

enemy, accomplished its daring purpose. The cable was cut and communication between this port and the outside world ended for the time. One of the brave little band lost his life.

For his part in this deed of valor Mr. West received a medal by vote of the United States Congress, "for heroism and gallantry when under fire." Nor did his service to his country end here, for Seaman West was engaged in at least two further encounters where he displayed unusual bravery, and before the close of the war he was voted a second medal for deeds of valor at Guantanamo and at Manzanillo. He was also given a medal for marksmanship.

Upon the surrender of Admiral Cervera, in command of the Spanish forces at Santiago on July 3, 1898, Walter Scott West was among those delegated to be keepers over the illustrious prisoner while he was detained at Portsmouth, N. H.

#### THE WORLD WAR.

Since work upon this history has been begun another war more terrible and wide-spread—a world war in truth—has been thrust upon innocent and unsuspecting peoples, costing many millions of lives and the loss of property beyond estimate, and fought to a conclusion. Let us hope to the eternal end of war.

In this struggle Hillsborough did her part, bore her degree of sacrifice, paid her portion of the price in the sons she sent to the front and the daughters who did their duty at home and abroad. This can be told in print, and a long list of names given, but the honor of it all remains only in the minds of its survivors. In the years to come those who have read about the Great War will visit the scenes of the awful conflict and in imagination review its stupendous cost. But they may never know its horrors. "They will see the twisted trees of Belleau Woods but they won't see the sprawling forms beneath them. They will see the bullet bitten rocks, but they can never feel the trembling horror of lying in those crevices while the German guns spat their death through the grass. They may wander through the little villages in the valleys, and see their strange, sad windows





MEMORIAL TABLET.

Given by GEORGE W. HASLET.

that look out across fresh meadows like staring, blinding eyes, but they cannot see the grim shadows of crime that lurk in the background.

"The horror has been hallowed. The mystery has become picturesque; the crime turned to romance. Nobody under God's great, tranquil skies can tell of the rottenness of war save the men who suffered through it."

## SERVICE LIST.—ARMY.

- APPLETON, ARTHUR C.** Born in H.; age 27 years; ent. ser. July 14, 1917, at H. Battles; Xuray, June 16, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 18, 1918; wounded.
- ASHFORD, HARRY.** Born in New Brunswick; age 26; res. in H.; ent. ser. July 27, 1918, in engineers dept. and went to Quebec.
- BABKIRK, JAMES A.** Born ; enl. in old state guard, then Bat. A; went to Concord, July 25, 1917; Bat. D, 103rd F. A.; went to France in Dec.; transferred from priv. to sig. ser. as telephone operator.
- BAILEY, PERCY H.** Born Apr. 7, 1897, Lancaster, Mass.; cred. to H.; ent. ser. July 6, 1918; died of disease Oct. 9, 1918.
- BEAL, REV. FRANK PEEB.** Born in 1883 in Rochester, N. Y.; res. in H.; ent. ser. in fall of 1917 in Y. M. C. A.; sent to Italy, and later to France. (See.)
- BEMIS, FRANK O.** Born ; res. in H.; killed in action.
- BOSLEY, WILLIAM PERLEY.** Born Jan. 28, 1897, in Sharon; ent. Coast Artillery Corp, Jan. 8, 1918; Battery E. Battles: St. Mihiel, Sept. 12, 1918; Argonne Salient, Nov. 11, 1918; disch. Nov. 15, 1918.
- BOSSIE, ALFRED J.** Born in Belmont; age 22; ent. ser. Oct. 23, 1917, at Fort Slocum, N. Y.; in Am. Ex. Forces; entl. to two gold chevrons; disch. Dec. 6, 1918.
- BOSSIE, DENNIS J.** Born June 15, 1891, St. Patrick Hill, Can.; res. in H. 7 years; saw ser. at Mexican border where he was made Corporal; ent. ser. from Nashua, July 25, 1917; went to Concord and made Sergeant; killed in action in France, July 17, 1918; family awarded medal of honor.
- BOUTELLE, FORREST.** Born in Antrim; age 24; ent. ser. Sept. 5, 1918; 1st cl. priv., 151 Brigade; served in France; disch. Nov. 15, 1918; arrived in U. S. Feb. 15, 1919.
- BOUTELLE, HERMAN H.** Born in Antrim; age 21; priv. 3rd Truck Co., 60th Am. Train, U. S. A.
- BOUTELLE, SUMNER E.** Born in Antrim; age 25; res. in H.; ent. ser. Nov. 3, 1917; priv. 6th Co. Portsmouth of Provisional Battn.; disch. for disability.



BRUCE, RUFUS J. Born in Laconia; age 25; res. in H.; Sergt. in Med. Dept.; disch. Nov. 21, 1918.

BUTTRICK, HAROLD F. Born in H.; age 21; 1st cl. priv. Co. F, 108 Eng. Att. Group 2; disch. Nov. 15, 1918.

CARTER, LESLIE F.

CHAMBERS, MARTIN A. Did not go from H. but was b. and spent early life here; enl. in 2nd Connecticut Reg. in 1906 and was with Conn. troops in France; was trained at Plattsburg and became 2nd Lieut. in U. S. Reserves. Before leaving for France and after war was declared he was in charge of a company which took possession of one of the big German liners that was tied-up in Boston.

CHILDS, JOHN S. Born in H.; ent. ser. May 5, 1917, at Laconia; aviation; 2nd Lieut.; disch. Jan. 13, 1919, at Langley Field, Hampton, Va.

CLARK, RAYMOND W. Born July 25, 1896, in H.; ent. ser. August, 1917; Battery A, 102 Field Artillery; overseas.

CLARK, WILBUR E. Born ; ent. ser. ; Co. F, 103 Reg., Camp Bartlett.

COBB, JOSEPH W., JR. Born Sept. 29, 1897, in Dorchester, Mass.; res. in H.; ent. ser. Apr. 16, 1917, at Manchester; ser. in Co. F., 103 Inf., France Battles: Xuray, June 16, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 18, 1918; St Mihiel, Sept. 12, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 16 to Nov. 11, 1918; disch. Nov. 21, 1918.

COLBURN, HAROLD E. Born in H.; age 18; ent. ser. May 2, 1917; 1st cl. priv. Co. F.; 103 U. S. Inf. Battles: Chemin-des-Dames, Feb. 7, to Mar. 20, 1918; Toul Sector, Apr. 12 to 18, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 12 to 25, 1918; St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-13, 1918; attack on Rievville, Sept. 26, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 14, 1918, to Nov. 11, 1918; disch. Nov. 21, 1918.

CONNOR, LESLIE A. Born in Henniker; age 25; ent. ser. July 30, 1918, at Milford; Corp. 22nd Ord. Guard Co.; disch. Feb. 3, 1919.

COTA, LOUIS J. Born in Lebanon; age 21; ent. ser. May 15, 1917; priv. in Battery B, 73 Art. Coast Art. Corps; A. E. F. Sept. 21, 1918, to Dec. 22, 1918; disch. Dec. 30, 1918.

DOBLE, HAROLD B. Born in Beverly, Mass.; age 30; ent. ser. Sept. 5, 1918; in France with 2nd Co., Heavy Coast Art., 2 months; disch. Jan. 14, 1919.

DOUGHERTY, CHRISTOPHER L. Born in Bronx Co., N. Y.; age 22; ent. ser. Apr. 16, 1917; Co. F, 103 Inf., France; killed in action, July 17, 1918, at Chateau Thierry.

DOW, ARCHIE C. Born in Fitchburg, Mass.; age 30; ent. ser. July 14, 1917, at H.; served in A. E. F. Co. F, 103 Inf., France, Sept. 24, 1917; wounded by shrapnel, July 18, 1918; arrived in U. S. June 19, 1919.

- DRESSER, FRANK M.** Born in H.; age 24; ent. ser. July 14, 1917, at H.; priv. Co. F, 103 U. S. Inf. Battles: Xuray, June 16, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 18, 1918; St. Mihiel, Sept. 12, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 16, to Nov. 11, 1918; disch. Nov. 27, 1918.
- DUVAL, ROMEO.** Born in Manchester; age 19; res. in H.; ent. ser. Oct. 15, 1918; private, Co. E. Students' Army Training Corps, N. H. College; disch. Nov. 26, 1918.
- FALARDEAU, EMILE J.** Born in Laurette, Can.; age 24; res. in H.; ent. ser. May 8, 1917, at Laconia; in A. E. F. Sept. 21, to Dec. 22, 1918. Corporal, Dec. 13, 1917; Sergt., Aug. 2, 1918, to Oct. 18, 1918; disch. Dec. 24, 1918.
- FAVOR, GEORGE E.**
- FLANDERS, CHARLES.** Born in Warner; age 31; ent. ser. Co. B, 504 Eng.; disch. Nov. 15, 1918.
- FOSTER, FREDERICK W.** Born in H.; age 29; ent. ser. Apr. 26, 1918, at Milford; priv. Co. C, 309th Inf. Battles: St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16, 1918; Linney Sector, Sept. 16, to Oct. 4, 1918; disch. Nov. 15, 1918.
- GEORGE, CECIL A.** Born Aug. 25, 1894, in H.; ent. ser. Apr. 9, 1917; 1st cl. priv., 291 Co. Mil. Police Corps; went to Concord, then to Wakefield where he was merged into the 103 Inf., Co. K, 26th Div. and served in France Sept. 27, 1917, to Oct. 20, 1919; dis. Nov. 4, 1919.
- GRAY, WILLIAM A.** In the national army.
- GRUENLER, ARTHUR J.** Born in Germany in 1896; ent. service 103 Inf., 26th div.; overseas from Sept. 26, 1917, to Apr. 2, 1919; served in the defensive sector at Champagne Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne. Held grade of Sergeant; was slightly wounded July 22, 1918. Honorably discharged May 30, 1919.
- GRIMES, WARREN C.** Born in Reading, Mass.; age 21; ent. ser. May 7, 1917 at Laconia; com. Corporal, Oct. 14, 1918; disch. Nov. 23, 1918.
- GRIMES, HARVEY J.** Born ; ent. ser. 26th. div.; Ambulance Corps, France.
- HAMBLIN, MAXWELL O.** Born Oct. 28, 1898, in Framingham; res. in H.; ent. ser. March 30, 1917, in Battery, 79th Reg., 6th Corps. Went to Camp Fort Slocum, Camp Logan, Texas, and Camp McLellan, Ala.; saw service overseas.
- HARDY, SCOTT SARGENT.** Born Aug. 28, 1887, in H.; ent. ser. in 317th Field Signal Battalion, France; took part in battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse, Argonne offensive. His battalion was twice cited. Discharged June 21, 1919, being overseas one year.
- HARRINGTON, CLAIRE S.** Born Dec. 31, 1890, in Moretown, Vt.; ent. ser. June 27, 1917; Corp. U. S. A. Signal Reserve Corps; went to Camp Upton, Yahank, L. I. on Oct. 20; promoted Dec. 21 to Sergt. Co. C; 302nd Field Signal Battery; served in France from Apr. 14, 1918, to April 21, 1919. Battles: Baccarat Sector; Vesle Sector; Aisne off.; Meuse-Argonne off.



- MARSHALL, EUGENE.** Born in H.; res. in H.; ent. ser. to credit of Washington, N. H. Killed in action.
- MATHEWS, ELTON ROY.** Born March 1, 1895, in Henniker; res. in H.; ent. ser. July 30, 1917, at Syracuse, N. Y. in Co. A, 49th U. S. Inf.; made Lance Corp. Jan. 21, 1918; stationed at Camps Syracuse, N. Y.; Merritt, Tenafly, N. J., and Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MCCCLINTOCK, MARK E.** Born in H.; age 21; res. in H.; ent. ser. Aug. 7, 1918, at Milford; priv.; disch. May 21, 1919.
- MCCORMACK, LAWRENCE A.** Born in Gloucester, Mass.; age 33; res. in H.; ent. ser. in the aviation corps as an aerial photographer, Feb. 22, 1918, and was sent to Kelly Field, Antonio. He was with the British recruiting staff under Major Boyer in Manchester for 3 months; disch. Nov. 15, 1918.
- McGREEVY, JOHN J.** Born in H.; age 29; ent. ser. Feb. 6, 1918; 1st cl. priv.; disch. Nov. 14, 1918.
- MCGREGOR, ARTHUR THOMAS.** Born in 1872, in Montreal, Canada; with Eng. army; in R. A. M. C. Hospital Corps; saw service in Russia taking active part in the campaign there; discharged Sept. 15, 1919.
- MERRILL, GEORGE H.** Born in H.; age 28; ent. ser. Sept. 5, 1918; priv. 4th Co. C. D. L. I. S.; disch. Dec. 11, 1918.
- MERRILL, WILLIAM E.** Born in H.; age 30; ent. ser. May 25, 1918; priv.; disch. June 23, 1918, for disability.
- MURDOUGH, CLARENCE A.** Born in H.; age 30; ent. ser. Sept. 5, 1918; priv. Q. M. C.; disch. July 9, 1919.
- NELSON, GUY LESLIE.** Born in H.; age 30; ent. ser. Apr. 26, 1918, at Camp Dix; engineer; disch. Mar. 6, 1919. Record incomplete.
- NELSON, HARRY EARL.** Born May 20, 1893, in H.; ent. ser. May 8, 1917; 1st cl. priv. Battery D., 103 Field Art. Battles: Aisne Sector; Chemin des Dames, Feb. to Mar. 17, 1918; Toul Sector, Apr. 20-21, 1918; Aisne-Marne, Sept. 12 to 15, 1918; Verdun Sector, Sept. 12, to Oct. 13, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 15, to Nov. 11, 1918; disch. Nov. 21, 1918.
- ODELL, WAYNE HAROLD.** Born in Stafford, Conn.; age 21; res. in H.; ent. ser. Sept. 19, 1918, at Milford; priv.; disch. Oct. 29, 1919.
- POWERS, WINFRED C.** Born in H.; ent. ser. Nov. 20, 1917; disch. Nov. 26, 1917, for disability.
- READ, AMBROSE IRVIN.** Born Sept. 26, 1891, in H.; enl. in 6th Co. N. H. N. G. Coast Art. Corps, and was sent overseas in Battery B, 73rd Co. C. A. C.; disch. Dec. 31, 1918.
- REECE, RAYMOND A.** Born Dec. 19, 1898, in Charlestown, Mass.; age 18; ent. ser. May 12, 1917; non Com. Corp.; Co. F, 103rd Inf., France. Battles: Xuray, July 18, 1918; Aisne-Marne; St. Mihiel, Sept. 12, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 16, to Nov. 11, 1918; disch. Apr. 28, 1919.

**RICHARDSON, ALLEN H.** Sub. Unit, Can.; Lum. Unit, Ore.

**RICHARDSON, BEET L.** Born Oct. 21, 1891, in Dublin; res. in H.; ent. ser. May 9, 1917, in 1st Reg. N. H. N. G.; stationed at Concord, later 103rd U. S. Infantry, Westfield, Mass.; went to France; severely wounded, June 16, 1918; returned to U. S. Mar. 23, 1919.

**SCRUTON, PAUL STEPHEN.** Born in H.; age 24; ent. ser. July 25, 1918; 1st cl. priv. 10th Bat. 151st Inf.; disch. Jan. 22, 1919.

**SHUTTS, CLAUDE R.** Born in Deering; age 21; res. in H.; ent. ser. Oct. 22, 1918, at Wilford; disch. Dec. 13, 1918, at Fort Constitution, N. H.

**SMITH, ARCHIBALD L.** Born in H.; age 28; ent. ser. Aug. 7, 1917, in Quartermasters' Dept., attached to 301st Co., Motor Supply Train 401; Lieut.; went to France in December and died at Tours, France, August 21, 1918; body first interred in France; brought to this country and placed in Smith Mausoleum, Manchester, Sept. 25, 1920.

**SMITH, BERTRAM.** Born in England; ent. ser. Corp. Co. C, 159th Inf., France.

**SPAULDING, CHESTER A.** Born in Salisbury; age 18; ent. ser. July 25, 1917, Co. K, 103rd Inf., France. Battles: Chemin des Dames, Feb. 8, to Mar. 20, 1918; Toul Sector; Xivray Raid, June 16, 1918; Aisne-Marne off., July 18, to 25, 1918; St. Mihiel off., Sept. 12, to 25, 1919; Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 17, to Nov. 11, 1918; disch. Apr. 28, 1919.

**STANTON, PATRICK J.** Born in Quincy, Mass., Aug. 10, 1897; entered the service of Hillsborough, in the 26th Division. Overseas, participating in the battles of Xivray, June 16, 1918; Aisne-Marne, July 18; St. Mihiel, Sept. 12; Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 16-Nov. 11, 1918. Was wounded three times. Discharged Camp at Devens, April 28, 1919.

**TASKER, JOHN BAKER, JR.** Born in Hillsborough; ent. serv. Oct. 1, 1918; age, 19; at Providence, R. I., where he was discharged Dec. 19, 1918.

**THOMPSON, JOSEPH CLAIRE.** Born Nov. 20, 1897, Charlton City; ent. ser. Dec. 8, 1917; Signal Corps, Aviation Section at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

**TRAVIS, LUKE SHIRLEY.** Born Dec. 22, 1895; ent. ser. May 7, 1917; July 25th asst. Engineer with rank of Sergt., at Fort Banks, was detailed to the U. S. Reservation at Nahant in charge of Search Light Squad.

**TUCKER, CHARLES H.** Born in H.; age 18; ent. ser. Aug. 14, 1917, at Camp Keyes, Concord; assigned to Co. F, 1st N. H. Inf.; disch. Sept. 25, 1917, for disability.

- VAN DOMMELE, GEORGE W. Born in H.; age 21; res. at H.; ent. ser. May 7, 1917, at Laconia; 1st cl. priv.; disch. Apr. 4, 1919, for disability.
- WALLACE, CHARLES W. Born in Tainworth; age 20; ent. ser. May 17, 1917, at Laconia; res. in H.; Sergt. Med. Dept. Non. Com.; C. A. C., Springfield; disch. June 21, 1919.
- WEAVER, CHARLES V. Born in New Brunswick, P. Q., Mar. 23, 1891; came to H. when he was 9 years old; enl. in Battery D., 103rd Inf.; saw service oversea. Was in battles of Seicheprey, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Soissons. Disch. Jan. 16, 1919.
- WEAVER, HERBERT G. Born Jan. 6, 1892, in Bartlett; came to H. in 1900, but went to Lewiston, Me., 9 years ago where he enl. in the Supply Co., naval military relief; went to Buffalo, N. Y. and Dec. 1917, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Kelley Field, No. 1, Line 58 for training; ent. new army in Co. F and saw service overseas.
- WEST, FRANK E. Born Aug. 13, 1895, in H.; age 22; ent. ser. Apr. 26, 1918; priv. Co. D, 309th Inf., France. Battles: Argonne Forest, Sept. 1, to 24, 1918; disch. Jan. 23, 1919.
- WHITNEY, HARRY L. Born in H.; age 24; ent. ser., Mar. 5, 1918; disch. Dec. 14, 1918, at Fort Wright, N. Y.
- WOODBURY, PHILIP J. Born April 19, 1896, in Somerville, Mass.; enl. at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. Aug. 7, 1917, in Coast Artillery Corp. and Feb. 20, 1918, was transferred to the Aviation Section, Signal Corp. Entered U. S. School of Aeronautics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 4, 1918, and graduated June 1, 1918. Reported at Souther Field, Americus, Ga., June 5, 1918, U. S. Flying School; graduated with commission as 2nd Lieutenant R. M. A. Air Service Aeronautics U. S. A., Aug. 20, 1918; graded for Pursuit Pilot; sent to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1918, for special course in Aerial Gunnery; sent to Payne Field, West Point, Miss., Sept. 28, 1918; ordered to W. S. Pursuit School, Charlestown and Dorr Field, Arcadia, Florida, Oct. 9, 1918; received full fledge pursuit training and qualified for front line; disch. Jan. 18, 1919, at Arcadia, Fla.; received com. in Officers' Reserve Corps Aviation Section (Flying Status) as 2nd Lieut., Apr. 5, 1919.
- YEATON, WILLIAM BRYAN. Born Oct. 12, 1893, in Des Moines, Ia.; age 24; res. in H.; ent. ser. May 7, 1918; foreign service in France and Germany; left U. S. for France, July 6, 1918; arrived in U. S. July 12, 1919. Entitled to 2 gold chevrons; disch. July 18, 1919, at Mitchell Field, L. I., N. Y.
- YOUNG, GLEASON W. Born Feb., 1898; ent. ser. Aug. 25, 1917; Co. Fr, 103rd Inf., France. Killed in action July 17, 1918, at Chateau Thierry. Post named in his memory.

## SERVICE LIST—NAVY.

- ABBOTT, HAROLD REECE. Enl. Apr. 9, 1917 for 4 years at Boston, Mass.; seaman gunner; U. S. S. Illinois.
- BAKER, ALBERT H. Coast Patrol duty, Newport, R. I.
- CONNOR, ROGER. Merchant Marine.
- DUDLEY, BERT M. Born Feb. 5, 1891, in Bradford; res. in H.; ent. navy Aug. 1, 1916; abd. Arkansas.
- ELGAR, ALBERT. Merchant Marine. O- Depot.
- FLETCHER, NORMAN WALDO. Born Aug. 10, 1898, in E. Washington; ent. U. S. navy Oct. 1, 1917; went to Norfolk Va. on U. S. S. New Hampshire.
- FREEMAN, GEORGE. Served on torpedoboat? wounded?
- HARRINGTON, RAY OBCAS. Merchant marine.
- MARCY, PHILIP BARRETT. Born in H., age 30;
- PARKER, DONALD. Merchant Marine.
- PYE, JOHN H. Abd. U. S. S. Illinois.
- SKINNER, FREDERICK N. Merchant Marine in Vt.
- STILL, WILLIAM H. U. S. S. Minnesota. Steven Whitney.

## HILLSBOROUGH IN THE WARS.

So much space in our histories is filled with descriptions of wars that the accomplishments of peace find little more than brief mention. So we are constantly reading of heroes and heroines, while almost unheard of are the patriots of peace. The sons of Hillsborough, in times of war, never failed to do their duty, and there has not been a campaign of any importance in which the town has not been honorably represented, and if the period came before its settlement, her ancestors names helped to make the roll of honor.

Among Captain Tyng's "Snow-Shoe Scouts," 1701-1702, were a Spalding, Blood, Richardson and Pierce, all names familiar in early Hillsborough.

In Lovewell's War, 1725, were ancestors of the Keyes and Robbins.

In 1739, the year of the first settlement in Number Seven, when Great Britain declared war against Spain, and in answer to the call of the mother country, Massachusetts sent five companies of one hundred men each, to Cuba, Ephraim Fletcher of Westford, aged 30, enlisted and of the 50 of these 500 who lived to return he was one. Soon after he settled in Hillsborough, then

Number Seven. Two others, whose descendants settled in the town, were William Skinner and Oliver Spalding, who signed receipts for bounty, and went with the little army that never came back.

In the first expedition against Cape Breton, 1745, were two from among the fugitives of old Number Seven, Stevens and Mayhew.

In the French and Indian War, 1754 to 1762, Captain Baldwin and others figured conspicuously. For the Crown Point expedition of 1757 were three men who soon after settled in Hillsborough, James Taggart, John Carr and Alexander McClure. In another company were James McColley, Thomas Lancy, Samuel Gibson, Josiah Parker. A part of the regiment consisted of one hundred carpenters and three companies of Rangers sent to Halifax to serve under Earl of Loudon were Samuel Bradford, William McNiel, James Ellingwood, Daniel Wilkins and John Dutton.

In the Revolution she gave her Baldwin and others.

In the War of 1812 her General McNiel was among the leaders.

The Florida War she furnished a Pierce and a McNiel, the last giving his life.

In the Mexican War her favorite son, Gen. Franklin Pierce, won distinction.

In the Civil War the names of Grimes and others stand out conspicuously.

Numbered among the heroes of the Spanish-American War is the name of Walter Scott West.

In the recent World War the golden stars stand for Lieutenant Smith, and Privates Bailey, Bemis, Dennis J. Bossie, Dougherty, Heath, Legasse, Marshall and Young.

An honorable record truly.



## CHAPTER XXX.

### OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Moderators—Clerks—Selectmen—Treasurers—Collectors—Representatives—Supervisors—Superintendents of Schools and Committees.

#### MODERATORS.

With the beginning of the Biennial elections in 1886, the same Moderator served in both the fall and annual elections. There were special meetings held at various times, of which no mention is made here of the Moderator.

1772.	Nov. 24, annual meeting to 1774.	Isaac Baldwin.	1834.	Amos Flint.
			1835.	Thomas Wilson.
			1836.	Nahum Foster.
1775.	Joseph Symonds.		1837-1840.	Hiram Monroe.
1776.	Daniel McNeil.		1841.	Albert Baker.
1777.	Andrew Bixby.		1842-1844.	Amos Flint.
1778-1781.	Capt. Joseph Symonds.		1845.	Henry D. Pierce.
1782.	James McColley.		1846.	Amos Flint.
1783-1788.	Capt. Joseph Symonds.		1847.	Thomas P. Wilson.
1789-1790.	Isaac Andrews.		1848.	Amos Flint.
1791.	Joseph Symonds.		1849.	Thomas P. Wilson.
1792-1797.	Hon. Benjamin Pierce.		1850.	Henry D. Pierce.
1798.	Maj. Isaac Andrews.		1851.	Samuel H. Ayer.
1799-1800.	Hon. Benjamin Pierce.		1852.	Francis B. Peabody.
1801.	Otis Howe.		1853-1855.	Hiram Monroe.
1802.	Hon. Benjamin Pierce.		1856-1857.	Henry D. Pierce.
1803.	John Dutton.		1858.	Charles L. Hartwell.
1804-1809.	Hon. Benjamin Pierce.		1859-1867.	Henry D. Pierce.
1810.	David Starrett.		1868-1870.	Edgar Hazen.
1811-1813.	Hon. Benjamin Pierce.		1871-1886.	Cornelius Coolidge.
1814.	Nehemiah Jones.		1887.	William Manahan.
1815-1822.	John Burnam.		1888.	Marcellus H. Felt.
1823.	Dr. Luther Smith.		1889-1901.	William H. Manahan.
1824.	John Burnam.		1902-1904.	Marcellus H. Felt.
1825-1827.	Dr. Reuben Hatch.		1905 to date.	Stillman H. Baker.
1828-1833.	Hon. Franklin Pierce.			

## CLERKS.

1772.	Isaac Andrews, Nov. 24, 1772 to 1774.	1846.	Luther McClintock.
		1847.	Luke McClintock.
1775.	Joseph Symonds.	1848-1850.	Levi Goodale.
1776.	Samuel Bradford, who d. in Aug.	1851-1862.	Wm B. Whittemore.
		1863-1866.	May 2, Oliver Nelson (removed).
1776.	William Pope, Sept., 1777.	1866.	May 2 to 1871, William B. Whittemore.
1776.	Timothy Bradford.		
1779.	Samuel Bradford, Jr.	1872.	Dec. 9, John M. Codman (died).
1780.	Lieut. William Pope.		
1781-1785.	Isaac Andrews.	1872.	Dec. 9 to 1877, May 12, William B. Whittemore.
1786-1792.	John Dutton.		
1793.	Enos Towne.		
1794-1804.	Calvin Stevens.	1877.	May 12 to March meeting, 1878. Jacob B. Whittemore.
1805-1807.	Elijah Beard.		
1808-1815.	Andrew Sargeant.		
1816-1822.	James Wilson.	1878-1886.	Frank E. Merrill.*
1823-1829.	Andrew Sargeant.	1887-1890.	George W. Lincoln.
1830-1831.	Thomas Wilson.	1891-1896.	Walter S. Scruton.
1832-1834.	Jonathan Beard.	1897-1899.	Frank S. Story.
1835-1840.	Amos Flint.	1900-March, 1919.	William H. Story.
1841-1842.	Jotham Moore.		
1843-1844.	Levi Goodale.	1919 to date.	Charles F. Butler.
1845.	Thomas P. Wilson.		

\*The term of office began with the annual meeting in March.

## SELECTMEN—1772-1920.

1772.	Nov. 24, to Mar. 31, 1774, serving without pay for the first term: Isaac Andrews, John McCalley, Daniel McNeil, Isaac Baldwin, William Pope.
1774.	Isaac Andrews, Isaac Baldwin, John McCalley.
1775.	Joseph Symonds, Capt. Samuel Bradford, John McClintock.
1776.	Samuel Bradford (d. in office and in Sept.), William Pope elected to take his place, Asa Dresser, Archibald Taggart.
1777.	William Pope, Moses Steel, Lt. John McCalley.
1778.	Timothy Bradford, Samuel Bradford, Jr., Daniel McNeil.
1779.	Samuel Bradford, Jr., Ammi Andrews, Capt. James McColley.
1780.	Lt. William Pope, Calvin Stevens, Jacob Flint.

- 1781. Isaac Andrews, John Dutton, Archibald Taggart, Calvin Stevens, John McClary.
- 1782. Isaac Andrews, John Dutton, Archibald Taggart.
- 1783. Isaac Andrews, John Dutton, Isaac Andrews, Jr.
- 1784. Isaac Andrews, John Dutton, James McColley.
- 1785. Isaac Andrews, John Dutton, William Taggart, Jr.
- 1786. John Dutton, John Bradford, William Symonds.
- 1787. John Dutton, William Taggart, Isaac Andrews, Jr.
- 1788. Isaac Andrews, Jr., Paul Coolidge, William Symonds.
- 1789. John Dutton, Paul Coolidge, John McCalley.
- 1790. John Dutton, John McClary, John McCalley.
- 1791. John Dutton, John McClary, Isaac Andrews, Jr.
- 1792. John Dutton, John McCalley, Isaac Andrews, Jr.
- 1793. Enos Towne, John McCalley, Solomon Andrews.
- 1794. Calvin Stevens, James Eaton, John McCalley.
- 1795. Calvin Stevens, James Eaton, Samuel Bradford, Jr.
- 1796. Calvin Stevens, James Eaton, Samuel Bradford, 3d.
- 1797. Calvin Stevens, James Eaton, George Dascomb.
- 1798. Calvin Stevens, James Eaton, George Dascomb.
- 1799. Calvin Stevens, James Eaton, Elijah Beard.
- 1800. Calvin Stevens, Elijah Beard, Jacob Spaulding.
- 1801. Calvin Stevens, Elijah Beard, Jacob Spaulding.
- 1802. Calvin Stevens, Elijah Beard, Jacob Spaulding.
- 1803. Calvin Stevens, Elijah Beard, Jacob Spaulding.
- 1804. Calvin Stevens, Elijah Beard, Jacob Spaulding.
- 1805. Elijah Beard, Jacob Spaulding, Andrew Sargeant.
- 1806. Elijah Beard, Andrew Sargeant, Silas Dutton.
- 1807. Elijah Beard, Andrew Sargeant, Silas Dutton.
- 1808. Andrew Sargeant, David Starrett, Joseph Barnes.
- 1809. Andrew Sargeant, Timothy Wyman, Joseph Barnes.
- 1810. Andrew Sargeant, Timothy Wyman, James Wilson.
- 1811. Andrew Sargeant, James Wilson, Joel Stowe.
- 1812. Andrew Sargeant, James Wilson, Samuel Barnes.
- 1813. Andrew Sargeant, James Wilson, Luther Smith.
- 1814. Andrew Sargeant, James Wilson, Samuel Gibson.
- 1815. Andrew Sargeant, James Wilson, Samuel Gibson.
- 1816. James Wilson, Joel Stowe, Jonathan Fulton.
- 1817. James Wilson, Joel Stowe, Jonathan Fulton.
- 1818. James Wilson, Joel Stowe, George Little.
- 1819. James Wilson, Joel Stowe, George Little.
- 1820. James Wilson, Joel Stowe, William McClintock.
- 1821. James Wilson, Alexander McCoy, Peter Codman.
- 1822. James Wilson, Joel Stowe, Peter Codman.
- 1823. Dr. Reuben Hatch, Andrew Sargeant, Solomon McNeil.
- 1824. Andrew Sargeant, Joel Stowe, Thomas Wilson.
- 1825. Andrew Sargeant, Joel Stowe, Thomas Wilson.

- 1826. Andrew Sargeant, Thomas Wilson, Benjamin Tuttle.
- 1827. Andrew Sargeant, Thomas Wilson, Benjamin Tuttle.
- 1828. Andrew Sargeant, Thomas Wilson, Hiram Monroe.
- 1829. Andrew Sargeant, Thomas Wilson, Hiram Monroe.
- 1830. Thomas Wilson, Isaac J. Coolidge, Peter Codman.
- 1831. Thomas Wilson, Isaac J. Coolidge, Jonathan Beard.
- 1832. Jonathan Beard, Levi Goodale, Samuel Dutton.
- 1833. Jonathan Beard, Levi Goodale, Joseph Phipps.
- 1834. Jonathan Beard, Joseph Phipps, Amos Flint.
- 1835. Amos Flint, Levi G. Goodale, Joseph Phipps.
- 1836. Amos Flint, Levi G. Goodale, Ransom Bixby.
- 1837. Amos Flint, Levi G. Goodale, Ransom Bixby.
- 1838. Amos Flint, Levi G. Goodale, James Currier.
- 1839-1840. Amos Flint, Daniel Brown, Jotham Moore.
- 1841. Jotham Moore, Hiram Monroe, Sandy Smith.
- 1842. Jotham Moore, Levi G. Goodale, Sandy Smith.
- 1843. Levi G. Goodale, George D. Goodell, Luke McClintock.
- 1844. Levi G. Goodale, George D. Goodell, Luke McClintock.
- 1845. Thomas P. Wilson, Luke McClintock, Ransom Bixby.
- 1846. Luther McClintock, Ransom Bixby, Eli Carter.
- 1847. Luther McClintock, Ransom Bixby, Eli Carter.
- 1848. Levi G. Goodale, Charles C. Smith, William B. Whittemore.
- 1849. Levi G. Goodale, Charles C. Smith, William B. Whittemore.
- 1850. Levi G. Goodale, Mark W. Fuller, Ammi Smith.
- 1851. Mark W. Fuller, Ammi Smith, David B. Gould.
- 1852. Mark W. Fuller, David B. Gould, Enoch Sawyer.
- 1853. Mark W. Fuller, David B. Gould, Enoch Sawyer.
- 1854. David B. Gould, Luke McClintock, Charles C. Smith.
- 1855. David B. Gould, John Coolidge, Charles C. Smith.
- 1856. Charles C. Smith, John Coolidge, Edgar Hazen.
- 1857. Edgar Hazen, William Merrill, David Starrett.
- 1858. Edgar Hazen, William Merrill, David Starrett.
- 1859. William Merrill, David Starrett, Cornelius Coolidge.
- 1860. David Starrett, Cornelius Coolidge, Horace Eaton.
- 1861. Cornelius Coolidge, Horace Eaton, George H. Clark.
- 1862. Cornelius Coolidge, Horace Eaton, George H. Clark.
- 1863. Horace Eaton, Cornelius Coolidge, David Starrett.
- 1864-1867. Horace Eaton, Edgar Hazen, David B. Gould.
- 1868. Cornelius Coolidge, George Brockway, Luke Merrill.
- 1869-1870. Luke Merrill, Erastus Wilson, George E. Hoit.
- 1871-1872. Edgar Hazen, William Merrill, Alonzo Tuttle.
- 1873. Edgar Hazen, Alonzo Tuttle, Norman Robbins.
- 1874. George E. Hoit, Stephen C. Dowlin, Henry J. Clark.
- 1875-1877. Cornelius Coolidge, Henry J. Clark, John P. Gibson.
- 1878-1879. John P. Gibson, George F. Saltmarsh, Stephen D. Wyman.
- 1880. John P. Gibson, George F. Saltmarsh, Andrew J. Barney.

1881.	George F. Saltmarsh, Andrew J. Barney, John L. Shedd.
1882-1883.	Andrew J. Barney, John L. Shedd, John M. Curtis.
1884.	John L. Shedd, John M. Curtis, Jubal H. Eaton.
1885.	John M. Curtis, Jubal H. Eaton, Rodney Smith.
1886.	Jubal H. Eaton, Rodney Smith, Charles H. Pike.
1887-1889.	George E. Gould, F. C. Adams, Fred W. Flint.
1890.	Ira W. Jackman, George W. Ray, John Booth.
1891-1893.	Stillman H. Baker, John Booth, William E. Gay.
1894.	William H. Story, Sylvester Atwood, Stephen Denison.
1895.	Henry C. Morrill, Rodney Smith, Alden P. Farrar.
1896-1897.	Alden P. Farrar, Charles M. Freeman, John Booth.
1898-1899.	Frank M. Parker, Rodney Smith, Leon E. Annis.
1900.	William T. Whittle, Edwin B. Morse, Mark M. Hadley.
1901.	Frank M. Parker, Leon E. Annis, Alberto H. Heath.
1902.	Alberto H. Heath, Ira W. Jackman, Edwin L. Carr.
1903.	Marcellus H. Felt, Charles S. Flanders, James M. Ray.
1904-1918.	Charles S. Flanders* Fred B. Monroe, Eugene C. Rumrill.
1918.	Fred B. Monroe, Eugene C. Rumrill.
1919 to date.	Fred B. Monroe, Eugene C. Rumrill, Herbert H. Eaton.

\*Died May 2, 1918.

#### TREASURERS.

1772.	Nov. 24 to March,	1818-1820.	Samuel Kimball.
	1774. Capt. Samuel Bradford.	1821-1822.	Reuben Hatch.
		1823.	Thomas Wilson.
1774-1775.	Timothy Wilkins.	1824.	James Wilson.
1776.	Ens. Timothy Bradford.	1825-1827.	Rueben Hatch.
		1828-1829.	James Wilson.
1777-1778.	John McClintock.	1830-1834.	Ransom Bixby.
1779.	Joseph Symonds.	1835.	Samuel G. Barnes.
1780-1791.	Joseph Symonds.*	1836.	Hiram Monroe.
1791-1795.	Isaac Andrews.†	1837.	Andrew Sargeant.
1796-1804.	Calvin Stevens.‡	1838.	Joel Stow.
1805-1806.	Calvin Stevens.	1839.	Thomas Wilson.
1807-1808.	Nathaniel Johnston.	1840.	Samuel G. Barnes.
1809-1810.	David Starrett.	1841-1843.	Leonard M. Kimball.
1811-1814.	Elijah Beard.§	1844-1851.	Samuel G. Barnes.
1815.	Jonathan Fulton.	1852-1862.	Wm. B. Whittemore.
1816-1817.	Andrew Sargeant.	1863-1866.	Oliver H. Nelson.¶

\*Was chosen as Chairman of a committee of three styled as Counters in place of a treasurer.

†Elected Chairman of Counters.

‡Elected Chairman, but the next year the term treasurer was restored.

§Treas. Beard died and Joseph C. Barnes appointed to office Nov. 9, 1814.

¶Removed March 21, and John Campbell appointed to fill term.

1867-1885.	John C. Campbell.	1900-1910.	Sherman G. Brown.
1886.	Charles Brockway.	1911-1917.	William H. Dennison.
1887-1888.	Mark M. Hadley.	1917-1919.	Jesse C. Parker.
1889-1893.	William H. Story.	1920 to date.	John S. Childs.
1894-1906.	DeWitt C. Newman.		

[Resigned when appointed P. M.

## COLLECTORS.

Constables, of whom there were usually two, were the collectors of taxes until 1793, when it became the custom to "van-due the taxes to the lowest bidder," and these bids sometimes ran as low as five dollars. Sometimes collectors were appointed according to vote of the town, by the selectmen. Election of these officials by popular vote began in 1793.

1793.	John Dutton.	1817.	Capt. Nathaniel Johnston.
	Benjamin Pierce.		
1794.	Uriah Coolidge.*	1818.	Timothy Gould.
	Isaac Andrews.†	1819.	Thomas Wilson.
1795.	George Little.‡	1820.	James Jameson.
	Thomas Kerr.§	1821-1824.	Thomas Wilson.
1796.	George Little.	1825-1826.	John Sargent.
1797.	William Shattuck.	1827.	Thomas Wilson.
1798.	Thaddeus Monroe.	1828-1829.	Benjamin Tuttle.
1799.	Zachariah Robbins.	1830-1831.	Alexander McCoy.
1800-1801.	John Shedd.	1832.	Samuel Murdough.
1802.	Samuel Gibson.	1833-1836.	Hugh Wilson.
1803.	Andrew Sargeant.	1836-1837.	Ezra Clement.
1804-1805.	James Wilson.	1838.	Moses E. Baxter.
1806-1807.	Capt. Nathaniel Johnston.	1839.	Samuel G. Barnes.
		1840.	Nathan Kendall.
1808.	Thaddeus Monroe.	1841-1842.	Benjamin Tuttle, Jr.
1809.	Silas Dutton.	1843.	William S. Taggard.
1810-1811.	James Alcock.	1844-1845.	Ezra Clement.
1812-1813.	Capt. Nathaniel Johnston.	1846-1847.	Nathan Kendall.
		1848.	Wm. B. Whittemore.
1814-1815.	Timothy Gould.	1849.	Nathan Kendall.
1816.	James Wilson.	1850-1851.	Augustus Barnes.

\*For west part of the town without pay.

†East side, without pay.

‡East side.

§West Side.

1852.	Edward C. Coolidge.	1878.	Edgar Hazen.
1853-1857.	Nathan Kendall.	1879.	John Goodell.
1858.	Thomas Wilson.	1880-1881.	John M. Curtis.
1859-1860.	Charles C. Gay.	1882.	Herman Brown.
1861.	Thomas Wilson.	1883-1885.	Mark M. Hadley.
1862-1863.	Nathan Kendall.	1886.	John L. Shedd.
1864-1865.	Thomas Wilson.	1887.	Harry E. Loveren.
1866-1867.	Nathan Kendall.	1888-1890.	Stillman H. Baker.
1868.	John M. Gage.	1891-1893.	J. H. T. Newell.
1869.	Samuel K. Martin.	1894.	Mark M. Hadley.
1870.	Nathan Kendall.	1895-1896.	Jason H. T. Newell.
1871-1872, to Dec.,	John M. Cod-	1897-1900.	George W. Lincoln.
	man.¶	1901.	James F. Sullivan.
1873-1876.	Wm. B. Whittemore.	1902 to date.	Amos A. Wyman.
1877.	Jacob Whittemore.		

¶Balance of term Cornelius Coolidge.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

In 1775, in order to get a representation from the smaller towns in the state, provision was made to class or unite certain towns for the purpose of selecting officials as their Representatives. Under this arrangement Deering, Society Land (since incorporated as Bennington), Henniker and Hillsborough proceeded November 14, to elect a suitable person for this office, and Capt. Joseph Symonds, of this town was the choice of the meetings held on this day. Captain Symonds was elected for one year, and at the end of his term Capt. Timothy Gibson, of Henniker, was chosen as his successor. In 1778, Captain Symonds was again elected, and in 1779, Isaac Andrews, and in 1780, James McColley, all of Hillsborough, were the choice, so this town certainly was given fair representation. In 1781, Deering furnished the representative in Robert Alcock, and in 1782, Captain Symonds of Hillsborough was chosen.

December 16, 1782, the voters of Hillsborough and Henniker met at the house of Ensign Elijah Rice, of the former town, and chose Lieut. Robert Wallace representative for two years. He was re-elected for the same length of time in 1784.

In 1785, Hon. Benjamin Pierce of this town was chosen for two years and then he was succeeded by William Wallace, of Henniker, 1788-89; 1790-91, Benjamin Pierce.

Beginning with 1794 Hillsborough has elected its own representatives as follows:

1794-1803.	Hon Benjamin Pierce.	
1804-1806.	Joel Stow.	
1807-1811.	Elijah Beard.	
1812-1821.	James Wilson.	
1822-1825.	Andrew Sargeant.	
1826.	Thomas Wilson.	
1827.	Andrew Sargeant.	
1828.	Thomas Wilson.	
1829-1832.	Hon. Franklin Pierce.	
1833-1838.	Col. Hiram Monroe.	
1839-1840.	Albert Baker.	Elijah Monroe.
1841.	Albert Baker.	Henry D. Pierce.
1842.	Henry D. Pierce.	John Atwood.
1843.	John Atwood.	Amos Flint.
1844.	Levi G. Goodale.	Henry D. Pierce.
1845.	Levi G. Goodale.	Samuel H. Ayer.
1846-1847.	Samuel H. Ayer.	Thomas P. Wilson.
1848.	Samuel H. Ayer.	Henry D. Pierce.
1849.	Samuel H. Ayer.	Samuel G. Barnes.
1850.	Samuel G. Barnes.	Henry D. Pierce.
1851.	Samuel G. Barnes.	Elisha Hatch.
1852.	Elisha Hatch.	Mark W. Fuller.
1853.	Mark W. Fuller.	S. Dow Wyman.
1854.	Stephen Dow Wyman.	Clark H. McColley.
1855.	Clark H. McColley.	Elisha Hatch.
1856.	Elisha Hatch.	Benjamin Tuttle, Jr.
1857.	Benjamin Tuttle, Jr.	James F. Briggs.
1858-1859.	James F. Briggs.	Jotham Moore.
1860-1861.	Abel C. Burnham, M. D.	Francis M. Blood.
1862.	Francis M. Blood.	William Merrill.
1863.	William Merrill.	Francis M. Blood.
1864-1865.	John McNiel.	Cornelius Coolidge.
1866.	Edgar Hazen.	Horace Eaton.
1867.	Horace Eaton.	Edgar Hazen.
1868.	Ephraim Dutton.	Brooks K. Webber.
1869.	Brooks K. Webber.	Ephraim Dutton.
1870.	John C. Campbell.	Luke McClintock.
1871.	Luke McClintock.	John C. Campbell.
1872.	Wm. B. Whittemore.	George H. Clark.
1873.	George H. Clark.	William B. Whittemore.
1874.	William G. Foss.	Edward J. Dunbar.
1875.	Henry C. Morrill.	Charles Gibson.
1876.	Charles Gibson.	Henry C. Morrill.



1877.	Frank H. Pierce.	Henry J. Clark.
1878.	George D. Wood.	
1880.	George Wood.	
1882.	Jacob B. Whittemore.	
1884.	William H. Manahan.	
1886.	Stephen A. Brown.	
1888.	John Goodell, M. D.	
1890.	Samuel Holman.	Charles W. Conn.
1892.	Stillman H. Baker.	Marcellus H. Felt, M. D.
1894.	Ruthven Childs.	Walter S. Scruton.
1896.	Andrew J. Crooker.	Willis S. Marcy.
1898.	Sylvester Atwood.	Robert B. Clement.
1900.	William T. Whittle.	Andrew J. Van Dommele.
1902.	Henry P. Whittaker.	Walter J. A. Ward.
1904.	Alba Childs.	Willie P. Kimball.
1906.	William H. Story.	Charles S. Flanders.
1908.	Stillman H. Baker.	Emmons Newman.
1910.	Stillman H. Baker.	John L. Shedd.
1912.	Charles F. Butler.	Isaac S. Wilkins.
1914.	Charles F. Butler.	Frank D. Gay.
1916.	Frank D. Gay.	John S. Childs.
1918.	John H. Grimes.	Charles A. Jones.
1920.	John S. Childs.	Herbert H. Eaton.

## SUPERVISORS.

1878.	Cornelius Coolidge, Frank H. Pierce, George D. Wood.
1880.	Cornelius Coolidge, Edgar Hazen, Charles Kimball.
1882.	Edgar Hazen, Brooks K. Webber, William Merrill.
1884.	Edgar Hazen, George E. Gould, William Merrill.
1886.	James S. Butler, John Goodell, Charles H. Quinn.
1888.	James S. Butler, Charles H. Quinn, Levi G. Jones.
1890.	Marcellus H. Felt, Levi G. Jones, Edwin L. Carr.
1892.	Edwin L. Carr, Alba Childs, Henry P. Whittaker.
1894.	Charles M. Freeman, Ira W. Jackman, James H. White.
1896.	Ira W. Jackman, Frank D. Gay, Orlando Burt.
1898.	Ira W. Jackman, Orlando G. Burt, Frank D. Gay.
1900.	Ira W. Jackman, Orlando G. Burt, Frank D. Gay.
1902-1908.	James H. White, Andrew J. Van Dommele, Emmons C. Newman.
1910.	Andrew J. Van Dommele, James H. White, Leon B. Proctor.
1912.	Joseph W. Chadwick, Herbert H. Eaton, Ernest C. Nichols.
1914-1918.	Daniel W. Cole, Herbert H. Eaton, Ira W. Jackman.
1920.	Daniel W. Cole, Ira W. Jackman.

## SUPERINTENDENTS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

The term "Superintendent" as applied to the supervision of schools did not come into accepted form until 1829, but such an office had been created seven years before. For a long time the duties of the office were not always quite clear, and there may be mistakes in the following list of names and terms of service:

- 1822 to 1828 Rev. John Lawton, either alone or serving with John Burnham and Jacob Gibson.
- 1841 and 1842, it was voted the Prudential Committee (No Superintendents) do not visit schools.
1843. John Atwood, George W. Adams, Samuel H. Ayer.
1844. Samuel H. Ayer, Jacob Cummings, Henry D. Pierce.
1845. Samuel H. Ayer, Benjamin H. Phillips.
1846. Samuel H. Ayer, Jacob Cummings.
1847. Jacob Cummings, Elihu Rowe, Levi M. Davis.
1848. Rev. Robert Page, Elisha Hatch, Abel C. Burnham.
1849. Rev. Robert Page, Abel C. Burnham, Rev. Jacob Cummings.
1851. Byley Lyford, Tilton Symonds, Francis N. Blood.
1852. B. Peabody, Tilton Symonds, Francis N. Blood.
1853. Byley Lyford, James F. Briggs, Francis N. Blood.
1854. James F. Briggs, Francis N. Blood, Samuel H. Partridge.
1855. Frank N. Blood, Samuel H. Partridge, Frank B. Dutton.
1856. Frank N. Blood, Samuel H. Partridge, Benjamin F. Dutton.
1857. Charles L. Hartwell, Joseph B. Parsons.
1858. Charles L. Hartwell, Edward P. Cummings.
1859. Charles L. Hartwell, Hiram Monroe.
1860. J. Q. A. French, Abel C. Burnham, Charles Priest.
1861. J. Q. A. French, Abel C. Burnham, Charles Priest.
1862. J. Q. A. French, John Adams, Benjamin F. Wallace.
1863. J. Q. A. French, Abel C. Burnham, Charles Priest.
- 1864-1865. Charles A. Harnden, Charles R. Gould, John W. Bickford.
- 1866-1867. Brooks K. Webber.
1868. John Q. A. French.
1869. Charles A. Harnden.
1870. John Q. A. French.
1871. J. Q. A. French, Brooks K. Webber, Charles A. Harnden.
- 1872-1873. Lucien W. Prescott, Frank J. Bickford.
1874. George W. Cook.
1875. Frank J. Bickford, Jacob B. Whittemore.
1876. Frank J. Bickford, Brooks K. Webber.
- 1877-1878. Rev. Harry Brickett.
1879. Brooks K. Webber.
1880. Kirk D. Pierce.

- 1881. Brooks K. Webber.
- 1882. Jacob B. Whittemore.
- 1883. Rev. John A. Bowler.
- 1884-1885. Charles W. Hutchins.
- 1886. Edgar Hazen, Alden P. Farrar, Frank J. Bickford.
- 1887. Alden P. Farrar, Edgar Hazen, Frank J. Bickford.
- 1888. Edgar Hazen, Frank J. Bickford, Alden P. Farrar.
- 1889. Frank J. Bickford, Edgar Hazen, Alden P. Farrar.

In 1890 the town was divided into two school districts.

- 1890. Town School District: Alden P. Farrar, Edgar Hazen, John W. Jackman. Bridge Village School District: Marcellus H. Felt, Levi G. Jones, Edwin L. Carr.
- 1891. (Town) Frank J. Bickford, John W. Jackman, Alden P. Farrar. (Bridge) Marcellus H. Felt, Walter S. Scruton, Brooks K. Webber.
- 1892. (Town) Frank J. Bickford, John W. Jackman, Alden P. Farrar. (Village) Marcellus H. Felt, Walter S. Scruton, Brooks K. Webber.
- 1893. (Town) Frank J. Bickford, John W. Jackman, Alden P. Farrar. (Village) Brooks K. Webber, Walter S. Scruton, George W. Rawson (resigned), Fred S. Piper (appointed).
- 1894. (Village No. 1) Walter S. Scruton, Mark M. Hadley, Marcellus H. Felt. ((Town No. 2) Frank J. Bickford, John W. Jackman, Alden P. Farrar.
- 1895. (Village No. 1) Mark M. Hadley, Marcellus H. Felt, Frank E. Merrill. (Town No. 2) John W. Jackman, Alden P. Farrar, Martin Whitney.

In 1896 the Village District was changed to Special District.

- 1896. (Town) Alden P. Farrar, Martin Whitney, Lizzie S. Tuttle. (Special) Marcellus H. Felt, Frank E. Merrill, George W. Haslet.
- 1897. (Town) Martin Whitney, Lizzie S. Tuttle, Alden P. Farrar. (Special) Frank E. Merrill, George W. Haslet, Walter J. A. Ward.
- 1898. (Town) Lizzie S. Tuttle, Alden P. Farrar, Jennie H. Hastings. (Special) George W. Haslet, Walter J. A. Ward, Mary E. Brown.
- 1899. (Town) Alden P. Farrar, Edgar Hazen, Lizzie S. Tuttle. (Special) Walter J. A. Ward, Mary E. Brown, Watkins W. Griffiths.
- 1900. (Town) Edgar Hazen, Lizzie S. Tuttle, James M. Ray. (Special) Mary E. Brown, Watkins W. Griffiths, Joseph W. Chadwick.

1902. (Town) James M. Ray, Orrin S. Huntley, Lizzie S. Tuttle.  
(Special) Joseph W. Chadwick, Mary E. Brown, Stillman H. Baker.
1903. (Town) James M. Ray, Orrin S. Huntley, Lizzie S. Tuttle.  
(Special) Joseph W. Chadwick, Mary E. Brown, Stillman H. Baker.
1904. (Town) Lizzie S. Tuttle, James M. Ray, Lena M. Brockway.  
(Special) Stillman H. Baker, Joseph W. Chadwick, Lucy E. Annis.
1905. (Town) James M. Ray, Lena M. Brockway, Lizzie S. Tuttle.  
(Special) Joseph W. Chadwick, Lucy E. Annis, Charles B. Gardner.
1906. (Town) Lena M. Brockway, Lizzie S. Tuttle, James M. Ray.  
(Special) Lucy E. Annis, Charles B. Gardner, Joseph W. Chadwick. (Superintendent) F. C. Johnson.
1907. (Town) Elsie J. Brockway, James M. Ray, Mary C. Atwood.  
(Special) Charles B. Gardner, George W. Haslet, Mary A. Crosby. (Superintendent) F. C. Johnson.
1908. (Town) James M. Ray, Mary C. Atwood, Minnie P. Gay.  
(Special) Leon E. Annis, Mary A. Crosby, George W. Haslet. (Superintendent) F. C. Johnson.
1909. (Town) Deborah M. Brown, Aaron W. Emerson, Noah F. Murdo. (Special) Mary A. Crosby, Leon E. Annis, George W. Haslet. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1910. (Town) Deborah M. Brown, Elberton D. Farrar, James M. Ray. (Special) Joseph W. Chadwick, Leon E. Annis, George W. Haslet. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1911. (Town) James M. Ray, Deborah M. Brown, Elberton E. Farrar. (Special) George W. Haslet, Joseph W. Chadwick, Leon E. Annis. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1912. (Town) Deborah M. Brown, Elberton E. Farrar, James M. Ray. (Special) Joseph W. Chadwick, Leon E. Annis, George W. Haslet. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1913. (Town) Elberton E. Farrar, James M. Ray, Deborah M. Brown. (Special) George W. Haslet, Leon E. Annis, Joseph W. Chadwick. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1914. (Town) James M. Ray, Deborah M. Brown, Elberton E. Farrar. (Special) George W. Haslet, Joseph W. Chadwick, Leon E. Annis. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.

1915. (Town) Deborah M. Brown, Elberton E. Farrar, Frank L. White. (Special) Joseph W. Chadwick, Leon E. Annis, George W. Haslet. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1916. (Town) Deborah M. Brown, Frank L. White, Lottie B. Harvey. (Special) Leon E. Annis, George W. Haslet, Joseph W. Chadwick. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1917. (Town) Frank L. White, Deborah M. Brown, Lottie B. Harvey. (Special) George W. Haslet, Joseph W. Chadwick, Leon E. Annis. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall.
1918. (Town) Leonard F. Martin, Deborah M. Brown, Lottie B. Harvey, Henry W. Adams. (Special) Joseph W. Chadwick, Leon E. Annis, George W. Haslet. (Superintendent) Frederick L. Kendall (term expired Aug. 31, 1918), Leon E. Prior (from Sept. 1, 1918, to Aug. 31, 1919.)
1919. (Town) Lottie M. Harvey, Henry W. Adams, Leonard F. Martin. (Special) George W. Haslet, Charles S. Perry, Delmont E. Gordon. (Superintendent) Amasa E. Holden (from Sept. 1, 1919).
1920. (Town) Henry W. Adams, Leonard F. Martin, Lottie B. Harvey. (Special) George W. Haslet, Charles S. Perry, Delmont E. Gordon. (Superintendent) Amasa A. Holden.

#### SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1906, it was voted to unite with other towns to form a school district, and the union consisted of Henniker, Hillsborough, and Antrim.

F. C. Johnson of Boscawen was chosen Superintendent from September 1, 1906, to September 1, 1909.

Frederick L. Kendall was Superintendent from September 1, 1909, to September 1, 1918.

Leon E. Prior, September, 1918 to 1919.

Amasa A. Holden, September 1, 1919, and still in office.

A change was made in the boundary of the school district in 1919, and it now consists of the towns of Hillsborough, Deering, Antrim, Washington and Windsor.

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